Administration Report

Central Provinces

1880-81

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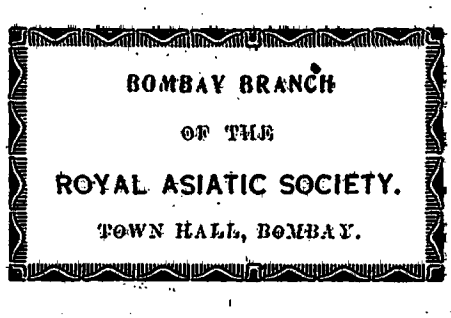

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR 1880-81.

BY

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR 1880-81.

PART I.

General Summary.

The year which closed on the 31st March last may be said to be one of returning prosperity and content. The Central Provinces are indeed fortunate in that they did not severely suffer from the famine which in 1877 and 1878 afflicted large portions of the Empire, but they suffered from the high prices and from epidemic disease, and the conditions of life were hard on the mass of the population.

In the closing lines of the Summary of the year 1878-79 it was said,—

> "It will have been seen that the annals of the year contain little of a striking character, nothing strange or curious. But at least the record is not one chequered by serious disaster, though at no time was the condition of the people sufficiently assured to stay apprehension. In almost every branch of the administration there was need for constant watchfulness, not animated by the hope of successful progress, but plainly indispensable in order to prevent retrogression."

The year 1879-80 was one the retrospect of which was more satisfactory. The rain-fall had generally been favorable, a larger area of land had been brought under cultivation, the export demand had fallen, grain stocks had been replenished, prices were easy, and there seemed every indication that a period of distress and scarcity was terminating. This promise has been fulfilled, and the statistics of every department testify to the easier conditions of life during 1880-81. These statistics will be examined in some detail further on: here it will suffice to note that the Criminal returns show that the volume of petty crime which had abnormally swollen has retreated to ordinary limits, and the vital and mortuary returns show a higher birth and a lower death rate, with a

total absence of severe epidemic disease. From the Revenue statements it is established that the Government demand on account of land revenue and taxes was realized promptly and without difficulty, while the Excise statements show increased receipts, which are in the main attributable to the circumstance that returning plenty enabled the people to indulge in a larger consumption of luxuries.

Rain-fall and harvests.

In the Central Provinces the abundance of the harvests, and the consequent welfare of the people, depend on the character and distribution of the rain-fall, and in every year the first fall of rain and its subsequent distribution is a subject of anxious consideration. In the Trans-Nerbudda districts of Saugor and Damoh the monsoon burst in the third week of June, and the rains ended about the middle of November. In both districts, especially in Damoh, the rain-fall was below the average, and the distribution was not altogether favorable, though timely falls in November were beneficial to the cold weather crops. In Saugor the rain crops yielded a poor out-turn, while the cold weather crops gave an abundant harvest; in Damoh both harvests were good.

In the Nerbudda Valley districts of Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Nimar, the rain-fall in Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Nimar was below, and in Hoshangabad in excess of the average. In Jubbulpore the fall was insufficient for the rice, which yielded but half an average, but sufficed for cotton and tilli. Seasonable rain towards the end of the year was very beneficial to the cold weather crops, the out-turn of which compensated for the short yield of the rain crops. The rain-fall in the Narsinghpur district was somewhat below the average. For the first month of the monsoon rain fell daily, but not in sufficient quantity to impede ploughing and sowing. Opportune breaks in August allowed preparations for the winter sowings to be effected. September's rain benefited rice, jowari and tur, but slightly injured cotton. The out-turn of the winter crop was excellent, the yield of wheat in particular being larger than has been known in the district for many years. In Hoshangabad the rain-fall was nearly 60 inches, an excess of nearly 13 inches over the average. Its distribution was somewhat capricious. The monsoon burst

with some violence in the third week of June. In July the fall was mild and seasonable, but again became heavy during the first ten days of August. After this there was a long break which continued till the first days of September. Rain then fell mildly with short intervals till the end of the month when some heavy falls occurred. The total fall though above the average and unequally distributed was favorable to both the rain and cold weather crops. Cotton and jowari suffered somewhat from excessive moisture, but all the other crops yielded abundantly, and though hail storms in March did some injury, the damage was confined to a small area. Though both crops gave good returns food stocks are said not to have been replenished, and prices in Hoshangabad have remained remarkably high. In Nimar a very short rain-fall, little in excess of 20 inches, gave rise to considerable apprehension. Up till August the fall barely exceeded two inches, an amount wholly insufficient for the growth of rice, oil-seeds, and cotton; cultivators sent away their cattle, as no forage could be had for them, and prospects were very gloomy. Fortunately the rain in August, September and October sufficed to revive the crops, which had not entirely withered, and the cold weather sowings were got in under favorable circumstances. Though the yield of neither harvest was abundant, the out-turn of neither was below that of the preceding year.

The Satpura hill districts are Mandla, Balaghat, Seoni, Chhindwara and Betul. In all except the last, the rain-fall was in excess of the average. In Mandla the distribution was altogether favorable, benefiting alike the rain and cold weather crops, the out-turn of which was above the average. In Balaghat the excessive rain-fall is said to have injured some of the rain crops; but rice gave a good harvest and the other rain crops were above the average. The cold weather crops gave a good yield. In the Seoni district an excessive rain-fall particularly in the month of September did damage to the jowari and lesser millets. Rice and cotton did well, and all the cold weather crops were good, particularly wheat and barley. In Chhindwara the monsoon broke early, and though specially heavy rain fell in September and damaged the lesser millet crop which was then ripening, the general distribution of the rain benefited the rain and cold weather crops alike. The out-turn of

the rain crops was the best that has been had for many years, and the cold weather harvest was also good. Betul, with a total rain-fall closely approximating to the average, suffered from specially heavy rain in September, a fate which it shared with Seoni and Chhindwara. But in Betul considerable injury seems by this rain to have been done to rice, cotton, and the lesser millets, which did not give more than three-quarter crops. The cold weather crops yielded better; wheat gave a full average, but the yield of pulses was somewhat below anticipations, as they were nipped by frost, and in places attacked by insects.

Coming now to the Nagpur plain districts of Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda, and Wardha, it is found that while in Nagpur the rain-fall of 1880-81 was below, in all the others it exceeded the average of the past fourteen years. In Nagpur the monsoon broke in the middle of June; the fall was well distributed during the monsoon months and favorable to all crops, but was specially so to jowari and tur, which yielded better harvests than have been reaped for many years. The rice crop suffered a little owing to scanty rain and a long break in August. Cotton was a good crop, the yield being double that of the preceding year. The cold weather crops were very good, rain in October doing much to secure an excellent harvest. The rain-fall in Bhandara was, on the whole, well distributed, though the small quantity which at long intervals fell during the month of August caused here and there damage to the rice, which is the staple district crop. For the whole district, however, the out-turn of rice was distinctly good. Jowari, on the other hand, yielded poorly, having suffered to a considerable degree from excessive moisture. The cold weather crops were above the average. Unusual rain and storms in March did some injury to the wheat, but nevertheless the harvest as a whole was a plentiful one. In Chanda the rain-fall was well suited to the rain crops, though late rains in November damaged jowari; the cold weather crops were good all round except linseed, which generally failed. In Wardha a rain-fall just above the average favored the rain crops, especially cotton; and the cold weather crops also yielded abundantly, though linseed was in some places attacked by blight, and its out-turn was only fair.

Coming lastly to the Chhattisgarh platcau districts of

Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur, it may be remarked that the harvests in the first named were somewhat short. The rain-fall was very near the average. The monsoon burst in the second week of June, and being followed by an interval of fine weather, sowings were got in under favorable circumstances. At the end of June it commenced to rain heavily, and, with the exception of a short break in the third week of July, continuous mild rain fell till the end of September, after which there were some heavy falls in November. The fall was unfavorable to the rain crops, especially to cotton. Rice may be said to have given a ten-anna crop for the whole district. The cold weather crops suffered from absence of rain in December and January, and did not give a good yield, and hail storms in March caused further damage to the wheat which was being reaped. In Bilaspur the distribution of the rain-fall was not very favorable, yet the rain and cold weather crops gave good yields. The cold weather crops would have been still better had rain fallen in December or January, instead of in March when it was not required. Sambalpur grows only rain crops, and the rain-fall, though greatly in excess of the average, was so distributed as to benefit all crops except cotton, which suffered considerably from excessive moisture.

Prices of food grains.

The effect of these generally plenteous harvests was enormously to cheapen the prices of all food grains. As instances of the fall in prices, the figures for the Jubbulpore district in the north of the Province, for Nagpur in the south, for Raipur in the east, and for Sambalpur in the extreme east, may be taken. In Jubbulpore, wheat in June 1879 sold at 11 seers for the rupee, in June 1880 at 18 seers; in December 1879 it sold at 11 seers 12 chittacks for the rupee, in December 1880 at 20 seers; in March 1880 it sold at 15 seers 8 chittacks for the rupee, in March 1881 at 24 seers. Again, take common rice: in Jubbulpore in June 1879 it sold at 12 seers 8 chittacks for the rupee, in June 1880 at 16 seers; in December 1879 it sold at 16 seers for the rupee, in December 1880 at 19 seers; in March 1880 it sold at 18 seers for the rupee, in March 1881 at 23 seers.

In Nagpur jowari in June 1879 sold at 12 seers 4 chittacks for the rupee, in June 1880 at 18 seers; in December

1879 it sold at 13 seers 12 chittacks for the rupee, in December 1880 at 25 seers 12 chittacks; in March 1880 it sold at 16 seers 12 chittacks for the rupee, in March 1881 at 29 seers 12 chittacks. Again, take wheat: it sold at Nagpur in June 1879 at 10 seers 4 chittacks for the rupee, in June 1880 at 14 seers 4 chittacks; in December 1879 it sold at 10 seers 8 chittacks for the rupee, in December 1880 at 22 seers 12 chittacks; in March 1880 it sold at 14 seers 4 chittacks for the rupee, in March 1881 at 22 seers 4 chittacks.

In Raipur in June 1879 rice was selling at 20 seers for the rupee, in June 1880 at 23 seers 8 chittacks; in December 1879 the price was 22 seers for the rupee, in December 1880, 30 seers; in March 1880 the price was 24 seers for the rupee, in March 1881 at 38 seers.

In Sambalpur in June 1879 rice was selling at the rate of 22 seers 8 chittacks for the rupee, in June 1880 at 26 seers; in December 1879 it was selling at 28 seers for the rupee, in December 1880 at 36 seers 12 chittacks; in March 1880 it was selling at 33 seers for the rupee, in March 1881 at 42 seers.

These figures, which are typical, show how excellent harvests which were not encroached upon by any demand from without which could not be easily met reduced the prices of all the staple grain. In some instances prices fell by 50 per cent, and easier prices were a boon to all non-agriculturists, while the agricultural classes sufficiently profited by the general good out-turn of their crops.

Characteristics of the season.

The characteristics of the season appear to be that with partial exception in a few districts the rain-fall was favorable to all crops, and that abundant harvests were everywhere reaped. The meteorology of the year favored the health of the people. The temperature was neither too high nor too low. Although cholera showed itself in a few places and small-pox was epidemic in others, and the attendance of patients at the dispensaries increased, the year under review must be pronounced a healthy one. Deaths by cholera were few in number, small-pox was much less prevalent, and deaths from fever were below the average fever rate for the preceding five years. In

regard to deaths from bowel complaints there is a considerable decrease from the number recorded in 1878, and a slight decrease from the number recorded in 1879. The year 1878 was admittedly a year in which bowel complaints had been more numerous and more fatal, and had probably been caused by the consumption of innutritious and damaged grains which would not have been used but for the high prices prevailing.

Relations with Feudatory States.

While within our territory peace and plenty have prevailed the Feudatory States adjoining it have not given trouble nor grounds for serious interference.

These Feudatory Chiefs have much less authority than the larger potentates in other parts of India. In their fealty bonds with the British Government they engage to suppress crimes of all kinds; to administer justice fairly and impartially to all alike; to recognise the rights of all their subjects, to continue them in the same, and on no account to oppress them or suffer them in any way to be oppressed; to levy no transit dues of any kind, and to accept and follow the advice and instructions communicated to them. The degree of interference exercised depends on the extent to which the Chiefs conform to the rules which they have engaged to observe. It is the principle of the Administration to treat the Chiefs as responsible rulers, and to interfere with their management of internal affairs as little as possible.

With two exceptions all the Feudatory States lie in the east of the Province. The exceptions are Bastar in the south and Makrai in the west.

The Bastar State, attached to the Chanda district, covers an area of over 13,000 square miles. The Assistant Commissioner of the Sironcha Sub-Division was unable to visit Jagdalpur, its capital, during the year, but paid a visit to the Bhopal Patnam taluq. There have been domestic dissensions in the family of the Chief, owing to his taking a concubine into his house. His senior Rani has left him, and as she is supported by many of his subjects, she has become the virtual mistress of affairs. The Chief continues to lead an extravagant useless life, and the financial position of the State has

consequently become embarrassed. The Chief is now over 40 years of age, and as he has no family, the heir apparent to the State is his cousin, a young man whose habits and disposition are hardly satisfactory. Complaints against the Chief or his subordinates have not been numerous: those presented are made by persons who have sold articles to the Chief and are kept waiting for their money. It is a matter for satisfaction that though the Chief squanders his money he does not appear to oppress his subjects.

Makrai is a small State of 215 square miles in the heart of the Hoshangabad district. Its cultivated area is a little in excess of 30,000 acres, and the total receipts of its Chief are stated at Rs. 36,595. His expenditure during the year was Rs. 36,370, so the Chief apparently lives up to his full income. A small sum is spent on education, and some Rs. 1,300 were spent on roads and wells, but the rest of the expenditure seems swallowed up in establishment or spent on the Chief's private pleasures. Only 49 criminal offences involving some 89 persons are said to have occurred and 76 persons were convicted. All of these were fined, and in addition 15 were whipped, and 6 sentenced to imprisonment. There is an absence of complaint, and if the Chief is not active for good, it may at least be said that he is passive for evil.

Attached to the Chhattisgarh Division there are 13 Feudatory States, four of which (Patna, Sarangarh, Khairagarh, and Sakti) are under Government management. Brief notice may in the first instance be made of these four.

Patna has been administered by Government officers for ten years. There has been a large increase to the population. Cultivation has spread, and on all sides there are signs of prosperity. The yearly revenue demand is close upon Rs. 60,000 and is got in with ease. Fewer criminal offences were reported during the year, the number being 675 in 1880-81 against 710 in 1879-80. The most frequent offences are thefts, assaults, house-breaking and house-trespass; and 945 persons were taken before the Magistrates, of whom 791 or 83·7 per cent were convicted and punished. The punishment most frequently awarded was fine, and it has again been pointed out that for cases of theft fine is a very unsuitable penalty. Some years ago the neighbouring Feudatory Chief

of Kalahandi complained that the sentences passed on habitual thieves by the Patna Magistrates were not deterrent, and this year the Chief Commissioner has once more impressed on Magistrates that the award of appropriate punishments is an essential part of their functions. Of civil and revenue suits there were 899 for disposal, and 716 were decided during the year. The only noteworthy feature in the returns is the large ratio of contested cases.

From Sarangarh nothing of special interest is reported. The State is free from debt, and the minor heir will shortly be sent to the Rajkumar school at Jubbulpore.

This is the twelfth year in which Khairagarh has been managed by Government officers. The arrangement whereby the sons of the late deposed Chief are associated in the administration of the State continues, and public business has been disposed of smoothly and with an entire absence of complaints. The late Chief has left a numerous family, and marriages and religious ceremonies of all kinds are of frequent occurrence, and absorb a good deal of money. The State is, however, a rich one and amply solvent, so that expenditure of a legitimate character is not grudged. The revenue demand is close on Rs. 1,40,000, and is collected with ease. The number of criminal offences reported was 359, and is chiefly made up of thefts ordinary and cattle thefts, house-breaking and house-trespass. The number of persons involved were 465, and of these, 301 were convicted, 148 were acquitted, 2 died and 14 remained under trial at the close of the year. The ratio of acquittals and discharges is high, and seems to suggest that prosecutions are needlessly undertaken and innocent persons unnecessarily harassed. The sentences passed are very light, consisting of fines and short terms of imprisonment. Civil and revenue suits numbered 413 in 1880-81 against 595 in 1879-80. The decrease is, however, not attributed to any decline in litigation, but to the fact that towards the close of the year all the Courts were closed for two months owing to the officials being actively employed on Census duties. The bulk of these suits was disposed of by decree on confession or compromise.

The Sakti State came under direct management in 1875, owing to the oppression and mismanagement of its Chief, who is required to reside at Raipur. The appre-

hension lest the Chief should be permitted to return is now dying out, and the Commissioner of Division, who visited the State in January last, saw that fresh lands were being brought under the plough, and that new tanks were being constructed, which are certain signs of growing prosperity. Criminal offences numbered 77, and in the majority of cases light fines were imposed. There were only 23 civil and revenue suits, and only 4 of these were contested.

The management of these Feudatory States is a considerable tax on the time and labor of district officers, whose own districts are large in area and in administrative importance. During the year which has closed a fair measure of success has, however, been obtained, and the results set forth in the report on States under Government management which has been separately reviewed, show that the administration by district officers and the control and supervision of the Commissioner of Division have been productive of good.

The Kalahandi Feudatory State is the largest of those attached to the Chhattisgarh Division, and the year 1880-81 is marked by the death of its late ruler, Raja Udit Partab Deo, and the recognition of his successor. These events occurred after the close of the year, but may be briefly mentioned here. The late Chief had no sons, and some years ago adopted one Rambhadra Sai. Subsequently the conduct of this adopted son made it necessary to cancel the adoption, and a second adoption was effected in favour of Ram Mohan Singh. Before his death in April 1881 the late Raja expressed his wish that the latter should succeed him, and his recognition by the Government of India has been welcomed by the subordinate Chiefs and people of the State. He has been installed with the title of Raghu Keshar Deb, and as he is a minor the chiefship is managed by the late Raja's senior widow. The estate has been administered of late years on enlightened principles, and the large increase in population, the extension of cultivation, the establishment of bazars, and the development of internal communications indicate that progress has been made. The gross income of the State exceeds a lakh and a quarter rupees.

The remaining Feudatory States of the Sambalpur district are Bamra, Raigarh, Rehrakol and Sonpur. No complaints

have been made against the Bamra Chief, whose administration appears equitable. The Raigarh chiefship is not well managed, owing to the worthless character of the Raja's subordinates, but efforts are being made to improve the management. In Rehrakol affairs are not satisfactory, but the defect is rather an absence of administration than active oppression. The Sonpur State is well managed in revenue matters, but the judicial administration is defective.

Of the Feudatory States attached to the Raipur district, Nandgaon is the most successfully managed. The Chief fortunately personally manages his affairs, and is amenable to the advice of Government officers, by whom his administration is highly commended. Judicial and Police management, which are somewhat defective, are receiving attention, and creditable advance is shown in communications, vaccination and local improvement. The Chhuikhadan State is not in a satisfactory condition, Judicial and Police administration are bad, and there has been no advance in material improvement.

The Kawardha State in the Bilaspur district shows signs of improved management, and discontent among the population seems to be passing away.

Of the Non-Feudatory Zamindaris attached to the Chhattisgarh Division little need be said. Several of these estates are under direct management by Government officers, owing to the embarrassed state of the owners, and have been made over for terms of years to be administered by local officers until they emerge from debt. The non-feudatory Zamindars have few opportunities of oppressing their tenants, and any attempt at high-handedness is promptly brought to notice, as the residents of such estates have precisely the same facilities of obtaining redress through our Courts as the resident population of the khalsa. Several of these Zamindaris give practical illustration of the principle, that in proportion as the landlord takes an active and intelligent interest in managing his estate, unscrupulous subordinates have little influence, while carelessness and apathy on his part end invariably in mismanagement and indebtedness, and the assistance of the district officer has eventually to be invoked.

Police.

The return of crime cognizable by the Police is a satisfactory one, the total number of cognizable cases being less than in 1878 and 1879, and only slightly more than in 1873, the first year after the passing of the present Criminal Procedure Code. In 1878 there were 39,625 cognizable cases, in 1879 they fell to 36,846, and in 1880 to 30,576. This progressive decrease is satisfactory, and is, it is with some confidence asserted, due to the cheapening of food grains and to the absence of want as an inducement to petty crime. Comparing the years 1879 and 1880, the notable decreases in the latter are in offences against the State and public tranquillity; from 6,900 to 4,913 in serious offences against person and property or property only; from 20,985 to 16,710 in minor offences against property; and from 5,273 to 4,804 in other offences. On the other hand, serious offences against the person increased from 969 in 1879 to 1,110 in 1880, and minor offences against the person, chiefly cases of petty hurt, from 2,294 to 2,714. Thus the increases are not very formidable, while the decrease in serious offences against person and property and in minor offences against property is marked.

Not only have murders fallen in number, but the types are less serious. There were no murders by thugs and dacoits, and murders by robbers decreased by six. It is to be regretted that no fewer than 36 dacoities were committed, in 28 of which convictions were got. Most of the dacoities (29) occurred in the Nimar district, and in 22 of such cases Bhils were the dacoits, and 25 cases involving 200 persons were successfully prosecuted to conviction. These statistics are favourable, but it is not satisfactory that dacoities should still be of not infrequent occurrence in Nimar, and that the leader Tantia Bhil should still be at large. In last year's Summary it was remarked :—

> "With the exception of one serious dacoity with murder in the Nimar district, committed by a daring gang under a notorious Bhil leader named Tantia none of the cases of the year were of so grave and exceptional a character as to require special mention. In the Nimar case an organized band was engaged, some of whom were arrested for being concerned in dacoity, but having effected an escape they wreaked summary vengeance by murdering a prominent landowner who had given evidence against them; this has inspired terror

among the people and increased the difficulties of getting information. The fact of Holkar's territory adjoining Nimar raises a further difficulty, for the gang readily crosses over and evades pursuit. Assistance has recently been asked for from His Highness the Maharaja through the Agent Governor General Central India, and it is anticipated that concerted action against this gang will speedily result in their capture and dispersion. In the current year they have committed two dacoities, and this aggravated form of crime in this locality will only cease when this noted gang has been hunted down and satisfactorily disposed of."

The Police has done something during the year. As already noticed some 200 dacoits have been captured and convicted, and one Bijnia Bhil, who confessed to being the leader in the murder of the landholder has been convicted and executed at the scene of the crime. Nevertheless the Chief Commissioner cannot consider it satisfactory that Tantia should still have followers, and though he has been on several occasions seen, that all attempts to capture him should have failed. Not only have the Nimar Police shown inefficiency, but there are good grounds for believing that some of them have been in corrupt connivance with the dacoits. It seems natural that all the landholders and peaceable cultivators should share the wish of Government for the capture of Tantia and his followers, and nothing should be left undone to hunt him down.

The total number of cognizable offences of all kinds reported and dealt with by the Police was 31,421 as against 38,403 in 1879 : 91 out of every 100 cases were investigated by them, in 45 out of every 100 cases reported convictions were obtained, and 88 out of every 100 persons tried were convicted. The results as compared with those of 1879 were these : with fewer cases to investigate, a smaller percentage of reported cases was investigated ; the proportion of reported cases successfully prosecuted also declined, and less success was obtained in cases actually tried. Further a smaller proportion of the persons arrested was convicted, and the percentage of success in prosecutions also declined. These results cannot be considered in themselves good, but in the previous year crime was often committed by persons in actual want without practice of concealment and such crime was consequently easy of detection.

The aggregate strength of the Police force (including Municipal Police) was 8,693, and the aggregate annual cost was nearly 13 lakhs of rupees.

The Judicial Commissioner, in forwarding the departmental Police report, made some valuable and suggestive remarks regarding the character of the Police generally, and the way in which they do their work. In point of discipline, order, and neatness, the Police force seemed to him to compare favourably with that of the North-Western Provinces, with which he was acquainted. The Judicial Commissioner continued—

> "The tendency of Native Police officers is no doubt to supply evidence which they think is necessary to complete a case. But I have no reason to think that it is anything like a general practice or that it is more frequent in these Provinces than elsewhere. It is a practice that is often indirectly encouraged by those Judges and Magistrates who think themselves most on their guard against it. When the evidence is rejected for insufficient reasons the Police Officers despair of success by fair means, and study to provide evidence which will meet the peculiar views of the Judge. No doubt the attitude of an Indian Judge ought to be one of suspicion. * * * * *

> "The great defect in the Police administration is, in my opinion, this: that the District Superintendents, as a rule, do not supervise the investigation of cases as closely as they should. It seems to be thought, and the feeling appears to be shared by the Inspector General himself, that it is for the Magistrate to detect the errors or malpractices of the Police officers. * * I admit that the Magistrates and Judges should aid the District Superintendents, and I expect them to examine the Police procedure in all cases and to notice illegal and improper conduct. But I dissent from the view taken by the Inspector General. I think it is the duty, and perhaps the chief duty, for which the post was created, of the Superintendent to keep a close and careful watch over the investigation of all important cases. In no other way can he give a tone to the conduct of his officers. He should discourage all underhand and dishonest work. By waiting until the Courts draw attention to misconduct he makes his subordinates think that illegalities in procedure are venial so far as the department is concerned and that no one but a Magistrate would object to them."

"I must confess that I see little evidence of any guiding hand in matters such as requests for detention, inducements offered to prisoners to confess and the writing of case diaries. It is the Superintendent's duty to look at the case diaries and to ensure that they are properly kept. He should make his officers understand that detentions are not to be asked for without reason, and that confessions improperly obtained will not conduce to their interests even if a conviction follows. I have several times seen case diaries in which it was openly admitted that the prisoner had been pressed or induced to confess. * * * So far from holding that a District Superintendent can do no more than 'peruse comparatively a few police diaries', I am of opinion that he ought to see them all and to watch the conduct of all important cases. He ought certainly to examine so many as to render the commission of illegalities unsafe. If the officers were taught to write them properly and to avoid diffuseness and irrelevant dissertations on their own excellence and the iniquities of others, the task of examining the diaries would not be so onerous. I have hardly seen a diary which is properly written. A brief statement of facts and an abstract of results is all that is wanted.

"This absence of close supervision over the conduct of investigations is, I think, the great defect in Police administration. I do not undervalue the benefit of constant inspection of stations and out-stations. But after all it is not what is in the station but what comes out of it that makes the character of the police."

Criminal Justice.

The criminal returns illustrate more fully the decrease in offences. The total number of offences reported during the year was 41,010, as compared with 47,968 in 1879. The decrease, amounting in the aggregate to 6,958 offences, was common to the majority of the districts. The main decrease occurred under the following heads:—

	Decrease.
Offences against property without violence...	4,002
" " with " ...	1,728
Public nuisances	1,117

Provincial crime has once more returned within its ordinary limits. The number of offences during 1880 is smaller than than the number reported during any year since 1875. The effect of the scarcity which began in 1877, pressed heavily on the people during 1878, and was still felt in 1879, had altogether passed away in 1880, and the result has been that crime against property, which always enters most largely into the returns, has now fallen to its usual dimensions. The general

decrease would have been still more marked had it not been for a large number of prosecutions under special laws.

Some remarks have already been made regarding murders and dacoities and no more need be said here. Under the head of house-breaking and theft there has been a marked falling off. The comparative number of these offences reported during the last 5 years is

1876	...	...	18,618
1877	...	...	21,292
1878	...	...	28,716
1879	...	...	24,836
1880	...	...	18,967

This class of crime against property has come back to the point at which it stood in 1876 or before the pressure of the three years preceding 1880 began. The decrease is common to 14 districts out of 18.

The use of the powers for the protection of society against vagrants and bad characters has almost everywhere been more sparingly resorted to than in 1879. This circumstance is attributed to the lighter criminal work of the year which allowed the police to keep a stricter watch on known bad characters. The difficulty of obtaining satisfactory and sufficient proof of repute is well known, and some Magistrates are apt to pass orders on insufficient evidence requiring security to be furnished. The Judicial Commissioner, however, who has personally examined a large number of Magistrates' proceedings in bad livelihood cases, states that the majority of them showed that proper care had been taken in making the inquiry.

Offences against special laws increased from 4,019 in 1879 to 4,702 during 1880. The main increase was in prosecutions under the Forest Act of 1878, and in prosecutions under the Arms and Opium Acts.

There was no material change in the constitution or number of Magistrates' Courts. There were 63 stipendiary Magistrates exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the First class, 45 exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the Second class, and 6 exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the Third class. Among the Honorary Magistrates there were 9 with First class powers, 30 with Second class powers, and 29 with Third class powers. The exercise of summary powers has been proportionately less than in 1879, and this is chiefly due to the change in the character of crime.

The number of accused persons before the Magistracy during the year was 43,878 as compared with 51,211 in 1879. The criminal work in connection with the accused was thus distributed.

Number of persons dealt with by different classes of Magistrates—

By Magistrates of districts	... 3,907	or 8·9 per cent.
By other Stipendiary Magistrates	... 29,270	or 66·7 per cent.
By Honorary Magistrates	... 10,701	or 24·4 per cent.

The direct share of criminal work taken up by Magistrates of districts is proportionately higher than it has been for several years. The Honorary Magistrates of the Provinces have taken up nearly one-fourth of the criminal business of the year, and the amount of assistance rendered by these gentlemen is always matter for cordial acknowledgment.

The total number of persons under enquiry and trial by Courts of original jurisdiction during the year was 44,364. Of this number 13,611 were acquitted or discharged, 30,050 were convicted, 464 remained under trial at the close of the year, while the remainder are accounted for as having died, escaped or been transferred to other Provinces. The proportion of persons acquitted or discharged is high, and the percentage of convictions obtained in cases of theft is low. This low percentage as compared with the results of the two preceding years is no doubt mainly due to the fact that the thefts committed under the pressure of want by persons who had no special motives for concealing their guilt, which were common in 1878, and not infrequent in 1879, have now with the assured return of better times generally ceased. The confessions in these cases and the ease with which proof was obtained against what was almost open pilfering made the percentage of convictions unusually high in 1878, and since then there has been less apparent success in dealing with crime. The total number of persons punished was 29,731. Of this number 59·8 per cent were fined (or fined and whipped in 8 cases),

20·2	,,	,,	imprisoned,
6·8	,,	,,	,, and fined,
1·5	,,	,,	,, and whipped with or without fine,
0·2	,,	,,	transported,
0·1	,,	,,	sentenced to death.

The proportion of the different kinds of punishment inflicted from year to year necessarily varies with the character of the

crime. In 1879, and especially in 1878, thefts and house-breaking were unusually frequent, owing to the special circumstances of these years, and the proportion of punishments of imprisonment and whipping, the punishments appropriate to those special forms of crime, was consequently very high, while the proportion of fines was comparatively low. In 1880 the effects of the hard times upon the people of the Provinces have passed away and the punishments therefore nearly approximate to the punishments inflicted in 1877, in which although scarcity had begun, crime of any special class had not become exaggerated.

The number of witnesses who attended Magistrates' Courts during the year was 114,744. The detention of witnesses was, on the whole, longer than in previous years, but 91 per cent of the whole number were not detained beyond one day. The average duration of police cases is rather longer than the average duration in 1879 and much longer than the average duration in 1878 and 1877. No very definite reason for the increase in duration has been assigned, but the falling off in simple cases of theft and house-breaking in which confessions were common no doubt largely accounts for the difference between the results of 1880 and the results of the two preceding years.

Jails.

During the year there were in all 19,599 prisoners in the various jails of the Province, of whom 14,429 were convicts, 4,424 under trial prisoners, and 746 civil prisoners. Of these 4,175 convicts, 132 under-trial and 43 civil prisoners remained in the jails at the close of the year. The salient feature in the figures is that while admissions into jail were much fewer, yet, owing to the lengthened term of imprisonment awarded (in this and in the previous year) the daily average number has not diminished in proportion to the decreased admissions. These decreased admissions of course indicate a smaller number of persons convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, the jail statistics coroborating those already furnished by the Police and Criminal returns.

Sentences show a tendency to greater severity. Of the 4,175 prisoners in jail on the 31st December 1880, 1,115 or nearly 27 per cent were sentenced for periods not exceeding six months. This percentage is smaller than in previous years, when complaints were not infrequently made that light sentences which were not really deterrent were passed.

The total punishments awarded to prisoners for offences against jail discipline were 5,411, of which close on 3,500 were awarded for offences relating to short work. Sentences to corporal punishments declined, and the decrease would have been still greater but for abnormal figures presented by the Nagpur Central Jail.

The Chief Commissioner has expressed himself adverse to resort to indiscriminate floggings in order to maintain discipline among, and exact work from, convicts. But so far as he is aware the punishment of whipping has not been abused, though the average figures show the advisability of watching the action of some Jail Superintendents in this matter. Whipping must, the Chief Commissioner thinks, be allowed in cases of insubordination and systematic idleness. The solitary cells are in most jails barely sufficient for the execution of Magisterial sentences, and it is besides doubtful whether solitary confinement is much dreaded. Little can be done in the way of ordering reduced diet. If diet is reduced hard work can hardly be exacted. The forms of labor at the command of Superintendents are few and punishment can seldom be inflicted by changing the kind of labor which is exacted from a prisoner. It is difficult to name any specific class of offences for which a prisoner should not be flogged, and it may not be advisable to lay down any general rule on the subject. On the other hand, there seems little doubt that whipping should not be awarded for a first offence, unless such offence be insubordination accompanied by violence, and that whipping should only be awarded when other available punishments have been exhausted.

Owing to the lower prices of food grain the cost of maintaining prisoners diminished, and a part of this diminished cost is also attributed to better economical management, and the purchase and storing of grain when prices were low. From a financial point of view the results of the employment of prisoners are not very satisfactory, and the average cash profit per head of the number sentenced to labor was only Rs. 10-12-4.

In regard to the vital statistics of the year they are, taken as a whole, not unfavourable as compared with those for the two preceding years. The death rate among the convicts was 61·2 per *mille* against 70·7 during 1879, and 120·8 in 1878. The daily average sick rate (40·3), however, shows a slight increase over that of the previous year (37·8), though it is nearly 10 per *mille* below the rate for 1878 (49·3). The rate of

mortality fluctuated from 0·99 in the Saugor jail to 24·54 in the jail at Sambalpur. The daily average strength in both jails was much the same. The average daily sick rate in both was above the mean for the Province (40·3), *viz.* 58·1 at Saugor and 47·5 at Sambalpur. There was some overcrowding in some of the jails in the Province during the year, and such overcrowding was greater and lasted longer at Sambalpur than anywhere else. The need of greater accommodation there is urgent and is receiving attention, and arrangements are now in progress which will very shortly place matters in that jail on a much more satisfactory footing. In fact, increased accommodation would already have been provided, had not the orders issued been misunderstood. The abnormal mortality in Sambalpur during 1880 would appear to have been due to temporary causes which have since ceased to act, for during the 8 months of the current year only one death, and that from fever, has been reported.

Civil Justice.

There were 91,379 suits instituted during the year as compared with 87,862 in 1879 and 88,484 in 1877, the highest number previously reached. The inevitable tendency of litigation in these Provinces at their present stage of development is to increase. In 1878 this tendency was checked by general causes affecting the greater part of the Provinces, but the effect of these disturbing causes has now passed away, and the normal tendency has reasserted itself. Though the tendency of litigation is to advance, a review of the statistics for the last ten years shows that this tendency is very much weaker in some districts than in others, and that in parts of the Province it cannot be said to exist at all. The only district in the Nerbudda Valley in which litigation has materially increased during the decade is Hoshangabad. The highest point was reached in 1876, and since then litigation has remained stationary for three years (excluding 1878, which was an unusual year everywhere), and has now fallen off. In Jubbulpore the number of suits instituted during the first two years of the decade was larger than the number in any succeeding year up to 1877, and it is only during the last two years that there has been any significant advance in litigation. In Narsinghpur and Nimar the tendency has been distinctly to recede. In the former district litigation during the last five years has been uniformly lower than during the preced-

ing five years; while in the latter, litigation which had been unduly fostered, was at its highest in 1872, and of late years has gone back to the position which it occupied in 1869 and 1870. In Damoh there has been no increase. Civil business in 1880 stands where it stood in 1871, and the average number of institutions during the last five years is below the average institutions of the five years immediately preceding the decade. In Saugor litigation was at its highest during the three years 1876, 1877 and 1878, but even then it was less than the litigation of the three years before 1871, and since 1878 it has declined. In the Satpura districts of Seoni and Chhindwara litigation shows on the whole a tendency to expansion; but in Betul it has pursued the even tenor of its way. In Nagpur, on the other hand, litigation has increased from 14,661 suits in 1871 to 21,813 in 1880, and the tendency to increase has been constant throughout the decade. In Bhandara the litigation of the last five years has been materially larger than during the first five years, and in 1880 reached a point far in advance of the results of any former years. At Wardha there has been no advance since 1876, but at Chanda the increase has been steady. In the Chhattisgarh Division there has been remarkable progress, and statistics show that since 1862 litigation has increased nearly sevenfold. The tendency of Provincial litigation to increase has therefore been mainly due to the results in the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions, and it is probable that this part of the Province must be looked to for any further increase in the immediate future.

There has been no material change in the value of the suits which came before the Courts for adjudication. More than 78 per cent of the total number were for sums less than Rs. 50, and 90 per cent were for sums below Rs. 100. The main character of the litigation has altered but little in ten years. One broad conclusion is sufficiently plain. Nine-tenths of the litigation of the Province is now as it was ten years ago of a value not exceeding Rs. 100, and the general position which our Courts occupy towards the people is simply that of an agency for the collection of the debts of petty money-lenders and traders. Whenever a Court is opened at any new place the resident money-lender transfers to Government agency the work of realising his outstanding accounts. There is nothing novel in this view, but it is important that its absolute reality

should be understood, because it is at once the cause and explanation of the general results of the year's administration of Civil Justice. The statistics as to the disposal of suits may be summarized as follows :—73·2 per cent of actual disposals were without contest, and of these, 25·2 per cent of the year's disposals were decreed on confession. The number of decrees on confession is higher than ever, both actually and relatively to the total number of disposals. The difficulty is to understand why such a large proportion of the year's suitors should take the trouble to attend Court merely to confess judgment. In some districts where decrees by instalments are numerous it is suggested that debtors attend in the hope of obtaining this concession. Something also is no doubt due to a desire on the part of debtors to know what has actually been done in the Court. But the true explanation of the increasing proportion of these decrees must be found in the position of our Courts with regard to the money-lender and his clients. He uses the Courts as the means of collecting his debts and saving himself from trouble in dunning his debtors, and there is, therefore, no reason why the great majority of them should do anything but admit their liability. The necessity of decreeing costs againt successful plaintiffs who have unnecessarily dragged their debtors into Court is a subject to which attention must continue to be directed.

Durations are somewhat higher; appeals were slightly more numerous. Applications for execution of decree have increased largely, following and proportionately surpassing the increase in original suits, but 37·5 per cent of the total number were struck off without execution. Only 595 persons were committed to prison, and only 29 of this number were declared insolvents. The provisions of the insolvency law are therefore little better than a dead letter in these Provinces. The explanation is that honest debtors are seldom put into prison, and that fraudulent debtors who have concealed property do not like to submit to the test of insolvency proceedings.

Registration.

There has been a slight falling off in the number of deeds brought for registration. In connection with registration the subject of alienations of landed property is of interest. During 1879-80, deeds of sale of land of all values numbered 1,676; in 1880 such deeds numbered 1,627. Deeds of alienation of land by mortgage numbered 5,073 in 1879-80; and 4,956 in 1880-81. Though

the effects of previous years' hardships were disappearing in 1880-81, alienations of land by members of the agricultural community did not decline to any considerable extent. In the aggregate, temporary and permanent alienations in favor of bankers and money-lenders have in 1880-80 been somewhat more numerous than in 1879-80, notwithstanding the slightly decreased number of registered instruments relating to sale and mortgage, but this tendency of the transfer of land to the trading classes is not sufficiently marked to give ground for anxiety.

Municipalities.

The abolition of an insignificant municipality leaves the number of municipal towns in existence at the close of the year at 61. The population resident within these towns according to the recent Census rough totals is returned at 698,472, an increase of about fifty-three thousand on the municipal population at the last Census. The aggregate funds at the disposal of Municipal Committees during the year have exceeded 10 lakhs of rupees, of which more than 8 lakhs have been expended on watch and ward, conservancy, and other objects connected with the public health, safety, comfort and convenience. This considerable expenditure of funds is administered by Municipal Committees composed, as prescribed by the Municipal Act, of official and elected members. The latter class numerically preponderates, as the Native element exceeds the European members. It cannot be said that the non-official and native members everywhere exhibit much interest in municipal administration, but when their opinions on municipal matters receive due consideration, they are not slow to express them. The Divisional reports attest the intelligent interest displayed by the Municipal Commitees of many municipalities, especially in the Nerbudda Division, where their energy extends to the personal management of certain branches of municipal administration, and the individual supervision of works under construction. The dignity and influence which the performance of these functions attaches to the position of membership causes the appointment to be sought after, and the elective system has in consequence in certain municipal towns become more than nominally representative. As municipal institutions take firmer root, and the interest in municipal management extends, this tendency will doubtless become more widespread and pronounced.

The sources of municipal income continue the same as in past years. Octroi is at once the most productive and the least unpopular method of taxation, and the efforts which continue to be made towards enforcing a liberal system of refunds ensure the restriction of this tax to its legitimate scope. Taxes on houses are suitable to small municipalities and necessitate only a small collecting establishment. But octroi is best adapted for large municipal towns in which it obviates the difficulty of fair assessment and the unpopularity which are incidental to direct taxation. Conservancy, sanitary and charitable institutions and education continue to absorb a large and increasing proportion of municipal income, and important schemes for supplying good and abundant water have engaged the attention of the Municipal Committees of Jubbulpore, Hinganghat and Burhanpur. The Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the expenditure of municipal money has been appropriately and judiciously incurred.

Forests.

The forest area at the disposal of Government has increased by 58 square miles, and amounts at present to 19,666 square miles, divided as follows :—

	Square miles.
1st class reserves ...	2,535
2nd class reserves ...	16,850
Unreserved forests ...	281

The 1st class reserves are managed wholly by the Forest department, the 2nd class reserves by district officers aided by Forest establishment, and in some cases by Forest officers of the superior grades. The necessity of adding to the permanent 1st class reserves is fully recognized ; attention has in some cases been given to the selection of suitable areas, but owing to unavoidable circumstances no additions were during 1880 made to the 1st class reserves.

The boundaries of the 1st class reserves are carefully maintained, and efforts have been made to improve demarcation in the 2nd class reserves. These are believed in many cases to have been encroached upon, and it is evident that a large proportion of them require to be carefully checked, while in connection with the 1st class reserves there are several disputes which require to be adjusted. The watch and guard of the forests has been fairly good ; 5,572 cases of breach of

forest law in which 12,688 persons were involved were reported ; in 4,668 cases 10,918 persons were allowed to compound. The prosecutions of 1880 were fewer in number than those of 1879. 904 cases in which 1,770 persons were involved were prosecuted, and convictions were got in 815 cases and in regard to 1,554 persons. Undue harshness does not appear to have been shown, and neither the forest law nor the measures necessary for forest conservation can have pressed unduly on the people. In the 1st class reserves the measures of improvement have been the protection of forests from fire, artificial sowings and planting to fill up blanks and improve the composition of the forests, and improvement cuttings to secure reproduction of the better species from the stool and to give place to the young growth of better species. In the 2nd class reserves fire protection and planting and sowing on a very limited scale have been the only works of improvement. During the dry season of 1880-81 special measures were adopted for the protection from fire of 924,380 acres, of which 869,828 acres were actually protected up to the close of the season. Within the areas under protection there were several fires, but except in the Punassa and Chandgarh forests they were suppressed within very narrow limits. It appears that there are special difficulties to contend against in Punassa and Chandgarh, owing probably to the proximity of independent states, and that to ensure protection a stronger fire establishment will have to be entertained. Besides the area already referred to, a considerable extent of forest was protected from fire without special expenditure, and though there may be want of stability in such protection, it indicates improved organization and greater efficiency on the part of the establishment which will facilitate the extension of special protective measures. As the result of fire protection, marked improvement in the condition of the forests continues to be reported.

Sowing and planting to complete the crop and improve the composition of the forests was undertaken on a large scale in the Punassa and Khandwa reserves in Nimar, on a less extensive scale in Saugor, in the Garhakota, Hathko, and Ranipura reserves, and on a small scale in some of the other divisions. In the Nimar division and in Wardha total failures are recorded, owing to the rains being exceptionally late and neither sufficient in quantity nor duration to admit of the

young plants establishing themselves. In the Saugor division good results were secured, and elsewhere the undertakings were for the most part successful.

For some years past a rough system of forest culture has been carried on by sowing *in situ* broadcast or in prepared pits or lines. These operations have been attended with varied results, and experience points to the conclusion that high cultivation will prove most advantageous.

Improvement cuttings were carried out on a small scale in the Bimaram forest to facilitate the development of the young crop of teak, in the Rajaborari, Saonligarh and Satpura reserves to secure the protection of a better crop from the stool, and in Punassa with the double object of supplying fuel to the Holkar Scindia-Neemuch State Railway, and obtaining a better regrowth. The young teak in Bimaram has, it is said, benefited much by increased exposure, while in the other forests where reproduction from the stool has been chiefly aimed at, a crop has been obtained which notwithstanding the damage done by frost in two successive years promises, as a whole, to be infinitely superior to that removed.

In working the 1st class reserves, which are intended for the maintenance of a permanent supply of forest produce, the improvement of the forests has been a first consideration. Many of these forests, owing to the absence of a demand for the particular products they are at present capable of yielding, are still unworked, and with few exceptions these forests are not yet worked up to their capabilities.

In working the 2nd class reserves little more can be expected than the maintenance of the present degree of productiveness, and towards this much has been done by affording protection against cutting, in some cases to fixed areas, in others to certain species. In Nagpur it is recorded that the condition of some of the forests is improving. In the Hoshangabad district deterioration is reported, not so much in the general productiveness of the forests as in their capability of yielding the more valuable and useful woods.

From the 2nd class reserves, as a whole, a vast quantity of produce has been made available at low rates to meet the

requirements of the people. Almost the whole yield of the forests has been removed by purchasers. In the Mandla, Nimar, and Chanda divisions alone was the quantity of produce collected on account of Government important. In the Chanda division the chief work was in connection with the supply of sleepers to the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway. In the Mandla division timber operations have been confined to the extraction and transport towards Jubbulpore of sal timber from the Banjar forest. In the Nimar division 66,000 cubic feet of locomotive fuel were supplied to the Holkar Scindia-Neemuch State Railway. The receipts of the year were Rs. 8,50,139, and the charges Rs. 4,95,513.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department controls and manages (1) Imperial, Military and Civil Works, (2) Provincial Buildings and Roads, and (3) State Railways Imperial (including Coal Mines) and Provincial. The total expenditure in all branches amounted to Rs. 36,38,395. The grant for Imperial ordinary works was Rs. 3,22,520, and the expenditure was Rs. 2,91,988. The bulk of this expenditure was on Military works, original and repairs, and on Establishment. The chief works were the remodelling of a barrack at Kamptee, and the remodelling of the roofs of some barracks at Jubbulpore.

On Provincial buildings the expenditure was Rs. 58,061 on original works, and Rs. 53,641 on repairs. The original works as well as repairs mainly relate to buildings required for Land Revenue, Jail and Police purposes. On Provincial communications Rs. 2,61,931 were spent on new roads. The Eastern road was completed during the year; good progress was made on the Jubbulpore-Mandla road; on the Jubbulpore-Damoh road over a lakh of rupees was spent; work on the first section of the Saugor-Damoh road was pushed on, and much was done to make the Saugor-Jhansi road fit for traffic. The worst portions of the road were taken in hand first, and are now reported in excellent order. The first two sections of the Itarsi-Betul road have been practically completed, but to the third section nothing was done. The Piparia-Pachmarhi road is all but complete, a portion of the ghat remaining alone unfinished. On the road connecting the Balaghat district with the Gondia station of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway Rs. 13,917 were spent on the first section of 11 miles

up to the Bagnadi. The road will when completed be an important one, and do much to open out the Balaghat district. On repairs Rs. 2,69,237 were spent. The roads which absorbed the largest sums being the Eastern, the Great Northern, the Khandwa-Nerbudda, and the Saugor-Kareli roads.

The lines of Railway under the management of the department were the Wardha Coal and the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railways.

The outlay on the capital account on the Wardha Coal State Railway, including the Warora mines, was Rs. 1,33,580. The working of the Railway and Colliery was not successful. The total earnings were Rs. 2,48,084, and the total working expenses Rs. 4,43,888, showing a dead loss of close on two lakhs. This was occasioned by the working of the Colliery having to be stopped for the erection of new shafts and machinery, and as the Railway was constructed in order to carry the coal, the Railway cannot be expected to pay unless it gets coal to carry.

For the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway a grant of 20 lakhs was made by the Government of India for expenditure during 1880-81, and the total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 26,28,486. The first 53 miles of the line as far as Tumsar were opened for goods traffic only on the 6th April. The traffic was not large, but the opening of the line afforded facilities for construction. When the rains set in, the banks sunk considerably, and traffic for a time was stopped. The tariff of rates adopted was that of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, but modifications were from time to time made. In July the portion of the line between Nagpur and Kamptee was passed for passenger traffic, temporary carriages having been made up. The passenger mileage rates were fixed at 18 pies for 1st class, 9 pies for 2nd class, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ pies for 4th class; but the 2nd class and 4th class fares were subsequently reduced to 8 and 2 pies per mile respectively. The passenger traffic developed very largely, and additional temporary arrangement for carriages had to be made. In November the line was opened for passengers as far as Tumsar, and a diversion across the Wainganga having been completed the line was opened for general traffic to

Tirora in February, and further on to Amgaon in April of the present year. Traffic has of late largely developed, and as liberal reductions have been made in the rates of carriage for grain, &c., cart traffic between Kamptee and Nagpur has nearly ceased.

The expenditure on working charges were heavy in comparison with the receipts, but the line was virtually closed for some months, and the working expenses on first opening are always heavier than those on an established line. The receipts have, however, largely increased since the close of the year under report, so that the comparison with the expenditure or working charges is now much more favorable, and the net profit has lately been as high as 4 per cent. The whole of the rolling stock, engines and wagons were made up in the workshops of the line and have answered very satisfactorily.

Towards the end of the year sanction was given to an extension of the line from Dongargarh to Nandgaon, and final estimates for this extension of 19½ miles have been submitted to and sanctioned by the Government of India.

This account of the operations of the Public Works Department is necessarily incomplete, but full details will be found in the body of the report.

Besides the money spent by the Department of Public Works there are funds under the management and control of district officers which are spent on the construction and maintenance of roads, ferries, pounds, and other objects of public utility. During the year under review such funds with the balances of the previous year amounted to something more than 8¾ lakhs, and over 5 lakhs of money were expended. On roads nearly 2 lakhs were spent, and the expenditure was much larger than in the preceding year. Still, on roads more money might be usefully spent, and it is expected that in the year on which we have entered a larger outlay will be incurred.

Trade.

The manufactures and trade of the Province present no features which might not have been predicted from the development of railway and road communication during the past few years and the liberal harvest of the past year. It was to be

expected that the native loom would to some extent give way before machine made cotton goods, and that the indigenous brass manufacture would yield somewhat to the competition of imported sheet brass and hardware. These anticipations have to some extent been realized, but the result indicates an increase in general prosperity, and it is not to be regretted if local labor has been turned into other remunerative channels. The trade of the year shows considerable increase in the quantity and value of imports, while exports have enormously expanded, and exceed those of the previous year by ninety-one lakhs of rupees in value.

It is, however, necessary to bear in mind that the recorded trade exports are in weight and value much below those of 1877-78, and in value below those of 1878-79. There has been an increase in the bulk of exports, but, as compared with last year, relatively a large decline in their value. Prices have ruled low throughout the year and profits have decreased.

The main increases in imports occurred in manufactured cotton, fibrous products, railway materials, metals and manufactured articles and unrefined sugar. The chief articles in which the export trade increased were wheat, gram, oilseeds and cotton. It is, however, to be borne in mind that the portion of the trade which passes by road between these Provinces and adjacent British territory is not registered, the statistics being confined to railway borne traffic and the commerce with adjoining Native States. The chief article of consumption which shows decreased import during the year, a result contrary to anticipation, is salt; and it is yet unexplained how this result is consistent with the prevailing cheapness of food grains and the easier circumstances of the people.

Land revenue.

The land revenue demand for the year was Rs. 62,37,638 and the collections were Rs. 62,34,913. Rs. 1,055 were remitted, and the balance uncollected at the end of the year was Rs. 1,670.

The main portion of the demand remains unchanged from year to year during the currency of the settlement, but new estates are brought on to the rent-roll when the conditions of cultivating leases have been duly carried out. The chief

fluctuations result from the lapses of rent-free and quit rent tenures on which full revenue is payable, from progressive assessments on specially settled estates, from revision of assessment on clearance lease holders, and realizations from squatters in Government wastes. On the other hand, decreases of revenue occur from the abandonment of clearance leases, or of patch cultivation in Government wastes, and on the taking up of land for public purposes. On the whole there is a steady tendency to a rise in the revenue demand, owing to an extension of cultivation under clearance leases and to the closer supervision and stricter assessment of patch cultivation in wild tracts.

The number of reminders issued to landholders to pay in the revenue demand was 2,716, a number in excess of that issued in 1879 ; but reminders are, in some instances, issued as a matter of form by subordinate revenue collectors, while in others, landholders do not think of paying in the revenue until after the receipt of a reminder. The best test of the actual lightness of the Government demand and the ease with which the revenue was collected is the fact that severe coercive processes require to be very sparingly resorted to. No defaulters were imprisoned, in only four districts were personal effects which had been attached sold, in only one district were villages attached, and the four villages attached were clearance leases in which cultivation had been neglected. No transfers of shares, no farm of villages, and no sales were found necessary.

Pandhri.

The Pandhri is a tax on traders and artizans, has descended from the time of the Maratha rule, and is familiar to the people. It is on this account retained, and takes in the Central Provinces the place which in other Provinces is taken by License Acts. In the Maratha time no income was too small for assessment, and under our own rule the limit of exemption has varied with the exigencies and requirements of the Government. The Chief Commissioner is glad to say that during 1880-81 it has been possible to raise the limit of exemption, and now all persons with an estimated income below Rs. 250 per annum are free from liability to assessment. Formerly the smallest assessable income was Rs. 150. A further concession was made in the reduction in the rate of assessment from 2 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on all incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 per annum. In 1879 there were 50,572 persons assessed, the

demand was Rs. 3,17,000, and the collections were Rs. 3,02,200. In the year 1880 the persons assessed numbered 24,984. The demand was Rs. 2,53,634, and the collections were Rs. 2,40,913. It is satisfactory that so large a number of persons have been relieved of Pandhri taxation, while the sacrifice of income which has resulted is not excessive.

Excise.

The net receipts from Excise for 1880-81 stand at Rs. 18,18,514 against Rs. 16,11,962. Country spirits gave an increased yield of over Rs. 1,15,000, and opium of over Rs. 25,000, while the charges were less. The principles regulating the excise system remain the same, that is to say, central distilleries supply the more populous tracts; contract stills less populous areas; while in the wilder and more sparsely peopled tracts out-stills are allowed, the right to open them being put up to auction. Central distilleries numbered 44, contract stills 102, while out-stills are 1,416. Out-stills have increased in number, and the reason of this is that from several quarters the complaint was made that owing to the difficulty of obtaining liquor, and to its high price in areas supplied by central distilleries and contract stills, the people had largely turned to drugs, a much more objectionable form of indulgence. Evidence in support of these complaints was adduced but was not considered convincing; but where the district officer and the Commissioner of Excise were satisfied that arrangements did not exist whereby the people could supply their reasonable indulgence in country liquor, a modification of arrangements was permitted, and this modification generally took the shape of an expansion of out-stills. But though in some localities a special cause which led to an enhanced yield from country spirits was the larger number of out-stills, the one general cause which was everywhere at work and contributed to a greater consumption of spirits and consequently larger receipts, was the abundant harvest. The out-turn of most crops was good, prices were easy, and the mowha crop itself yielded abundantly in some districts, selling at an average of 50 seers for the rupee. People had more money to spend, and the effect of prosperity on excise receipts is peculiarly marked.

The same cause which led to an expansion of the revenue demand from country spirits made the opium revenue more productive; the people were in better circumstances and had more money to spend. Farmers and contractors knowing this

offered larger sums for farms, and the Government profited both by an increased consumption of the drug and by the higher bids offered for the farms.

Receipts from ganja and from licenses to sell ganja increased by a few thousand rupees, but the actual consumption of the drug increased in a larger ratio. As yet, however, we have no accurate information regarding the actual consumption of the drug, and are still at work on a scheme to augment the taxation on ganja. The facilities for illicit possession of ganja both by smuggling and by illicit home growth are very great, and it is known that at the beginning of 1880 a good deal of untaxed ganja remained in the hands of contractors. The law authorizing the Administration to deal with ganja is admittedly defective, and both in the moral interests of the people and in the fiscal interests of Government is it necessary that wider and larger powers should be entrusted to the executive. It is hoped that the Northern India Excise bill, which is now under the consideration of the Legislative Department of the Government of India, may contain provisions which will enable the executive Government to adequately regulate both the cultivation of the hemp plant and the sale of the intoxicating drugs prepared therefrom.

Stamps.

The income from Stamps has declined. The gross receipts from general stamps fell from Rs. 4,22,728 to Rs. 3,93,898; the gross receipts from Court Fee labels from Rs. 7,76,094 to Rs. 7,46,613. The charges declined slightly, and the net revenue was Rs. 11,01,011 in 1880-81 against Rs. 11,57,312 in 1879-80. It is difficult to account for the diminished sales of general stamps which occurred under the head of document stamps. From some districts the explanation is offered that good harvests led to a decline in transactions among the people. In regard to the decline in Court Fee labels a more satisfactory explanation can be supplied. Though the number of civil suits increased in 1880-81, the aggregate value of property involved was less than in the preceding year, suits of the higher values declining, while the increase which occurred was in suits involving claims under Rs. 50. This circumstance in part accounts for the smaller sales of Court Fee labels.

The principal sources of income have now been noticed, and fuller information regarding them will be found in the

general chapters. The remaining subjects which invite comment are Vital Statistics, Dispensaries, Vaccination and Education.

Vital Statistics.

The population of the Province under registration amounts to a little over 7,400,000 souls. According to the compiled tables the mean birth rate of the Province was 44·87 per *mille* in 1880, the mean death rate 29·10 per *mille*. Since 1876 the ratio of births per *mille* of the population has been—

1876	...	39·39
1877	....	39·26
1878	...	38·63
1879	...	38·24
1880	...	44·87

For the four preceding years the number of births was stationary, showing a tendency to decline in 1878 and 1879; in other words, owing to unhealthy seasons and high prices, the natural fecundity of the people received a check, and there was not the normal increase to the population. Taking the death statistics for the same period the ratios per *mille* are—

1876	...	30·38
1877	...	23·91
1878	...	46·04
1879	...	34·44
1880	...	29·10

The Chief Commissioner is disposed to think that these figures will not be found to be in discord with those reproduced in other Provinces in India, that is to say, that a famine or scarcity with its concomitants checks the birth rate and enormously swells the death rate, but that the birth rate recovers itself more quickly.

The district birth rates vary considerably, ranging from 55·69 per *mille* in Bilaspur to 34·29 in Hoshangabad. These variations are considerable, and abnormal results may indicate defective registration. At the same time, if 50 per *mille* be an average birth rate, then clearly certain areas (registration circles) might have a higher, while others would have a lower ratio; in fact the rates might vary between 30 and 70 or even more widely. Naturally, however, divergence should decrease when district or circle records are compiled. It is.

curious that birth rates in head-quarter towns should generally be lower than the rates in the circle surrounding them, and registration seems less correct in towns than in rural circles.

The death rates vary from 36·17 per *mille* in the Damoh district to 20·47 in the Burhanpur circle of the Nimar district, the mean rate being 29·10. Eight districts show a death rate exceeding 30 per *mille*, but in all, with one exception, the death rate for 1880 is less than the mean ratio during the previous 5 years. It is worthy of notice that in 1880-81 the death rate seems to have been more equally distributed over the country, and the greater equality of distribution is attributable to the fortunate circumstance that no epidemic ravaged any district or portion of the Province. The months which were most fatal to life were September and October. The year 1880 opened with a death rate slightly above the average, which decreased in February, rose slightly in March, and remaining stationary in April rose again somewhat in May, but fell in June and continued to fall throughout July: a marked increase in mortality then occurred in August, and the mortality continued to rise till November, when it gradually decreased. These statistics accord with those recorded in former years, and conform to the rule that the months immediately following the rains, August, September and October, are the most unhealthy. The chief death causes were:—

Cholera	330
Small-pox	5,184
Fevers	136,840
Bowel complaints ...	19,205
Injuries	4,126
All other causes ...	49,926

Cholera and small-pox were much less prevalent than usual. Regarding the latter it may be observed that it prevailed during every month of the year and in all districts. Its monthly distribution was similar to that which has been observed in former years,—an augmented mortality during the early and hot months of the year with a gradual and progressive decline on the fall of the rains and during the cold weather months.

Fevers are again the chief death cause. During the year 1878 no fewer than 218,577 deaths were registered from them,

equal to a death rate of 29·50 per *mille*; in 1879 the registered deaths fell to 135,933, yielding a death rate of 18 34 per *mille*; in 1880 the registered deaths are 136,840, yielding a death rate of 18·46. Fevers were most fatal in the rainy and cold weather months, from August to February. The highest fever rates were in the districts of Bilaspur, Balaghat, Narsinghpur and Bhandara, and the lowest in Nagpur, Betul, Sambalpur and Chhindwara.

As bowel complaints are the direct results of insufficiency or bad quality of food it might be anticipated that mortality from such complaints had largely diminished. This is, however, not the case. Deaths from such diseases were in 1878, 26,098 or 3·52 per *mille*; in 1879, 19,747 or 2·66 per *mille*; and in 1880, 19,205 or 2·55 per *mille*. There is a considerable decrease from the returns of 1878, which was admittedly a year in which bowel complaints had been more numerous and more fatal, and had probably been caused by the consumption of innutritious and damaged grains, which would not have been used but for the prevailing high prices. But the ratios of death stand about the same for 1879-80, and as the mean ratio of mortality from bowel diseases for the last five years is 2·60, it may be affirmed that the rate of mortality from 2 to 2½ per *mille* is normal.

The health of the people is very largely dependent on a proper water-supply. In the towns of Nagpur, Seoni and Burhanpur good supplies exist, and at Jubbulpore, Hinganghat and Khandwa comprehensive schemes are in progress. In the interior of districts progress is less marked and less noticeable, yet not a year passes without considerable sums being spent by the charitably disposed, and the favourite objects of expenditure are wells and tanks. In the District Public Works Funds Improvement report which was lately reviewed a statement was appended showing that private individuals had during the year spent over Rs. 60,000 on works of public utility, mainly on tanks, wells and reservoirs. In numerous villages too wells are periodically cleaned out and deepened without any record thereof being kept. The habit of drinking either river or tank water, especially in the Chhattisgarh Division, is universal, and difficulty is still found in getting the people to exercise ordinary care and preserve the water-supply from contamination.

The expenditure incurred by Municipal Committees on conservancy has already been noticed, and it has been remark-

ed that, as a rule, Municipal Committees act up to their obligations in this respect,—provide public latrines and arrange for the cleansing and inspection of private latrines.

The attempt to instruct vaccinators in practical hygiene continues, and the Deputy Surgeon General's reports afford grounds for thinking that the instruction given to these men is assimilated by them. There is therefore some hope that with larger experience vaccinators may in future years be a valuable agency for diffusing among the people information regarding preventible causes of sickness and death, and may induce them to abandon many practices which unquestionably generate disease.

Dispensaries.

At the close of the year there were 81 dispensaries open to the public, at which 7,882 in-patients and 501,479 out-patients had been treated. The in-patients have rather decreased in numbers, while out-patients have largely increased. Superior though most of the dispensaries with in-door accommodation are to the ordinary dwellings of those who come to dispensaries for treatment it cannot be expected that dispensaries should be attractive. There is naturally a want of privacy, and a dispensary which is open to all comers can be a home to none. Accordingly there has been a tendency to convert dispensaries into alms houses where the poor and others whose ailments have been mainly induced by hunger are treated, and as during 1880-81 the conditions of life have been easier there is a decline in the number of in-patients, which is easily accounted for.

The cases treated at dispensaries furnish some index to the prevalence of diseases generally, and the following are the more numerous diseases treated, fever, ophthalmia, ulcers, skin diseases, respiratory affections, bowel diseases and rheumatic affections. The total expenditure on dispensaries during 1880 was about a lakh of rupees. The percentage paid by Government for the support of dispensaries is declining, and measures have been taken since the close of the year with the aim of making dispensaries less and less dependent on Government support.

Vaccination.

Vaccination is practised to some extent at dispensaries, and there is a special staff for general purposes. In 17 districts the Civil Surgeon or Civil Medical Officer is the Superintendent

of Vaccination, while in Nagpur there is a special Deputy Superintendent for the purpose. There are besides 16 Native Superintendents and 196 subordinate vaccinators who are grouped in three classes. Attached to this staff are 34 chaprassies and menial servants. The out-turn of work in 1880-81 was larger than in any previous year. In all 325,021 vaccine operations were performed, 317,838 of which were primary and 7,183 secondary.

Of the primary operations 294,755 were done by the special establishment in British and Feudatory territory, and 23,083 by hospital assistants at dispensaries. Of the 317,838 cases, 301,140 or 94 per cent were successful, *viz.* 280,151 of cases by the Vaccine department and 20,989 at dispensaries.

Of the 7,183 secondary vaccinations performed 6,695 were done by the Vaccine establishment and 488 at dispensaries. Of these 7,183 cases, 4,775 were successful at places other than dispensaries, and 311 at dispensaries, in all 5,086, giving a percentage of 70 per cent.

In 8 districts there was a large increase in vaccination operations and in 4 there was a slight increase. On the other hand, there was a slight decline in one district, a more marked decline in two, and a very marked decline in three. Apathy and repugnance to vaccination still continue, but if the people do not welcome vaccination as a protection against small-pox they seem to submit to it as a disagreeable necessity. Patience and tact must continue to be exercised, and with these further progress should only be a matter of time.

Education.

There are now 955 Government schools which are attended by 56,443 pupils, and the average daily attendance during 1880 was 38,957. Of aided private schools there were 387 with 19,768 pupils, and an average daily attendance of 12,616. Unaided private schools are 95 in number with 3,340 pupils, and an average daily attendance of 2,027. The totals are 1,437 schools with 79,551 scholars and an average daily attendance of 53,600. Compared with the results of 1879-80 schools have increased by 15, pupils have increased by 1,805, and average attendance by 2,265.

In respect to primary vernacular instruction it may be remarked that in the Government schools substantial progress in every direction has been made. Schools and scholars have increased, fee collections are higher, and scholarship has improved. From the departmental report of the Inspector General of Education the Chief Commissioner learns that in the

Southern Circle village schools are good and have made progress in Nagpur, Bhandara and Seoni, and that such schools are fair in Betul, Chhindwara and Chanda, and indifferent in Balaghat and Wardha. In the Northern Circle progress is more marked, and the sympathies of the people seem to be more enlisted. In the districts of Nimar and Hoshangabad there has unfortunately been no advance, but in all other districts there is an increasing number of really good schools where useful instruction is given. The Eastern Circle is as yet behind the other two in the number of its schools and scholars and its average fee collections; while attendance also is less regular. But in the district of Sambalpur the schools have improved, those of Bilaspur have held their ground, while those of Raipur may be said to be stationary.

Medical School.

The Nagpur School of Medicine did good and useful work during the year. Seven 3rd year students passed satisfactory and creditable examinations and have been classed as passed medical pupils, who after one further year's service are eligible to promotion to the grade of 3rd class Hospital Assistant. Three 2nd year students behaved themselves well and worked hard, and thirteen 1st year students completed their first year of study satisfactorily. Thirteen probationers have since been attached to the school. All are natives of the Central Provinces. Eleven are Hindus and two Mahomedans. Three belong to the Nagpur district, four to Narsinghpur, three to Jubbulpore, two to Bhandara, and one to Wardha.

Besides imparting instruction to the pupils, one of the teachers in the school gave a course of 44 lectures and 7 oral examinations on Hygiene. This course was attended by the 2nd and 3rd year students and by 12 superintendents of vaccination, 44 vaccinators, and 1 compounder. At the end of the course an examination was held, and 10 superintendents, 37 vaccinators, and 1 compounder received certificates of proficiency.

Census.

The summary of the year would not be complete without a notice of the Census, which was effected on the 17th February 1881. It entailed an immense amount of work, and to ensure its execution the services of officers in every branch of the

Government service had to be enlisted. There is hardly any departmental report wherein the subject is not mentioned. Schools had to be closed because masters were absent on Census duties, vaccination operations were not more numerous because many vaccinators were impressed for work in remote and wild localities. Census work was largely entrusted to Forest officers, and the time of most district officials was for months devoted to Census work almost to the entire exclusion of every other duty.

The agency engaged under Deputy Commissioners to carry out the Census consisted of 793 superintendents, 4,251 supervisors, and 36,266 enumerators. The official agency included the following officials :—

1,553	of	the Educational Department.
1,026	,,	Police.
672	,,	Revenue and Judicial.
460	,,	Forest.
48	,,	Jail.
39	,,	Medical Department.
33	,,	Vaccination.
25	,,	Postal.
22	,,	Public Works Department.
202	,,	Military Department.
95	,,	State Railways.
82	,,	Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
23	,,	East India Railway.
34	deputed to Feudatory States.	
379	others.	
Total 4,693		

The non-official agency was drawn principally from the following classes :—

Landholders and cultivators, including relations and servants ...	16,542
Bankers and traders, including relations and servants ...	4,590
Patwaris	3,748
Petition-writers, copyists and office candidates	955
Senior school boys	787
Others	6,583
Total ...	33,205

Government may congratulate itself in having been able to obtain the services of so numerous a non-official agency almost without payment to assist in carrying out the Census. Work in many of the Government departments from which the official agency was drawn no doubt suffered, but this could not be avoided. Non-officials, however, were induced to sacrifice private interests, business, and pleasure, to take part in carrying out a Government measure the objects of which were appreciated by few. The district reports abound with hearty acknowledgments of the general diligence displayed by the non-official agency in carrying out the Census instructions issued from time to time. In the Feudatory States the agency by which the Census was carried out was:—

Relatives of the Chiefs ...	...	82
Servants „ „ ...	...	1,024
Landholders and cultivators	...	1,155
Bankers and traders ...	...	247
Patwaris ...	...	54
Imported agency hired by the Chiefs	...	79
Deputed British officials	...	34
Others ...	...	771
Total	...	3,446

The Census statistics of the Central Provinces occupy 55,488 books. Excluding Sambalpur the Census statistics occupy 50,206 books of Enumerators' schedules in the following different languages:—

Hindi	... 37,479	English	... 489
Marathi	... 10,767	Urdu	... 304
Telugu	... 1,155	Tamil	... 12

These exclude 5,282 Census books of the Sambalpur district, namely—

(*a*) British khalsa	3,773
(*b*) Feudatory States ...	1,509

The majority of the Sambalpur Census books are in Urya, but a large proportion is in Hindi. Some English books also were used at the head-quarters of Sambalpur and in Officers' camps. Urya is so completely unknown in Nagpur that a branch Census office had to be formed at Sambalpur under the Deputy Commissioner.

The compilation of the Census statistics is still in progress. The rough totals show an increase since 1872 of from 8,173,824 to about 9,800,000 in the population of the Khalsa, and from 1,049,710 to about 1,700,000 in the population of the Feudatory States. The total increase is about 2,300,000 or about 25 per cent in all, consisting of about 1,650,000 or nearly 20 per cent increase in the Khalsa, and about 650,000 or nearly 60 per cent in Feudatory States. Abnormal rates of increase probably indicate incomplete enumeration at the Census of 1872.

The more remarkable increases are:—

	Census of 1872.	Rough totals of Census of 1881.
Sambalpur Feudatory States ...	529,500	950,000
Raipur district (Khalsa) ...	1,093,405	1,400,000
Bilaspur district ...	715,398	1,000,000
Sambalpur ,, ...	523,034	690,000
Jubbulpore ,,	528,859	680,000
Bhandara ,, ...	564,813	680,000
Bastar Feudatory State ...	78,256	190,000

This general summary of the results of the year may now be closed. Fuller information on all points will be found in the subsequent chapters, but the more salient features in the year's administration have been noticed.

Pachmarhi,
CENTRAL PROVINCES:
29th September 1881.

PART II.

I.—Physical and Political Geography, &c.

1. At pages 1 to 26 of the Administration Report for 1872-73 an account of the following subjects has been drawn up for standard reference, *viz.* —

1.—*Physical features of the country, area, climate, &c.*
2.—*Historical Summary.*
3.—*Form of administration.*
4.—*Character of Land Tenures.*
5.—*System of Survey and Settlement.*
6.—*Civil Divisions of British Territory.*

7.—*Changes in the Administration.*

2. No changes occurred during the year.

8.—*Relations with Tributary States and Frontier affairs.*

3. Of the fifteen Feudatory States attached to the Central Provinces, all except Bastar and Makrai are situated in the Chhattisgarh Division. Four, *viz.* Patna Sarangarh, Khairagarh, and Sakti are under Government management, and their history is one of steady advancement. Regarding those under the administration of Feudatory Chiefs it may be said that complaints to British authorities have not been numerous, and in most of the Chiefships there has been some progress.

Feudatory States.

4. The Bastar State cover an area of 13,062 square miles, and is in a backward condition. The Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Sironcha Division was unable to visit Jagdalpur, the capital, during the year; but he visited the Bhopal Patnam Zamindari of the Bastar State and met the Raja's Diwan. Negociations are going on with a view to a marriage between Lal Kalandar Singh, the Raja's cousin, and the second daughter of the late Patna Raja, but domestic dissensions and an empty treasury stood in the way. No direct complaints have been made against the Raja and his officials, but some petitions have been presented by private claimants on which the Chief Commissioner has found it necessary to institute enquiries. The death of Kuar Diwan during the year and the departure of some of his associates cannot fail to be a relief to the State. While oppressing the people themselves they encouraged the Raja in his extravagance and have allowed the State to become indebted. During the year the Raja introduced a

BASTAR—(Chanda).

concubine into his house and thus caused a breach with the senior Rani, who left Jagdalpur and took up her residence in old Bastar with a large following. These dissensions occurred inopportunely and interfered much with the arrangements for taking the Census. The difficulties were, however, finally got over and the Census effected, though delay occurred in the submission of the Census papers. A system has been introduced during the year under which Government opium is supplied to the Bastar Chief at Rs. 12-8-0 per ser, all supplied by him to retail vendors being bought by them at Rs. 18 to 22 per ser. The cultivation of ganja is still uncontrolled. The Assistant Commissioner, Sironcha, was in Jagdalpur at the commencement of May 1880, when news was received that the Police station of Podeh had been attacked and burnt by Toman Dora and his rebel associates, and arranged for the supplies required by the expeditionary force. He received assistance in this from the Raja's Diwan, Ramnath of Bhiji, who was afterwards presented by the Chief Commissioner with a complimentary Parwana, but the Raja was apathetic and rendered no assistance.

MAKRAI.—(Hoshangabad.)

5. This small State covering 215 square miles requires but brief notice. There has been a slight increase in the cultivated area and in the income which amounts to about Rs. 36,000 per annum. A good harvest was reaped, three schools are maintained, and the establishment of a postal service is contemplated.

BAMRA.—(Sambalpur.)

Area in square miles	...	1,988
Population to the square mile from Census of 1881	...	41
Government tribute	...	Rs. 350

6. The Bamra State was visited during the year by the Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Sambalpur. No complaints were made against the Raja, and the administration appears to have been successful. The Raja has applied for the services of trained vaccinators and vaccine operations will be resumed next cold weather. The Census returns show the population of Bamra at 81,523 souls against 56,613 in 1872.

KALAHANDI.—(Sambalpur.)

Area in square miles	...	3,745
Population to the square mile...		59
Estimated receipts	...	Rs. 1,26,710
Government tribute	...	„ 3,550

7. The Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh Division visited the Kalahandi State in February last, and describes the country as hilly, especially towards the south, where the ranges covered with fine timber reach a height of five thousand feet above sea level. The Chief of the State, Raja Udit Partab Deo, died on the 19th of April 1881, and although that and subsequent events relating to the succession do not properly fall within the scope of the present report it may be mentioned that of the two rival claimants to the State, the Government of India has recognized the claims of Ram Mohan Singh,

who on installation was styled Raghu Keshar Deb. As he is a minor the State will be managed till his majority by the late Raja's senior widow, Rani Asa Kumari Dei. The recognition of Ram Mohan Singh is in accordance with the expressed wish of the late Raja, and is welcomed by the great majority of the notables and people of the estate. The Census returns of 1881 show the population of Kalahandi at 223,568 souls as compared with 133,483 in 1872, and this increase of population has been accompanied by an extension of cultivation, the establishment of numerous bazars, and a development of village intercommunication. Two main roads—one from Bhowani Patna, the capital, northwards to Bolangir and Sambalpur, the other west toward Khariar and Raipur—have been marked out and partly constructed. The Banjara traffic through the State is large, and it is satisfactory that the so-called grazing dues on pack cattle which yielded an annual income of about Rs. 8,000 have, on the Chief Commissioner's representation, been given up. The land revenue of the State is about one lakh of rupees, and the income of the estate, excluding judicial fines, escheats, and extraordinary taxation, amounts to Rs. 1,26,710. Police and Jail administration are not neglected, and there is a dispensary at the capital. The debts of the late Raja will be cleared off in three years without additional taxation. The administration of the late Chief was generally conducted on enlightened principles and the State has progressed under his rule.

RAIGARH.—(Sambalpur.)

Area in square miles	...	1,486
Population to the square mile	...	86
Government tribute	...	Rs. 400

8. In January last the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, marched through Raigarh and found that the Raja's former promises of amended administration had not been redeemed. A subsequent visit of the Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur, showed that some measure of reform had been effected, but the radical evil is the indebtedness of the Raja and the worthless character of his subordinates. The State has special natural advantages of soil and situation, and requires only fair management to become prosperous, and efforts are being made to ensure improvement.

REHRAKOL.—(Sambalpur.)

Area in square miles	...	833
Population to the square mile	...	21
Government tribute	...	Rs. 580

9. Several complaints have been made against the Feudatory Chief of Rehrakol during the year, and after the close of the year the Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur, visited the State and enquired into them. The result arrived at is that the State suffers from an almost entire absence of proper administration. This was illustrated by the difficulty in making preliminary arrangements for the Census, the Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur, having found it necessary to depute a staff of Government officials for the duty. The Raja has been informed that if improvement is not apparent by next cold weather the intervention of Government agency will be inevitable.

10. The Commissioner of Chhattisgarh marched through part of the Sonpur State in February last and found the revenue management good and the judicial administration defective. A suitable building has been provided as a dispensary, but nothing has been done to resume vaccination or promote education. The population has increased from 130,713 to 178,118 during the last decade.

SONPUR.—(Sambalpur.)

Area in square miles	...	906
Population to the square mile	...	144
Government tribute	...	Rs. 5,000

11. The State was visited during the year by the Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, who found the judicial and police administration distinctly bad, while no progress had been made in material improvement. In marching through the estate in January last the Commissioner was struck by the unprosperous appearance of the villages and people, and the Chief Commissioner found it necessary to express to the Chief his displeasure at neglect to carry out the wishes of the Administration in respect to ganja cultivation.

CHUIKHADAN.—(Raipur.)

Area in square miles	...	174
Government tribute	...	Rs. 11,000

12. Kaker was not visited during the year by the Divisional or District officer, but the decision of a boundary dispute between Kaker and Bastar will necessitate the District officer marching through this State next season and afford an opportunity of enquiring into its general management. The absence of complaints against the Raja warrants the inference that the administration was satisfactory.

KAKER.—(Raipur.)

Area in square miles	...	639
Government tribute	...	Nil.

13. The Nandgaon State continues to be administered in a manner worthy of commendation and of imitation by other Feudatory Chiefs. The State was visited twice during the year by the District officer, who reports that the Chief is far in advance of all the other Zamindars, that he is willing to take, and anxious to receive advice, and has continued in every way to deserve the good opinion of Government. These good results are attributed to the continuous attention which is paid by the Chief personally to the affairs of his estate. He has this year furnished his second report on the year's administration in Nandgaon, from which it appears that the villages of the Nandgaon pargana, 141 in all, were reassessed for a term of 5 years, the rent payable by each ryot being fixed for that period, and the increased land revenue which results is Rs. 6,302. The cultivation of opium and ganja in Nandgaon has been effectually stopped. The Commissioner writes that the Chief, Ghassi Dass Mohant, requires assistance in judicial matters and that police management is still defective. Both points are receiving attention, and the interest taken by the Chief in local improvements, communications, vaccination, and general administration is highly creditable.

NANDGAON.—(Raipur.)

Area in square miles	...	965
Estimated receipts	...	Rs. 1,45,000
Government tribute	...	„ 46,000

14. The Commissioner, Chhattisgarh, reports an improvement in the management of Kawardha by its present Chief. This Zamindari was visited during the year by two successive Deputy Commissioners and an Extra-Assistant Commissioner; only one complaint was preferred against the Chief, and enquiry showed that the procedure complained of was not open to objection. The Deputy Commissioner concedes that no great reforms have been introduced as yet, the jail is still unsafe, the police administration is not thoroughly efficient, and crime is still common. But no petitions have been presented by any of the Gaontias, and discontent among the population seems to have ceased. The working of the Courts is fair, and work generally seems to be conducted in a business like manner, and the Census was vigorously and satisfactorily conducted. The dispensary at Kawardha is reported to work satisfactorily, and generally maladministration seems to have declined.

KAWARDHA.—(Bilaspur.)

Area in square miles	...	912
Government tribute	...	Rs. 16,000

Feudatory States under Government management.

15. This is the tenth year during which the Patna State has been under Government management. The young Raja, Ramchandar Singh, has continued to reside at Sambalpur with his father, Lal Bishnath Singh, but will proceed for his education to Jubbulpore as soon as the Rajkumar institute there is ready to receive pupils. He attends the Sambalpur Zila school regularly, where he is making fair progress. Lal Bishnath Singh has conducted himself with propriety during the year under report, but the same cannot be said of Rani Amrit Kumar Dei, the senior widow of the late Raja, and in consequence their mutual feelings have become so bitter that they can no longer reside as hitherto in the same house. Dalganjan Singh, the youngest brother of the late Raja, has built himself a house at Bolangir, where he now resides. He is not very wise in some things, and is somewhat extravagant in his expenditure, and inclined to descant to strangers on his right to succeed to the Patna Raj, but he has given no trouble of any kind. It is to be regretted that he despises taking any subordinate part in the administration of his family state, for he could be entrusted with much useful work were he minded to undertake it. The other members of the family, Rani Radika Kumari Dei and her daughter, and Rani Mukta Dei, the former being the second widow, and the latter the mother of the late Raja, live with Dalganjan Singh at Bolangir, and to all appearance are satisfied with the existing arrangements. The Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, marched through the State in February last and found the country fertile, well wooded and well watered, cultivation

PATNA.—(Sambalpur.)

Area in square miles	...	2,399
Receipts	...	Rs. 67,966
Government tribute	...	,, 600

spreading, new tanks being made, and the people not only happy and prosperous in appearance, but peculiarly friendly in their manner. In the portion of the State in which occurred the outbreak that led to the deposition of Raja Sur Partab Deo the same signs of contentment were visible, and the people of Patna gratefully appreciate the privilege of being under British rule. The revenue demand for the year was Rs. 55,727 as compared with Rs. 64,501 in the previous year, being a decrease of Rs. 8,774. The increase under Land revenue was due to 13 jungle villages having been brought under assessment during the year. Liquor shows an increase of Rs. 344, and Opium a decrease of Rs. 698. As the smuggling of opium from Kalahandi is reduced, so the quantity of opium issued from the Sambalpur Treasury for sale in Patna will increase, and this increase will be a token of improved excise administration. But beyond this it seems that the actual consumption of opium in the Patna State has grown larger of late years, as it is alleged to have done in Kalahandi. Much of this increased consumption is doubtless due to the people generally having more money than formerly to spend on luxuries, and to improved communications and expanding trade, which have spread the knowledge of the drug to every nook and corner of the country. The total revenue demand for collection, including balance of former years, was Rs. 59,159, of which sum Rs. 58,426 were collected and Rs. 733 were in balance at the close of the year. The miscellaneous receipts credited to income amounted to Rs. 4,385, as compared with Rs. 6,809 in the previous year. There was an increase under each head of receipt, except under "Miscellaneous," and the decrease under this last head was due to refunds and advances recovered having been incorrectly entered under "Miscellaneous" in the accounts for 1879-80. The receipts under "Judicial fines" and "Stamps" increased 88·2 and 67·2 per cent respectively as compared with 1879-80. A sum of Rs. 51,925 was expended during the year, leaving a balance in hand on the 31st March 1881 of Rs. 55,593, and the available balance at the close of the year was Rs. 51,439. The number of offences reported was 675 against 710 in the previous year. Of these, 93 were in connection with Excise rules, and 582 were offences against the Penal Code; but this latter number probably does not represent the real number of offences committed, as much of the area of the State is held by Zamindars who have Police and Magisterial powers, and who fail to maintain any proper system of reporting on their estates. In March last the Chief Commissioner was pleased to deprive Lal Baijal Singh, the Zamindar of Agalpur, of his Police and Magisterial powers, and this example will probably go far towards making the other Patna Zamindars realize the wisdom in their own interests of exercising their powers aright. Of the 675 offences reported, 2 were alleged cases of murder, 2 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and 8 of hurt and grievous hurt. One of the murders was of a peculiar nature, a Khond Majhi, or petty Zamindar, of a group of 16 villages, named Mohan, his uncle, and a liquor seller, having wantonly slaughtered a wandering minstrel whom they had invited to drink with them, and Mohan then offered up his blood at the neighbouring shrine of Duarseni Devi. The three accused were sentenced to death, and in addition all the

immoveable property of Mohan and his uncle were declared forfeited to the Patna State, subject to such provision for their families and dependants as the Local Government might think fit to allow. The sentence was confirmed by the Chief Commissioner, and has had an excellent effect in the Khond country. The other offences reported were chiefly assaults, thefts, house-breaking and house-trespass and breach of excise rules. Although only 675 offences were reported, there were 945 persons for disposal, against 785 in the previous year. Of these 945 persons 791 persons or 83·7 per cent were convicted. The number of prisoners in the Bolangir jail at the close of the year was 65. They were sufficiently clothed and fed and suffered little from sickness during the year. A new jail was sanctioned and is now under construction. During the year 874 Civil and Revenue suits were instituted as compared with 506 in 1879-80, being an increase of 368 suits or 72·7 per cent. The increase was general under all classes of suits save for ejectment, and is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to the long absence of the Tahsildar from his head-quarters during the previous year. Probably, however, the fondness for litigation which is so marked a feature in the khalsa of Sambalpur has spread to Patna, and the increase shown is real. The two main routes through the Patna State are one North and South, viz. the Bolangir and Bhowani Patna route, which is easy for carts along the portion of it which lies in the Patna State; and one from East to West from Sonpur through Bolangir to Patna. In addition to these main routes the country is traversed by numerous cart tracks, for carts are much more used in the Patna State than in the khalsa of Sambalpur, and a complete system of roads has been worked out. The Dispensary and the Vaccination establishment did well under the Native Doctor, and the Patna State still holds the first place in the Division for the excellence and completeness of its vaccination arrangements. The system of school management and supervision introduced last year worked successfully, and the progress of the children attending has been good. The estate has now a fair balance in hand after providing for the requisite public works, and it can hardly be more usefully spent than in making a regular survey and settlement of the cultivated area. Judging by what has been done in Kalahandi the cost will be quite within the means of the estate, and the permanent gain to the owner, to the Gaontias, and to the ryots, will be great. A second point of importance is to attract immigration by the grant of waste lands for cultivation on favourable terms, and the Commissioner hopes to submit definite proposals in regard to both these subjects.

SARANGARH.—(Sambalpur.)

Area in square miles	...	540
Receipts ...	...	Rs. 38,343
Government tribute	...	„ 1,350

20. This is the third year during which the Sarangarh State was under Government management. It was intended to send the young Raja, Bhowani Partab Singh, in December last to finish his education at Jubbulpore, but the Rajkumar school at that station not being then open, the arrangement could not be carried out. He is now in Raipur where he attends the Zila school, and it is hoped

that he will leave for Jubbulpore in December next. In October 1880 the Deputy Commisssioner of Sambalpur discovered that in order to satisfy a personal grudge the Tahsildar of Sarangarh had grossly abused his powers as a Magistrate, and on the circumstances being reported, the Chief Commissioner ordered his dismissal from the service of the Sarangarh State. The officer appointed in his place knows Hindi, and has had long training both in the Revenue and Judicial departments and extensive experience of Chhattisgarh. He is therefore well fitted for his new charge, and since his joining, all the official work of the estate has been recorded, as was the case under Native rule, in Hindi, which is the language of the Sarangarh people. During the year the Tahsil, Jail, and Police establishments were revised, and the charitable and religious endowments were enquired into and reported for the orders of the Chief Commissioner, who sanctioned their continuance. Public works received attention during the year, and over Rs. 3,000 have been spent in constructing and repairing roads and in public improvements.

21. The Khairagarh estate has been under Government management for 12 years. The kharif harvest was below the average, and cattle disease inflicted considerable loss; the rabi crops were good, and owing to a fall in the price of grain cultivators were unwilling to sell, so that the close of 1880-81 saw most of the ryots and Gaontias with well filled granaries, but with light purses. Consequently although some may have taken loans of money they hold stocks of grain to clear off those loans when the time to sell arrives, and this holding back for a rise argues that the agricultural community of Khairagarh are not living from hand to mouth, but have something of a reserve on which to fall back. The administration of the estate was carried on, as in 1879-80, by Kanhiya Lal as Manager, assisted by his brother and a Diwan. There were no complaints against any of the three, and although the Police administration was still defective, the Commissioner thinks that the people generally were as free from official oppression as were the residents of the khalsa. On the motion of Kanhiya Lal all the land in the Khairagarh estate required for the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway was granted to Government free of charge of any kind, and when subscriptions were invited to the Patriotic fund, the Khairagarh State, on Kanhiya Lal's application, contributed Rs. 1,000. Kawal Singh, the eldest son of Kanhiya Lal, continued to attend the Raipur Zila school during the year and made fair progress. In other respects the family annals relate chiefly to a series of marriages, either actually celebrated or successfully arranged. The revenue demand for the year was Rs. 1,31,283 as compared with Rs. 1,35,074 in the previous year, being a decrease of Rs. 3,791. All heads of revenue, however, show an increase except Forests, Pandhri, and Bazar dues at Dongargarh. With regard to Forests the decrease is nominal, and that under Pandhri was caused partly by the exemption of persons whose incomes were below Rs. 250 per annum, and partly by the

KHAIRAGARH.—(Raipur.)

Area in square miles	...	940
Receipts	... Rs.	1,27,703
Government tribute	... ,,	47,000

khalsa rules being more closely followed. The increase under Liquor is very large, and is due partly to increased consumption consequent upon the large body of labourers now working on the Dongargarh section of the Railway, and partly to the excise circles having been made of a size to allow of local competition, and the sale of the farm of these circles having been carefully supervised. The same causes affected the receipts under Opium and Drugs. The total revenue demand for collection, including balances of former years, was Rs. 1,41,876, of which sum Rs. 1,17,544 were collected, Rs. 15 were remitted, and a sum of Rs. 24,317 was in balance at the close of the year, but has since been realized. There was a decrease in judicial fees and fines and in receipts from pounds, the latter result being attributed to a more correct observance of the cattle trespass rules on the part of the Police. The total receipts of the year were therefore Rs. 2,27,785, of which Rs. 1,32,416 were expended during the year, leaving a balance in hand on the 31st March 1881 of Rs. 95,369; and deducting from this amount Rs. 155 repayable as deposits, the available balance at the close of the year was Rs. 95,214. In addition to this balance, Rs. 50,000 are held in debentures of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway, but interest was not drawn until after the close of 1880-81. There was increased expenditure in allowances paid to members of the Chief's family, in Police, Conservancy, Bazar, Excise and Forest establishments, and on account of dispensaries and vaccination. There were 359 offences reported during the year, but it is believed that reporting of crime is defective, and it is anticipated that the reorganization of the Force which has taken place will remedy this defect. The offences reported consist chiefly of house-breaking and theft, and convictions were obtained against 301 criminals. Civil and revenue litigation has declined, a result attributed to the closing of the Courts during the last 2 months of the year to release officials for Census work. Public works made some progress during the year, but not to the extent which might reasonably have been expected. The total expenditure incurred on the actual construction or repair of works was Rs. 8,480. In general administration there was progress in all branches, and with one exception the various establishments have been placed upon an efficient footing. The exception is in regard to schools, the expenditure on which was kept low until it was seen whether the system of payment by result would prove successful. The new jail and dispensary at Khairagarh are being pushed on.

22. The year 1880-81 was the sixth year of the administration of the Sakti State by Government. The ex-Raja of Sakti continued to reside at Raipur during the year and gave no cause for complaint. His two sons Rup Narain and Chatarbhan Singh remained at Bilaspur under the care of the Deputy Commissioner, but their progress was not satisfactory. Rup Narain made no attempt to learn the details of office work, with which he was asked to occupy himself. Chatarbhan Singh promises much better, but he seems

SAKTI.—(Bilaspur.)

Area in square miles	... ...	115
Receipts ...	... Rs.	14,623
Government tribute	... ,,	350

to have suffered from the example of his brother, and will be transferred to the Rajkumar school at Jubbulpore in December next. The Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, marched through the Zamindari in January 1881. Sakti khas is said to be healthy, and is prettily situated on sandy soil with a back ground of hills. It is an insignificant village at present, but might easily obtain a gathering of small traders, and gradually become a mart of some local importance, if only outsiders were rid of the fear that Ranjit Singh will return. Little has yet been done to improve the villages or to attract settlers to the Zamindari, but the cessation of oppression has told upon the people, and the villages are growing more prosperous than before, new tanks are being constructed, and the Deputy Commissioner writes,—"the sowing of rabi crops, "which was rarely tried in former years, is reported to have been some-"what general during the last spring." The Zamindari is a small one, but with careful management and attention to public works should eventually become a thriving estate. The revenue demand for the year was Rs. 13,677 as compared with Rs. 13,343 in 1879-80. There was a small decrease under Forests, which is attributed to defective management; the decrease under Drugs is nominal, and the revenue from Opium seems large for so small an estate, and is possibly due to Sakti being found a convenient opium trade centre by the surrounding Zamindaris. The total demand for collection including balances of former years was Rs. 13,969, of which Rs. 13,728 were collected, and Rs. 177 remitted, and Rs. 64 were in balance at the close of the year. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 14,126 as compared with Rs. 11,199 in 1879-80. Expenditure increased under Head-quarters and Tahsil establishment. The charges for Police and Postal establishments rose; and as a dispensary was opened at Sakti during the year the cost of Vaccination and Dispensaries is larger than last year. Seventy-seven offences were reported during the year, and consisted chiefly of hurt, house-breaking and theft; no less than 7 cases of kidnapping were reported, and it is remarkable that in no instance was an arrest made. Arrested persons numbered 107, of whom 77 were convicted. The *morale* of the Police is unfavourably spoken of, but since the year closed the Police establishment has been revised and strengthened. Twenty-three Civil suits were instituted, as compared with 34 in 1879-80, and were all disposed of during the year. The Deputy Commissioner did not visit Sakti during the year, and under the pressure of other duties was unable to give much attention to its affairs. The Commissioner's inspection of the Zamindari, however, allowed him to ascertain the several points on which action was required, and since the year closed the Police and Tahsil establishments have been revised and a scheme of public works has been drawn up. The schools worked well on the result system, and a commencement was made with the dispensary. The attendance at the latter was naturally small at first starting, but if the institution is properly conducted by the Hospital Assistant it will prove of great benefit to the surrounding country, and just as patients from the Panabaras and Ambagarh Chowki Zamindaris of the Chanda district come to the dispensary at Nandgaon in the Raipur district, so doubtless patients from the Zamindaris surrounding Sakti will come to the Sakti dispensary.

Non-Feudatory Zamindaris.

23. There remain to be mentioned the Non-Feudatory Zamindaris. It has become necessary for Government to assume the management of several of these estates at the instance of the Zamindars to save the owners who are embarrassed with debt, and to enable them to borrow money at moderate interest, and thus extricate themselves by transferring the management of their estates for a term of years to Government.

No less than 49 ordinary Zamindaris exist in the Chhattisgarh Division; few of these, however, require special notice. Five of them, *viz.* Bheran, Barbaspur, Thakurtola, Katangi and Mahtin are under Government management to free them from debt; and two—Khuji and Pendra—are managed by Government owing to the minority of their owners.

The Chhindwara Jaghirdars are reported by the Deputy Commissioner to have given him every assistance in taking the Census in February last, and nothing special has happened during the year in Harai, Sonpur, Bhatkagarh, Pachmarhi, Almodh, Bhardagarh, Gorakghat, Gorpani or Partabgarh Pagora. The latter Jaghir is under Court of Wards' management.

Of the 49 ordinary Zamindaris attached to the Chhattisgarh Division, 19 belong to Sambalpur, 17 to Raipur, and 13 to Bilaspur.

BARPALI.—(Sambalpur.)
Area in square miles ... 180
Government demand Rs. 600

The Barpali Zamindari was visited by the Commissioner. The Zamindari is well cultivated, and the Zamindar is an Honorary Magistrate and a man of intelligence but a hard landlord, and is at present at feud with his Goantias. Police arrangements are defective, and the town of Barpali itself is reported to be in an insanitary state.

BORASAMBAR.—(Sambalpur.)
Area in square miles ... 800
Population to the square mile ... 83
Government demand Rs. 300

The Commissioner reports that owing to the intemperate habits of the Zamindar his estate is mismanaged by unscrupulous subordinates, and that Government interference will eventually be necessary.

CHANDARPUR-PADAMPUR.—(Sambalpur.)
Area in square miles ... 300
Government demand Rs. 130

The Commissioner marched through these Zamindaris in January last, and found them well cultivated and prosperous. The Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur, writes: "Harihar "Singh is the most liberal of our land-"holders. He supports 4 grant-in-aid "schools, and has for several years carried on vaccination at his "own expense." As an Honorary Magistrate this Zamindar has satisfactorily conducted his judicial duties.

PHULJHAR.—(Sambalpur.)
Area in square miles. ... 1,000
Population to the square mile. 65
Government demand Rs. 1,000

The Rani of Phuljhar is reported to be in debt, and if freed from the evil counsels of self-seeking agents would probably submit her estate to Government management. Police management is reported to have improved, and there is little, if any, petty oppression.

BINDRA NAWAGARH.
(Raipur.)
Area in square miles ... 1,450
Government demand Rs. 500

Owing to the death, during the year, of Umrao Singh, late Zamindar of Bindra Nawagarh, the estate has been taken under Government management during the minority of Kawal Sai, son of the late Zamindar.

DHONDI LOHARA.—(Raipur.)
Area in square miles ... 216
Government demand Rs. 1,500

The only event of importance connected with this Zamindari is the decision during the year of a boundary dispute with the Zamindar of Panabaras in the Chanda district. The Zamindar of Dhondi Lohara is reported to be slightly involved in debt.

KHARIAR.—(Raipur.)
Area in square miles ... 1,350
Government demand Rs. 2,000

The Commissioner marched through Khariar during the year, and found no signs of prosperity or improvement. He reports the revenue management to be harsh and short sighted and the two chief officials of the Zamindari bear an evil repute.

PARPORI.—(Raipur.)
Area in square miles ... 32
Estimated receipts Rs. 7,000
Government demand „ 1,750

This Zamindari is small, but has a special interest owing to its antiquity. The Zamindarin is in debt, and the question of taking her estate under Government management is under consideration.

BILAIGARH.—(Bilaspur.)
Area in square miles ... 109
Government demand Rs. 800

This estate was restored to Sheo Singh, the Zamindar, in September 1880, freed from encumbrance. There is reason to fear that the Zamindar's improvident habits will soon nullify the recent management by Government.

CHAPA.—(Bilaspur.)
Area in square miles ... 120
Government demand. Rs. 1,462

The Commissioner visited Chapa, and found the estate fairly cultivated, and the village settlement is purely ryotwari. The abrogation of the Zamindar's honorary magisterial powers and the location of a Police post in Chapa in 1879-80 have had a wholesome effect on Narain Singh, who is exerting himself to retrieve his reputation.

MADANPUR KANTELI.—(Bilaspur.)
Area in square miles ... 25
Government demand Rs. 1,000

Mangal Singh, the Zamindar, was found unfit for the exercise of Police powers, which the Chief Commissioner found it necessary to withdraw during the year. The Zamindar is deeply in debt.

PANDARIA.—(Bilaspur.)
Area in square miles 486
Government demand Rs. 12,300

The Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, describes this estate as rich and important, but it has not progressed as might have been expected. Revenue management is fairly good and a dispensary is maintained at Pandaria at the cost of the Zamindar.

The Non-Feudatory Zamindaris which are under Government management may now be briefly referred to.

BHERAN.—(Sambalpur.)
Area in square miles 60
Receipts Rs. 2,227
Government demand ,, 1,037

This small estate was, at the Zamindar's request, taken under Government management in 1879-80, and a loan has been effected, and a portion of the liabilities discharged.

BARBASPUR.—(Bilaspur.)
Area in square miles ... 33
Receipts Rs, 5,483
Government demand ,, 930

This was the second year during which the Barbaspur estate was under Government management. Liabilities to the extent of Rs. 3,483 were discharged during the year.

KHUJI.—(Raipur.)
Area in square miles .. 60
Receipts Rs. 7,223
Government demand ,, 3,070

This was the 10th year of Government management of the Khuji estate. The year's income was Rs. 17,721, including previous balances. This estate holds Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway debentures for Rs. 12,000, and satisfactory progress is reported both in general administration and in public works.

THAKURTOLA.—(Raipur.)
Area in square miles ... 195
Receipts Rs. 3,205
Government demand ,, 500

In July 1880 the Chief of Nandgaon advanced Rs. 17,000 to free the Thakurtola estate from debt and the Zamindari was brought under Government management. A five years' settlement of the villages of the estate has recently been made, and the loan will be repaid by instalments extending over 20 years.

KATANGI.—(Bilaspur.)
Area in square miles ... 57
Government demand Rs. 630

The debts of the joint estate of Bilaigarh and Katangi were reduced by June 1880 to Rs. 17,592, and a loan of Rs. 18,000 was taken from the Nandgaon Chief, repayable in 10 years, on the security of the Katangi estate. The Bilaigarh estate was accordingly restored to the Zamindar.

Liabilities to the amount of Rs. 2,353 have been discharged during the year, and the balance due will probably be paid off within 7 years. Since the year closed the Zamindarin, Ganga Kuar, has died, and the question of succession is undecided.

MAHTIN.—(Bilaspur.)

Area in square miles	...	569
Receipts	Rs.	2,009
Government demand	„	269

Owing to the succession to the Pendra estate having devolved on a minor, the Zamindari came under Government management during the year, and definite proposals for its administration have yet to be made.

PENDRA.—(Bilaspur.)

Area in square miles	...	585
Receipts	Rs.	7,259
Government demand	„	1,300

As already mentioned, nearly all the Feudatory and Non-Feudatory Zamindaris are attached to the Chhattisgarh Division, all the districts of which cover large areas and made heavy demands on the officers in charge of them, and the time and labor which can be devoted to estates under Government management are limited. Nevertheless it is clear that a fair measure of success has been attained during the year, and the results testify to careful administration and supervision by District and Divisional Officers.

II.—Administration of the Land.

1.—*Survey.*

1. No survey operations were carried on in these Provinces during the year under report.

2.—*Settlement.*

2. Nor was there any Settlement work calling for notice done during the year.

3.—*Waste Lands.*

3. The orders prohibiting the breaking up of waste lands under the clearance lease rules, the sale of such lands under the fee simple rules, and the alienation of the proprietary right in Government lands, are still in force.

The Charwa Agricultural Company which had taken up land in the Hoshangabad district under the Charwa colonization rules collapsed during the year under report and the land leased to the Company was resumed. Eleven cultivators who cultivated some 175 acres on the resumed land were allowed to retain that area in their possession as squatters on yearly leases.

4.—*Government Estates.*

4. There are no Government estates, properly so called, in these Provinces.

5.—*Wards' Estates.*

Last year closed with 42 estates under the management of the Court of Wards. During the year under report two more estates were brought under management, and two were made over to the proprietors who had attained majority and were considered capable of undertaking the management of their own affairs. There were thus 42 estates under management at the end of 1880-81, comprising 759 villages with an aggregate area of 755,591 acres.

The total receipts and expenditure of all estates under management were as follow :—

Receipts.	Rs.	Expenditure.	Rs.
Balance at credit of estates at the end of 1879-80 ...	*2,40,054	Land revenue and cesses ...	1,30,263
Receipts from land during 1880-81 ...	2,95,836	Cost of management ...	40,539
Other receipts during 1880-81.	1,25,245	Maintenance of Wards and their relatives &c. ...	72,360
		Improvements on the estates ...	14,532
		Advances or loans ...	52,725
		Purchase of Government paper or other property ...	21,96
		Repayment of loans ...	79,340
Total Receipts ...	6,61,135	Total Expenditure ...	4,11,355

leaving a balance of Rs. 2,49,780 to the credit of the estates at the close of the year.

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* Note.—The Deputy Commissioner of Hoshangabad submitted a revised statement of income and expenditure in which the balance at the credit of the estates at the beginning of 1880-81 is shown as Rs. 18,589 instead of Rs. 38,589 ; and a decrease in the balance of Rs. 11,532 is explained by Deputy Commissioner, Betul, to be due to the discovery that the actual value of stock remaining at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,249 and not Rs. 13,781 as given in the previous year's return.

In Jubbulpore the same number of estates were under management as during the previous year. The income from the Jubbulpore estates, including a balance of Rs. 93,862 at the end of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 2,06,142. Expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 1,11,328. The cost of management Rs. 5,417 is a very light charge upon the income, being but 2·6 per cent against 4·5 per cent in the previous year. The estate of Khetowla in the Jubbulpore district will during the coming year be made over to the proprietor, who has attained majority. This estate has been very successfully managed and will be restored to its owner with a balance at credit of Rs. 49,470. Of all the Estates under the Court of Wards in the Jubbulpore district, there are but two encumbered with debts of Rs. 29,500, the others being solvent. No changes in the number of estates under the Court of Wards in the Saugor district occurred during the year. The total income of the Saugor estates amounted to Rs. 2,19,000 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,20,900. Amongst the estates under management in Saugor is the large one of Pitehra, comprising 86 villages with an area of 77,111 acres. This estate has been under the Court since 1873; and the ward, Raja Rajendra Singh, is only 15 years of age, and is being educated in the Saugor Zila school. Proposals for sending him to the Benares Wards institution were opposed by his mother; now that the opening of the Rajkumar school at Jubbulpore will afford suitable accommodation and education it is hoped that this ward may be able to avail himself of them. The assets of this estate from land revenue and other sources during the year amounted to Rs. 25,000, and the expenditure, including the sums paid in discharging debts, amounted to Rs. 24,448, leaving a balance of Rs. 552, which, added to the opening balance at the beginning of the year, leaves the estate with a cash balance of Rs. 9,600. The Dhana estate, also in the Saugor district, is large and wealthy, and belongs to Musst. Rajjo. It comprises 13 villages in which superior proprietary rights exist, and 32 villages with inferior proprietary rights. Its area is 39,026 acres. The ward is a child 9 years of age, and is under instruction at Saugor. The past year closed leaving this estate with a cash balance of Rs. 52,800. The collections from land revenue and miscellaneous sources during the current year added Rs. 35,800 to that balance, making the total income up to Rs. 88,600. Rs. 27,044 were expended, and the year closed with a balance at credit of the estate of Rs. 61,556. Advantage has been taken to add to the income of the estate by utilizing its surplus funds in assisting the neighbouring Talukdar of Jaisinghnagar with a loan on moderate interest to liquidate his debts.

The other estates under management of the Court of Wards are not of sufficient importance to call for special remark. The principle on which district officers are expected to administer the estates committed to their management is that, while on the one hand they are not to be made a field for mere experiment in agriculture, legitimate expenditure on works which will directly and permanently benefit the property may be incurred with the caution and discrimination which would be used by a good landlord.

III.—Protection.

1.—*Legislating authority.*

1. The Legislating authority for the Central Provinces is the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

2.—*Course of Legislation.*

2. The Acts of the Imperial Legislature, passed during the year 1880, which affect the Central Provinces, are as follow :— Acts of 1880.

(*a*).—Acts specially applicable to the Central Provinces—
Nil.

(*b*).—Acts applicable to the Central Provinces in common with other parts, or the whole, of British India :—

I.—The Religious Societies Act, 1880.
II.—The Cantonment Act, 1880.
IV.—The Portuguese Treaty Act, 1880.
VIII.—An Act to amend a clerical error in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.
XII.—The Kazis' Act, 1880.
XIII.—The Vaccination Act, 1880.
XIV.—The Indian Census Act, 1880.

3.—*Police.*

3. The year 1879 showed an improvement in the condition of the people which was reflected in the considerable decrease in reported offences against property. Further improvement is again attested by the Police statistics for 1880, during which, in consequence of plentiful harvests and a fall in prices, want did not incite to crime, and a large decrease is seen in both serious and minor offences against property.

4. The return of cognizable crime is therefore a satisfactory one, the total number of cognizable cases being less than in 1878 and 1879, and only Cognizable offences.

slightly more than in 1873, the first year after the passing of the present Criminal Procedure Code. The figures under the head of cognizable crime for the last 5 years are shown in the following table :—

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.	267	286	395	425	325
Class II.—Serious offences against the person ...	1,010	1,077	962	969	1,110
Class III.— Do. do. person and property or property only ...	5,434	5,466	8,412	6,900	4,913
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	1,948	2,137	1,943	2,294	2,714
Class V.—Minor offences against property ...	16,056	18,571	23,463	20,985	16,710
Class VI.—Other offences ..	5,744	4,487	4,450	5,273	4,804
Total ...	30,459	32,024	39,625	36,846	30,576

Increase and decrease of crime under various heads.

5. Comparing the years 1879 and 1880, the notable decreases in the latter are from 425 to 325 in offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., from 6,900 to 4,319 in serious offences against person and property or property only, from 20,985 to 16,710 in minor offences against property, and from 5,273 to 4,804 in other offences. On the other hand, serious offences against the person increased from 969 in 1879 to 1,110 in 1880, and minor offences against the person from 2,294 to 2,714. Serious offences against the person were more numerous in nearly all districts (Hoshangabad, Betul, Nagpur and Wardha alone show small decreases), and the fluctuations, though in a few districts considerable, are not very violent. But minor offences against the person do fluctuate violently. Thus in Damoh they rose from 57 to 197, and in Balaghat from 73 to 369. This increase, however, was due to altered practice and to a discrimination between assaults, which are not cognizable by the Police, and hurts which are. It is perhaps a matter of regret that hurt is a cognizable crime: hurts are generally of a petty nature, many of them are, and more might well be compromised, and the time and labour which the Police must spend on these petty cases might be much more profitably employed. Further as it is, as a rule, easy to obtain convictions in hurt cases, the Police have an incentive to prosecute them, and there is also the risk that prosecutions in hurt cases may result from corrupt motives.

6. Offences against the State are not generally of a serious nature, and there appear to have been no systematic attempts to pass counterfeit coin by professional coiners during 1880. In reporting his inability to elicit information regarding the gangs of coiners that had appeared in these Provinces in 1879, the Inspector General of Police wrote:—

> "The passing of false coin by professionals numbered in all 24 cases; but as these gangs from different parts of India met in Sambalpur, and as our western districts except Chanda, Balaghat and Betul, were free from crime of this nature, it is to be hoped that we have for some time seen the last of these men. It is perhaps worth mentioning that we have had during the last three or four years four different gangs at work, one of them calling themselves Bairagees from Burhanpur, another of Fakirs from the Deccan who have also visited the Berars, a third who are described as Pardasis from the North Western Provinces, and a fourth Telingas from the Madras Presidency."

The Chief Commissioner, however, pointed out that it was not enough to rest content with the simple story told by these men, "that "they were merely travelling Fakirs who accidentally came in posses- "sion of spurious coin and even of the moulds;" and all the proceedings in their cases have been called for.

Serious offences against the person.

7. It is satisfactory to find that not only have murders fallen in number, but also that the types are less serious. There were no murders by thugs or dacoits, and murders by robbers decreased by six. It is less satisfactory that only in 39 per cent of the cases prosecutions were successful. In kidnapping cases the results of Police action were also feeble, convictions being obtained in about half of the cases investigated. It is not surprising that the Police should fail in obtaining convictions in cases of rape, for charges of rape are often trumped up, and Magistrates are sceptical of the evidence brought in support of them. The increase in serious offences against the person is mainly under the headings of rape, grievous hurt, attempts at and abetment of suicide, and hurt by dangerous weapons. Although there was a decrease of only 4 cases under the head Administering stupifying drugs, it is satisfactory to find that with the doubtful exception of one case, none have occurred which can be attributed to professional poisoners. Doubtless these men have passed through the Provinces; but whether they have found more favourable fields elsewere, or whether they have been deterred by the very fortunate captures made in 1879 cannot be said, but it is certain they have left no signs of their visit. In seven of the districts no reports have been registered; in the remaining eleven, in Jubbulpore, Chanda, and Bhandara only have there been 2 cases; in the rest 1 case each. Of the whole, in five dâtura was administered by relatives, in the hope of getting rid of persons obnoxious

Administering stupifying drugs.

to them; and in three, there seems no reason to doubt the reports being false. Nine convictions were recorded.

Serious offences against person and property or property only.

8. Serious offences against person and property or property only fell from 6,900 in 1879 to 4,913 in 1880; but in dacoities and robberies there was an increase. Dacoities stand at 36 in 1880 against 15 in 1879, and robberies at 93 against 83. These figures at first sight are startling, and if unexplained would give rise to the apprehension that violent crime was again common. But this is not so, for the dacoities occurred—

in Nimar	...	...	29
„ Hoshungabad	...	...	2
„ Bhandara	...	...	2
„ Nagpur	...	...	2
„ Chanda	...	...	1

The following account of this outbreak of crime in the Nimar district is extracted from the Inspector General's report:—

"All the dacoities, with the exception of perhaps 7 cases, were the work of Bhils &c., some of them under the leadership of Tantia and Bijnia; but others again were perpetrated by persons who, knowing the terror inspired by Tantia's name, robbed and plundered on their own account, giving out they were followers of Tantia.

"The series of dacoities really commenced in 1879, shortly after Tantia, Bijnia and Dhoulia, who had been imprisoned for kidnapping, bad livelihood, and house-breaking respectively, had broken out of jail. After their escape they began by extorting money from villages which they visited at night. As soon as they had gathered a band of bad characters they committed a dacoity on 16th June 1879 on some men returning from the Khandwa bazar. They next attacked the house of Himat Patel, a wealthy landowner in the village of Bhinphal, and killed him, and then evidently fearing the consequences of the murder, the band broke up and separated.

"In November 1879, Mr. Berrill, then District Superintendent of Police, obtained information which led to the arrest of Dhoulia and through him of 14 more dacoits.

"In the beginning of the current year Mahdia took the place of Dhoulia, and with Tantia and Bijnia recommenced a course of dacoities, and it was not till after 7 had been reported that Ibrahim Beg, a detective officer of ability, who had been specially sent to assist Mr. Berrill, the District Superintendent of Police, obtained a clue and 'arrested a Bhil whose 'shoes had a particular mark which corresponded with the 'mark observed in the trail left by the dacoits. The 'prisoner acknowledged his guilt and implicated several 'others, and they again implicated others. Eventually 96 'Bhils were arrested in 20 dacoities, of which 18 were committed in Nimar and 2 in Hoshangabad; of these 96 Bhils, '80 were finally convicted.' Later on Mahdia and Bijnia were

arrested, and some more Bhils were sent up for trial, and in all 200 persons have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and the three leaders, Dhoulia to transportation for life, Mahdia to transportation for life, and Bijnia to death, on account of the active part he took in the murder of the Patel of Bhinphal. The first part of the operations against the Bhils was carried out by Inspecter Ibrahim Beg under orders of Mr. Berrill, but to Mr. Acklom is due special credit for the careful way in which he organized a detective department, the confidence which he inspired by constant and frequent patrolling of the country where the dacoits chiefly lived, and the hot pursuits which invariably followed wherever there was the slightest clue.

"In addition to the country, which is exceedingly rugged and in some places covered with dense forest, being a difficult one, the Bhils not only in the more remote villages, but also in the plains, fully sympathized with Tantia, and some were active in giving information of all Police movements. Then the rains were light during the early part of the monsoon, and the trail could not be followed up even by the most experienced tracker; and lastly, the escape from jail first of the three leaders and then of 7 Bhils who, after being sentenced to imprisonment for participation in some of the earlier dacoities, managed to break out of the Jubbulpore jail and return to Nimar, had a wonderful effect in inspiring confidence amongst Tantia's followers.

"Assistance was asked for from Maharajah Holkar, and cordially given, though some of the agents sent to help were not of much use.

"There are now left only Tantia and a few followers, against whose inroads a watch is being kept in Mabarajah Holkar's territory as well as our own, and it is believed that much of their prestige has been lost. The immediate payment of rewards also for capture of some of the dacoits and the presentation of a sword and gun to three Rajputs who were chiefly instrumental in the arrest of Bijnia has had a good effect."

9. With reference to the events above described, the Chief Commissioner remarked that though in the end the prosecutions against these men were successful, and those found guilty have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, he cannot acquit the Nimar Police of apathy and inability to cope with the crime at the outset. For months a large portion of the district was terror stricken, and the Bhils plundered and robbed as if no Police force existed. The two dacoities in Hoshangabad were also the work of Nimar Bhils. In 25 of the Nimar cases (involving 200 persons) prosecutions were successful; the two Hoshangabad cases have also ended in convictions, and one conviction has been obtained in a Bhandara case. Judged by figures, the convictions are very creditable to the Police, but the high ratio of

convictions is caused by the fact of the Bhils' extreme readiness in confessing their offences when once arrested. The increase in the number of robberies is not very large, and none of them were of an aggravated kind, but it is disappointing that the Police should only have convicted the offenders in 25 cases.

Minor offences against the person.

10. Nearly all the cases under this head were cases of hurt which have already been commented on.

House-breaking and theft.

11. The following Statement shows for the Province the burglaries, cattle thefts, and ordinary thefts committed in 1879 and 1880 :—

Offences.	1879.			1880.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Per cent.	Reported.	Convicted.	Per cent.
Burglaries ...	6,411	1,813	28	4,363	1,292	30
Cattle thefts ...	1,508	974	65	1,111	689	62
Thefts ordinary ...	16,598	6,846	41	12,862	4,350	38
Total ...	24,517	9,633	39	18,336	6,831	37

The totals are that whereas in 1879, 24,517 thefts (of all kinds) occurred and convictions were obtained in respect of 9,633 or 39 per cent; in 1880 18,336 thefts (of all kinds) occurred, and convictions were got in 6,831 cases or 37 per cent. The table brings out the fact prominently that ordinary offences against property have largely and generally decreased during the year under review. The increases are very slight for a few districts; the decreases are very marked as to the rest. In his Review of the Police Report for 1878, the Chief Commissioner said—(para. 5): "The percentage of increase is largest in the "Northern (Jubbulpore) Division. * * * "There is little doubt that in the Northern Division, besides the pressure of prices on the poorer inhabitants, the influence of immigrants "from adjoining British Provinces and Native States was at work. "Both from Saugor and Damoh there is testimony that petty offences "were committed by them." In the year under review, the decrease of offences in the Northern (Jubbulpore) Division is specially marked, and it is also significant that the district reports state that there was no,

or but little, movement into our territory of foreigners from the North West Provinces or elsewhere. In examining the figures of the Northern Division, the Chief Commissioner was struck by the excellent results (as indicated by statistics) obtained by the Police in the Mandla district during 1880. In burglaries they obtained convictions in 56 per cent, an average largely in excess of the Provincial average; similarly in cases of cattle theft their ratio of convictions, 83 per cent, was very high; and in ordinary thefts they also did well. The result is that in the table they occupy a place second only to the Betul police. The Chief Commissioner had always been given to understand that Police service was unpopular in Mandla, that only indifferent men could be got to volunteer for it, and that at all seasons of the year sickness was extremely prevalent in the force. It was pointed out that these results perhaps merited examination on the part of the Inspector General.

Another point which the table brings out is that apparently in the Sambalpur district property is least secure. Thus lumping all kinds of theft together, 2,069 offences are shown as having occurred in 1880, a number considerably in excess of that furnished by any other district. As Sambalpur was in no way specially circumstanced in 1880, as the population is not more criminal in its habits, and as the rural population is generally prosperous and well to do, the only explanation seems to be that the reporting of offences is stricter in the Sambalpur district than elsewhere.

Other offences.

12. The fluctuations under Class VI., *viz.* breaches of special laws, cases of nuisance, vagrancy and bad livelihood cases, are shown in the following Statement :—

	1879.	1880.
Belonging to gangs of thugs, robbers, dacoits and thieves ...	9	1
Vagrancy and bad character ...	627	254
Offences against religion ...	11	9
Cognizable offences under Gambling Act ...	102	62
Cognizable offences under Excise Laws ...	1,362	1,290
Cognizable offences under Railway Laws ...	27	23
Cognizable offences under Salt and Customs Laws ...	2	...
Cognizable offences under Stamp Act ...	4	17
Public and local nuisances ...	2,490	2,002
Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ...	639	1,146
Total ...	5,273	4,804

In proportion as special laws are multiplied offences will increase and prosecutions will follow. It is remarkable how successful prosecutions seem to have been in 1880 in cases of vagrancy and bad livelihood; and as in the report on the administration of Criminal Justice

for the year the Judicial Commissioner remarked that the majority of the bad livelihood cases examined by him in the course of his tour, bore marks of more careful enquiry, the Chief Commissioner concludes that Magistrates do not accept loose general statements charging bad character and bad livelihood and thereby encourage promiscuous prosecutions.

Police action.

13. Turning next to the manner in which crime was dealt with by the Police, the result of Police action is shown in the annexed table :—

	1879.	1880.
Cognizable Crime.		
Total offences in Columns IV. and V. of Statement A.	37,143	30,825
Total investigated, including expunged cases ...	38,403	31,421
Percentage of cases investigated to reported, including expunged cases	93·	91·
Do. convicted to reported	47·	45·
Do. convicted to tried	93·	88·
Number of persons arrested (Columns XII., XIII., and XIV. of Statement A.)	31,961	25,664
Percentage of persons discharged without trial to arrested	15·8	17·57
Do. put on trial to arrested	81·	79·62
Do. convicted to arrested	75·2	72·77
Do. convicted to tried	93·	91·40
Do. acquitted to tried	7·	8·60
Non-Cognizable Offences.		
Total cases in which Police were employed ...	1,395	1,135
Number of persons arrested or summoned ...	1,856	1,529
Do. acquitted	301	234
Convicted including those ordered to find security.	1,555	1,295
Percentage convicted to arrested	84	85
Property stolen and recovered.		
Stolen in cognizable cases	504,734	426,953
Recovered	206,895	175,494
Percentage recovered	41·	41·
Stolen in non-cognizable cases	1,454	1,030
Recovered do.	1,089	549
Percentage recovered	75·	53·
Percentage recovered in cognizable and non-cognizable cases together	41·	41·

These results may be thus summarized. With fewer cases to investigate, a smaller percentage of reported offences was investigated; the proportion of reported cases successfully prosecuted also declined, and less success was obtained in cases actually tried; further a smaller proportion of the persons arrested was convicted, and the percentage of success in prosecutions also declined. As continued attention has for years past been paid to the proving of previous convictions against persons charged with offences, and as Magistrates of all classes now sentence habitual criminals more severely, it is not surprising that the number of re-convicted persons should have fallen from 1,537 in 1879 to 1,240 in 1880. The prosecution of bad characters and the supervision of released habituals after the expiry of their sentence are the best means of preventing crime, and these points of Police procedure cannot be too much insisted on.

Police action in the different districts.

14. Adverting to Police action in individual districts, it appears that in the Nagpur Division Police administration was feeble in the Bhandara district and not quite satisfactory in Balaghat. In the latter district crime is, however, light, and there are no large towns with a resident criminal population. In the Jubbulpore Division the Police administration was, on the whole, successful, crime generally decreased, and in each district the Police deserve credit. It has already been remarked that in Nimar in the Nerbudda Division an out-break of dacoities occurred. The report of the present District Superintendent Mr. Acklom regarding them is clear and graphic, and the successful results obtained go to retrieve the original inability of the Police to cope with the epidemic. But the Chief Commissioner could not say that he was satisfied that proper energy and forethought were shown when the crime first broke out.

In the Chhattisgarh Division the difficulty has always been that the Police force is small in respect to the large area which they have to protect, but good results are reported from Raipur and Sambalpur; and though the statistics reported for the Bilaspur district are not favourable, the Commissioner of Division thinks that the District Superintendent did distinctly well.

Police procedure.

15. During the year one Chief Constable was convicted of conspiring to bring a false case against a person, and the Chief Commissioner believes that that is the only serious case against the members of the force, and that generally their relations to the people are good. The Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division is the only officer who has expressed a distinctly unfavourable opinion regarding the Police, and his charge against them is that they attempt, often by improper means, to produce evidence in cases. This matter was touched on in the Chief Commissioner's Review of the Administration of Criminal Justice during 1880, where it was said—

"In the Court of the Sessions Judge of the Nerbudda Division, 68 Magisterial sentences were reversed, and the Judicial Com-

missioner states that the Judge has allowed himself to conceive an excessive distrust of all evidence produced by the Police on account of 'a few reported but unproved instances of oppression' on their part. It is hardly necessary for the Chief Commissioner to say that whenever there are reasonable grounds for believing that the Police have obtained confessions improperly or have in any way fabricated evidence, the most careful enquiry into their conduct should be made with a view to the punishment of those who may be found guilty of malpractices. But to refuse to receive evidence merely because it is produced by the Police is to abdicate altogether the functions of a Judge. The proper course to pursue would be to subject the Police enquiry to the closest scrutiny, and to test the evidence as far as possible by independent means."

16. The Judicial Commissioner in forwarding the Police Report gave his views regarding the character of the Police, and while his view of the Police generally is not unsatisfactory, he points out that District Superintendents fail to control and guide their subordinates in matters such as requests for detention, inducements offered to prisoners to confess, and the writing of case diaries. The Chief Commissioner entirely concurred in these remarks, and asked District Superintendents of Police to act on them themselves and impress them on their subordinates.

Police force.

17. The strength of the Police force of all ranks at the close of the year was 8,693, costing Rs. 12,13,172 inclusive of salaries, clothing, contingencies, &c., and excluding cost of repairs to Police buildings, against 8,678 of all ranks, costing Rs. 12,12,358 in 1879; the conduct of the Police has been generally good; the only officer who has expressed himself to the contrary is the Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division. The Chief Commissioner has had before him the records of several cases in which that officer acquitted accused persons because he suspected the evidence had been fabricated by the Police, and after perusing the records, the Chief Commissioner considered that the Commissioner's suspicion was not well founded, and that the conduct of the force had been generally praiseworthy. There has, however, been a slight increase in punishments inflicted Magisterially and a considerable rise in departmental punishments. The Chief Commissioner observed this with regret. On more than one occasion he has condemned the infliction of indiscriminate punishments, and he has specially remarked that fining is a bad kind of punishment. He noted that in the Bhandara district, the District Superintendent of Police inflicted 178 departmental punishments, and that it was suggestive that not only was the Police administration of that district bad, but there was a difficulty about obtaining recruits. He again repeated that fine is an appropriate punishment only in cases of overstaying leave and absence from duty, when it should be awarded and shown in the returns as forfeiture of pay. With the above exception, the awarding of departmental punishment appears not to have been injudicious.

4.—*Criminal Justice.*

18. The salient features of the year's crime have been touched upon under the heading 'Police.' They will now be viewed from the standpoint of the Criminal Courts.

19. The reported crime of 1880 and 1879 is shown in the following table :— Reported crime.

	1879.	1880.
CLASS I.		
Offences relating to coin, stamps, weights and measures	334	224
Offences against public justice	1,048	920
Offences by public servants	155	145
False evidence, false complaint or claim, and forgery	147	204
Public nuisances	4,290	3,173
Offences relating to the public peace ...	232	242
Abetment of offences under Class I. ...	27	29
CLASS II.		
Offences against the person (serious) ...	1,284	1,440
Minor offences against the person ...	6,808	6,695
Abetment of offences under Class II. ...	41	41
CLASS III.		
Offences against property with violence ...	6,831	5,103
Offences against property without violence ...	19,787	15,485
Malicious offences	1,973	2,107
Abetment of offences under Class III. ...	345	180
CLASS IV.		
Special offences against the Criminal Code not included in the above ...	644	312
Other offences against special laws ...	4,019	4,702
Abetments or attempts under Class IV. ...	3	8
Total number of offences ...	47,968	41,010

20. The total number of offences reported during the year was 41,010, as compared with 47,968 in 1879. The decrease, amounting in the aggregate to 6,958 offences, was common to the majority of the districts; but in Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat, there was a slight increase, and reported crime was rather higher in Mandla, Nimar and Sambalpur, than during the preceding year. The main decrease occurred under the following heads :— Special features of the year's crime.

	Decrease.
Offences against property without violence ...	4,302
Offences against property with violence ...	1,728
Public nuisances	1,117

Provincial crime has once more returned within its ordinary limits. The number of offences during 1880 is smaller than the number reported during any year since 1875. The explanation is not difficult to find. The effects of the scarcity, which began in 1877, pressed heavily on the people during 1878, and was still felt in 1879, had altogether passed away in 1880; and the result has been that crime against property, which always enters most largely into the returns, has now fallen to its usual dimensions. The general decrease would have been still more marked had it not been for a large number of prosecutions under special laws. This is the only head under which there was any material increase.

21. There have been no systematic attempts to pass counterfeit coin by professional coiners, and the number of cases of passing counterfeit coin has fallen from 121 to 69. Prosecutions for offences relating to weights and measures have been rather more numerous, but there is still said to be some difficulty in establishing dishonest intent on account of variations between local measures of capacity. It is no doubt desirable that permanent shape should be given to local standards when they are generally accepted in a district, and the Chief Commissioner has lately sanctioned the adoption of a Government *katha*, or measure of five sers, for Chhattisgarh, but the introduction and use of the Government standard must depend upon the wish of the people. If it is generally accepted in place of the varying standards there will no longer be any difficulty about punishing offenders who are found giving deficient measure. But it was pointed out last year that, although standards may vary even from one part of a district to another there must always be a particular standard recognised in each locality, that the purchaser knows what he is entitled to receive by local custom, and that conformity to this special standard can be and should be insisted upon. The Chief Commissioner agrees with the Judicial Commissioner's views that a general order to the effect that all complainants should be prosecuted for giving false information of an offence when a District Superintendent of Police applies to have the case struck off the Police register is eminently injudicious. Prosecutions should only be ordered after careful consideration of individual cases. It is satisfactory to learn that greater judgment has been evinced in instituting prosecutions for public nuisances, and that the remarks made of late years as to the inexpediency of attempting to enforce rural sanitation by a series of prosecutions under the Penal Code have borne some fruit. The large decrease, however, in this class mainly occurred in prosecutions under the Police and Cantonment Acts.

Minor offences against the person.

22. Minor offences against the person have again decreased, though not to any very great extent, and the decrease is attributed to the operation of the rules requiring payment of process fees in non-cognizable cases. The number of these offences in 1880 was 6,695 as compared with 6,808 in 1879 and 6,943 in 1878. But a mere comparison of figures does not show the actual effect of these rules which were introduced in 1879. It has to be remembered that the circumstances

of the years 1878 and 1879 were admittedly calculated in many districts to prevent the people from carrying their petty quarrels into Court; and that with the return to easy times a great increase in this class of cases might reasonably have been anticipated. The fact that there has been no such increase may fairly be considered to have been the result of these rules, and this is further confirmed by a reference to the statistics of 1877 and 1876. The number of petty offences against the person was 8,712 in 1876 and 8,559 in 1877, and the figures for 1880 would probably have approximated to these results had it not been for the rules as to payment of process fees. The district returns show that as compared with 1879 offences of this nature have only decreased in a few districts, and that the total decrease shown is mainly due to the falling off at Nagpur, where offences have decreased from 1,173 to 778. The Deputy Commissioner writes that "the people generally are greatly "pleased at the check which has thus been afforded to frivolous and "vexatious complaints. I have received assurances to this effect not "only from the Magistrates, both stipendiary and honorary, but also "from all classes of the people and from all parts of the district."

It is very satisfactory that in the district in which the rules have had the most marked effect there should be this testimony as to their popularity, and as the power of remission is reported to be freely exercised, the introduction of the rules may, it is hoped, be looked upon as an unqualified advantage.

Serious offences against property.

23. It is a matter for regret that there should have been 37 dacoities during the year. Out of this number 29 were committed by the Bhil dacoits of Nimar under the leadership of Tantia and Bijnia. Although the occurrence of these dacoities shows a state of lawlessness in Nimar, there was little violence used; but the landholders were at first paralysed with fear and unable or unwilling to assist the Police. Twenty of these cases were successfully prosecuted during the year, and though one of the chief Bhil dacoits is still at large, still the other has been captured and since executed, and there is good reason to believe that the outbreak of dacoities has come to an end. Of the remaining dacoities two occurred in the Nagpur district, two in the Bhandara district, two in the Hoshangabad district, one in the Chanda district, and one in the Bilaspur district. The Chanda case is said to have been a very doubtful one, and the persons arrested were discharged. In the Bilaspur case the offence had been committed 13 years before, and the persons convicted had eluded arrest until last year. The other cases were not very serious ones.

House-breaking and theft.

24. Under the head of house-breaking and theft there has been a marked falling off in crime. The comparative number of these offences reported during the last five years is given below:—

1876	18,618
1877	21,292
1878	28,716
1879	24,836
1880	18,967

It will be seen, therefore, that this class of crime against property has come back to the point at which it stood in 1876 or before the pressure of the three years preceding 1880 began. The decrease as compared with the reported crime in 1879 is common to all districts except Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda and Sambalpur. In the two last named districts the system of reporting offences is said to have been improved and extended, especially in the case of the large Zemindaries which they contain, and to this is attributed the fact that the total number of offences has not fallen off. No special explanation of the results in Balaghat and Bhandara has been given, but it seems probable that the opening of the first part of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway has been the means of introducing professional thieves into the Bhandara district. The increase in crime is said to have occurred in the northern part of the district traversed by the Railway.

Vagrancy, bad habit and repute.

25. The use of the powers for the protection of society against vagrants and bad characters has almost everywhere been more sparingly resorted to than 1879. This is said to be due to the lighter criminal work of the year, which allowed the Police to keep a stricter watch on known bad characters. The difficulty of obtaining satisfactory and sufficient proof of repute is well known, and some Magistrates are apt to pass orders on sufficient evidence requiring security to be furnished. The Judicial Commissioner, however, who has personally examined a large number of Magistrates' proceedings in bad livelihood cases, states that the majority of them showed that proper care had been taken in making the enquiry.

Offences against special laws.

26. Offences against special laws increased from 4,019 in 1879 to 4,702 during 1880. The main increase was in prosecutions under the Forest Act of 1878, in prosecutions under the Arms Act, especially in Nimar, and in prosecutions under the Opium Act. Under the latter Act, the offences were chiefly breaches of the rules prohibiting the manufacture of madak without a license. Prosecutions under the Forest Act were most numerous in Sambalpur, but the actual number of cases there was smaller than the number in 1879.

The Tribunals.

27. There was no material change in the number or constitution of Magistrates' Courts. There were 63 stipendiary Magistrates exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the First class as compared with 65 last year, 45 exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the Second class as compared with 42 last year, and 6 exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the Third class as compared with 10 last year. Among the Honorary Magistrates there were 9 with First class powers, 30 with Second class powers, and 29 with Third class powers. The exercise of summary powers has been proportionally less than in 1879, and this is chiefly

due to the change in the character of crime. The Chief Commissioner last year specially directed the attention of all Magistrates exercising summary powers to the remarks of the Judicial Commissioner as to the legitimate use of these powers, but it appears that there is still much room for improvement. The importance of the subject should not be lost sight of.

Distribution of business among the several classes of Courts.

28. The number of accused persons before the Magistracy during the year was 43,878 as compared with 51,211 in 1879, 5,946 in 1878, and 47,505 in 1877. The criminal work in connection with these accused was distributed as under:—

Number of persons dealt with by different classes of Magistrates.

By Magistrates of Districts	...	3,907 or 8·0 per cent.
By other Stipendiary Magistrates	...	29,270 or 66·7 per cent.
By Honorary Magistrates	...	10,701 or 24·4 per cent.

The direct share of criminal work taken up by Magistrates of Districts is proportionately higher than it has been for several years. The percentage of persons dealt with by them was 6·8 per cent in 1877, 7·6 per cent in 1878, 7·9 per cent in 1879, and is now 8·9 per cent. This is partly due to the fact that there have been fewer accused persons to be dealt with, but the Judicial Commissioner is satisfied that District Magistrates have generally done enough, regard being had to the circumstances of the different districts, in the way of trying offenders; and the Deputy Commissioner of Nimar, whose failure to realize the importance of trying a larger number of cases personally was referred to last year, has during 1880 dealt with 17 per cent of the accused in his district. The use of the summary procedure by Deputy Commissioners has been less frequent than in former years, and this is said to be due to a better observance of the repeated instructions as to the necessity of trying at length all cases in which previous convictions are reported. The Honorary Magistrates of the Provinces have taken up nearly a fourth of the criminal business of the year, and the amount of assistance rendered by these gentlemen, and especially by the Honorary Magistrates of Nagpur, Saugor and Sambalpur, whose work is particularly noticed by the Judicial Commissioner, is cordially acknowledged by the Chief Commissioner.

Result of trials.

29. The total number of persons under enquiry and trial by Courts of original jurisdiction during the year was 44,364. Of this number, 13,611 were acquitted or discharged, 30,050 were convicted, 464 remained under trial at the close of the year, while the remainder are accounted for as either having died, escaped, or been transferred to other Provinces. The fol-

lowing table shows the proportion of persons convicted under the principal headings of offence :—

Number (Statement B 2).	Description of selected offences.	Number of persons disposed of by discharge, acquittal and conviction.	Convicted.		
			Number.	Percentage in 1880.	Percentage in 1879.
8, 9	Counterfeiting, diminishing or altering coin ..	11	11	100	82
10	Passing or possessing bad or altered coin ...	69	54	78	68
11, 12, 13	Counterfeiting or selling counterfeit Government stamps or using as genuine counterfeit stamps ...	11	7	64	75
14	Making, using, or possessing false weights and measures ...	161	124	77	79
15	Personating public servant or soldier ...	32	25	78	82
17	Omitting to give information or giving false information ...	579	429	74	74
32 to 43	Offences by public servants ...	203	136	67	63
44,45	Giving or fabricating false evidence ...	134	78	58	64
51	Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged documents ...	47	31	66	47
53	Public nuisances under the Penal Code ...	689	578	84	86
54	Nuisances under the Police, Municipal and Cantonment Acts ...	2,867	2,606	91	92
55	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	467	321	69	80
60 to 66	Murder ...	131	67	51	32
68	Culpable homicide ...	32	18	56	60
90	Adultery ...	187	57	30	27
91	Rape ...	74	48	65	68
93	Hurt ...	2,808	1,675	60	59
97	Assault or use of criminal force ...	6,572	2,708	41	44
98	Criminal intimidation or insult ...	755	321	43	51
101	Defamation ...	508	131	26	26
103	Dacoity ...	273	208	76	76
105 to 109	Robbery ...	90	48	53	58
110	Extortion ...	154	68	44	42

Number (Statement B 2).	Description of selected offences.	Number of persons disposed of by discharge, acquittal and conviction.	Convicted.		
			Number.	Percentage in 1880.	Percentage in 1879.
111	House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft ...	2,058	1,665	81	81
115	Theft of cattle ...	1,271	1,058	83	84
116	Theft ordinary ...	8,697	6,800	78	82
117	Dishonestly receiving stolen property ..	665	490	74	69
118	Dishonest misappropriation of property ...	277	228	82	80
119	Criminal breach of trust ...	367	238	65	68
120	Cheating ...	262	131	50	47
121	Mischief ordinary ...	314	159	51	44
124	Mischief serious by fire ...	41	14	34	72
126	Criminal trespass or house-trespass.	2,063	1,311	64	63
134, 135	Vagrancy and bad habit or repute.	364	258	71	56
140	Breaches of Law relating to Cattle trespass ..	440	215	49	51
147	Do. do. Forests ...	2,049	1,705	83	88
148	Do. do. Gambling ...	436	373	86	89
152	Do. do. Municipality ..	595	530	89	92
153	Do. do. Opium ...	750	559	75	74
159	Do. do. Railways ...	185	175	95	91
161	Do. do. Salt and saltpetre.	...	...	...	100
163	Do. do. Spirits and drugs...	998	850	85	85
164	Do. do. Stamps ...	289	211	73	82

The proportion of persons acquitted or discharged is high, and the percentage of convictions obtained in cases of theft is shown to have been lower than in any previous year since 1872. As compared with the results of the last two years this is no doubt mainly due to the fact that the thefts committed, under the pressure of want, by persons who had no special motive for concealing their guilt, which were common in 1878 and not unfrequent in 1879, have now with the assured return of better times generally ceased. The confessions in these

cases and the ease with which proof was obtained of what was almost open pilfering made the percentage of convictions unusually high in 1878, and since then there has been less apparent success in dealing with crime. The results, however, of the present year are also attributed in several districts to a growing scepticism, especially in receiving evidence in Police cases, and the Judicial Commissioner is of opinion that a higher standard of proof still requires to be set up in most of the districts of the Provinces.

Kinds of punishment.

30. The total number of persons punished was 29,731, and they were sentenced as below:—

17,793 or 50·8 per cent of the total number were fined.*

5,991 or 20·2 per cent of the total number were imprisoned.

2,041 or 6·8 per cent of the total number were imprisoned and fined.

432 or 1·5 per cent of the total number were imprisoned and whipped with or without fine.

55 or ·2 per cent of the total number were transported.

28 or ·1 per cent of the total number were sentenced to death.

The number of persons sentenced to fine only or to fine and whipping is proportionately larger than during the two preceding years. The percentage of sentences of fine to total sentences was 52·3 in 1878 and 56·6 in 1879, and is now 59 8 as compared with 61·5 in 1877. Conversely the proportion of punishments of imprisonment and whipping is lower than during the two preceding years. The percentage of sentences of imprisonment to total sentences was 31·3 in 1878 and 30·5 in 1879, and is now 28·5 as compared with 27 in 1877. The percentage of sentences of whipping was 16·2 in 1878 and 12·7 in 1879, and is now 11·4 as compared with 11·3 in 1877. The proportion of the different kinds of punishment inflicted from year to year necessarily varies with the character of the crime. In 1879, and especially in 1878, thefts and house-breaking were unusually frequent, owing to the special circumstances of those years, and the proportion of punishments of imprisonment and whipping, the punishments appropriate to these special forms of crime, was consequently very high, while the proportion of fines was comparatively low. In 1880 the effects of the hard times upon the people of the Provinces have passed away, and the punishments therefore nearly approximate to the punishments inflicted in 1877, in which, although scarcity had begun, crime of any special class had not become exaggerated.

* Or fined and whipped in 8 cases.

Degrees of punishment.

31. The following table compares the degrees in which punishments of imprisonment, whipping and fine were inflicted by all Courts taken together during 1879 and 1880:—

Degrees of punishment.	1879.		1880.	
	Persons.	Percentage.	Persons.	Percentage.
Imprisoned for not exceeding 15 days ...	1,230	11·	898	11·
Do. do. 2 months ...	3,433	31·	2,685	32·
Do. do. 6 „	4,216	39·	3,011	35·
Do. do. 2 years ..	1,721	16·	1,465	17·
Do. do. 7 „ ..	352	3·	405	5·
Total ...	10,952	100·	8,464	100·
Imprisoned only ...	7,835	72·	5,991	71·
Do. with fine ...	2,560	23·	2,041	24·
Do. with whipping ...	557	5·	432	5·
Total ...	10,952	100·	8,464	100·
Whipped with 10 stripes only ...	865	17·	410	11·
Do. with 11 to 20 stripes ...	2,931	57·	2,215	58·
Do. with 20 to 30 stripes ...	1,322	26·	1,202	31·
Total ...	5,118	100·	3,827	100·
Fined Rs. 5 and under ...	16,317	72·	13,770	70·
Do. „ 5 to Rs. 20 ...	4,803	21·	4,591	23·
Do. „ 20 to Rs. 50 ...	1,353	6·	1,262	6·
Do. in above Rs. 50 ...	337	1·	223	1·
Total ...	22,863	100·	19,846	100·

Adequacy of sentences.

32. It is claimed, and apparently with justice, that there has been a general improvement on the part of the Criminal Courts in inflicting adequate sentences. In order to establish this satisfactorily it is

necessary to refer to the statistics of 1877. The character of the petty offences against property in 1878 and to a smaller extent in 1879, and the condition of the offenders, necessarily swelled the number and proportion of light sentences during those years, and a comparison of the results of 1880 with the results of the two preceding years only would be misleading. Under imprisonment the percentage of sentences of 15 days and less was 15 per cent of total sentences of imprisonment in 1877 and 18 per cent in 1879, but has now fallen to 11 per cent. As regards whipping the comparative figures for the last five years given below show that the proportion of persons punished with ten stripes and less has materially decreased :—

In 1876, 18 per cent of total whipped.
„ 1877, 20 per cent „ „
„ 1878, 17 per cent „ „
„ 1879, 17 per cent „ „
„ 1880, 11 per cent „ „

Whipping.

33. For some years past it has been urged upon the attention of Magistrates that whipping is an integral punishment, and should be proportioned to the strength of an offender in the same way that a fine should be proportioned to his means. If the circumstances of the offence and of the offender are such as to justify the infliction of whipping, the point to look to is the capacity of the offender to undergo the punishment, the object being that he should receive a sound whipping which may act as a deterrent from crime. To give a robust thief four or five stripes would be virtually to allow him to go unpunished. It is therefore satisfactory to learn that the number of sentences which are *primâ facie* inadequate in the case of adult offenders of ordinary physique and health have diminished. But it may be advisable that Magistrates should be reminded that a sentence of a number of strokes must no more be passed, as a matter of course, than a sentence of a few strokes; but that thought must be exercised in each case as to what will be a sufficiently deterrent punishment for the individual offender sentenced to be whipped.

Professional criminals.

34. A distinct advance appears to have been made in the recognition of the principle that exemplary punishment should be inflicted in the case of habitual or professional crime. The failure to inflict adequate punishment in such cases has been said to be due partly to judicial timidity, and partly also to a want of thought or imagination on the part of convicting Magistrates which prevents them from realizing that certain crimes from their very nature necessarily stamp an offender as a dangerous and professional criminal. The judicial timidity is due in part to a feeling of doubt as to the views which may be

taken by appellate and revisional authorities of the adequacy of a sentence. But now that the Judicial Commissioner, by his own sentences and special instructions, has shown the standard of punishment to be adopted in such cases, there ought to be less room for misunderstanding on the subject. The Chief Commissioner has to express his thanks to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner for strengthening the hands of the Administration by his action in dealing with professional and habitual criminals.

Sentences of fine.

35. The fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 1,67,973 as compared with Rs. 1,95,783 in 1879; and at the close of the year the outstanding balance was Rs. 49,362 as compared with Rs. 96,762 at the close of 1879. This great difference is accounted for by a change in procedure. It has been ruled during the year that fines need not be kept outstanding for the full term of six years during which the law allows realization, when there is no reasonable prospect of recovering the amount. The sum paid as compensation under Section 308 of the Criminal Procedure Code is comparatively very small, and the remarks of the Government of India on the subject, which have been circulated to all Courts, require to be borne in mind.

Witnesses.

36. The number of witnesses who attended Magistrates' Courts during the year was 114,744 as compared with 126,460 in 1879, 120,560 in 1878, and 110,380 in 1877. It does not appear to be possible to establish any proportion between the number of witnesses and the number of cases in a year. Notwithstanding a great decrease in Magisterial cases last year the witnesses were much more numerous than in 1878; and now the number of witnesses in 1880 is much in excess of the number in 1877, although there were fewer cases. The detention of witnesses was on the whole longer than in previous years, and this is said to be due in some districts to defective arrangements, but 91 per cent of the whole number were not detained beyond one day. The claims of the witnesses to receive their expenses have been more fully considered, though there is as yet no approach to uniformity in the manner in which payment is awarded. The average duration of Police cases is rather longer than the average duration in 1879 and much longer than the average duration in 1878 and 1877. No very definite reason for the increase in duration has been assigned, but the falling off in simple cases of theft and house-breaking in which confessions were common no doubt largely accounts for the difference between the results of 1880 and the results of the two preceding years. The average duration of cases tried by Courts of Sessions has materially increased in the Nerbudda Division, and the Judicial Commissioner reports that he has been forced to call the attention of the Sessions Judges of this division and of Jubbulpore to the unnecessary delay in taking up cases. The Chief Commissioner hopes that it will not be found necessary to notice similar delays in future.

37. The general results of appeals disposed of are shown in the following table:—

Appeals.

Class of Appellate Courts.	Total appeals disposed of.	Appeals rejected.		Sentences confirmed.		Sentences reduced.		Sentences enhanced		Sentences reversed.		Proceedings quashed.	
		Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Court of the Judicial Commissioner ...	237	148	62	31	13	10	4	4	2	43	18	1	1
Commr. Nagpur Division ...	186	25	13	80	43	25	13	1	1	54	29	1	1
,, Jubbulpore ,, ...	224	84	38	44	20	35	16	3	1	45	20	13	5
,, Nerbudda ,, ...	160	4	3	79	49	7	4	...	...	68	42	2	2
,, Chhattisgarh ,, ...	82	1	1	48	59	7	9	9	11	17	20	...	...
Nagpur ...	63	1	2	19	30	19	30	...	...	24	38	...	...
Chanda ...	35	13	37	3	9	6	17	3	9	10	28	...	...
Bhandara ...	9	1	11	3	33	1	11	1	11	3	33	...	...
Wardha ...	86	...	...	45	52	9	11	5	6	27	31	...	...
Balaghat ...	13	...	...	10	77	2	15	...	...	1	8	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	38	1	3	17	45	5	13	3	8	12	31	...	...
Saugor ...	93	1	1	51	55	8	9	2	2	31	33	...	...
Damoh ...	5	...	...	5	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni ...	10	...	...	8	80	...	...	...	...	2	20	...	...
Mandla ...	13	...	...	7	54	2	15	1	8	3	23	...	...
Hoshangabad ...	99	...	...	49	50	18	18	...	...	32	32	...	...
Betul ...	31	8	26	8	26	7	22	...	...	8	26	...	...
Narsinghpur ...	82	1	1	20	24	8	10	2	3	51	62	...	...
Chhindwara ...	16	...	...	11	69	...	...	...	...	5	31	...	...
Nimar ...	28	3	11	18	64	2	7	3	11	2	7	...	...
Raipur ...	37	7	19	14	38	1	3	...	...	15	40	...	...
Sambalpur ...	21	2	9	6	29	2	9	1	5	10	48	...	...
Bilaspur ...	24	7	29	5	21	4	17	...	...	8	33	...	...
Total ...	1,592	307	19	581	36	178	11	38	3	471	30	17	1

There were fewer appeals than in 1879, but this was to be anticipated, as the number of original cases was much smaller. The main decrease was necessarily in appeals to Magistrates of the district. It is to be noticed that the proportion of sentences reversed in appeal has largely risen. In the Court of the Sessions Judge of the Nerbudda Division, 68 magisterial sentences were reversed, and the Judicial Commissioner states that the Judge has allowed himself to conceive an excessive distrust of all evidence produced by the Police on account of "a few reported but unproved instances of oppression" on their part. The Chief Commissioner's views on this subject have already been expressed in para. 15 in connexion with Police procedure and need not be repeated here. The revisional work of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner has very materially increased, and the best results are said to have followed the introduction of the system which requires all subordinate Magistrates to submit a daily calendar to the Deputy Commissioner of the district. The procedure of the subordinate Courts is

brought under constant check, and in acquiring the habit of examining and considering the work of others, Deputy Commissioners are taught to apply greater care and thought to their own work.

5.—*Prisons.*

Number of prisoners.

38. The annual Statements which accompanied the Prisons Report showed that there were in all 19,599 prisoners in the various jails, of whom 14,429 were convicts, 4,424 under-trial prisoners, and 746 civil prisoners. Of these, 4,175 convicts, 132 under-trial, and 43 civil prisoners, or 4,350 in all, remained in the jails at the end of the year. Compared with the figures of the previous year, admissions of convicts decreased by 2,106, and of under-trial prisoners by 604, while the admissions of civil prisoners remained the same.

Fewer prisoners were discharged during the year, but at its close the numbers in jail were 4,350, compared with 5,054 at the close of 1879. Taking convicts alone, the figures for the two years stand thus :—

	1879.	1880.
Remaining at the close of previous year ...	4,685	4,864
Imprisoned during the year	10,507	8,197
Remaining at the end of the present year ...	4,164	4,175
Daily average number	4,776	4,585

The salient feature in these figures is that while admissions into jail were greatly fewer, yet, owing to the lengthened term of imprisonment awarded (in this and previous year), the daily average number has not diminished in proportion to the decreased admissions. These decreased admissions of course indicate a diminution in the number of offences reported and of cases and persons tried by Magistrates, and so far the Jail statistics merely corroborate those already furnished by the Criminal and Police returns.

Classification of prisoners.

39. As regards the religion of the 4,175 convicts confined on the 31st December 1880, 2,624 are returned as Hindus, 477 as Muhammadans, 19 as Christians, 15 as Buddhists and Jains, and 1,040 as belonging to other classes. It also appears that 65 were juveniles under 16 years of age. This does not seem a high figure, and juvenile convicts seem on the decrease. Thus in 1878 they numbered 95, in 1879 79, and only 65 in 1880. More care seems to have been taken in classifying the previous occupation of convicts, and, as might have been expected, persons engaged in agriculture or in service furnished the bulk of the criminals. "Professional persons" numbered 47, of whom as many as 39 were on the 31st December last confined in the Saugor jail.

Sentences.

40. The following table shows the nature and length of sentences of the prisoners who were in jail on the 31st December 1881.

These were—

169	persons were sentenced to	a period not exceeding	1 month.
319	„ „	above 1 and not exceeding	3 months.
687	„ „	3 „ „	6 „
693	„ „	6 months „	1 year.
884	„ „	1 year „	2 years.
968	„ „	2 years „	5 „
347	„ „	5 „ „	10 „
31	„ „	exceeding 10 years.	
46	„ „	transportation for life.	
26	„ „	„ for a term of years.	
5	„ „	death.	
4,175			

This table brings into prominence the fact that the proportion of heavy to light punishments is on the increase, and that Magistrates are no longer so prone to the judicial timidity of doling out short sentences to habitual offenders. From this statement and his knowledge of the criminal returns, the Chief Commissioner is inclined to believe that it is not only the specific offence with which an offender is charged and convicted which now determines the sentence awarded him, but also the character and reputation of the convicted offender.

Previous convictions.

41. Of the 4,864 convicts in jail on the 31st December 1879—

735 had been once previously convicted,
255 „ „ twice „ „ and
275 „ „ convicted more than twice.

And of some 8,200 convicts admitted to jail during 1880—

620 had been once previously convicted,
228 „ „ twice „ „ and
196 „ „ convicted more than twice.

From the facts that of convicts confined on the 31st December 1879, 43·34 per cent of males were re-convictions against a percentage of 33·92 at Jubbulpore, and 20·24 at Raipur, and that of convicts admitted during the year at Nagpur 22·38 per cent of males had been previously convicted, whereas the percentage of males at Jubbulpore was only 11·65, and at Raipur 9·70, it would appear the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Nagpur, has to deal with a larger number of hardened offenders who have in former years been in jail, and by whom jail life and jail discipline are little dreaded.

Escapes.

42. Twenty-seven convicts escaped during the year, 23 from inside and 4 from outside the jail; 21 were recaptured and 6 remained uncaptured at the end of the year. The escape from the Jubbulpore jail was separately reported on, and in it, as well as in all the other cases, the escapes were due to the negligence and carelessness of prison officials.

43. The average number of convicts was 4,585, the total punishments were 5,411, and the ratio of punishments to average number of convicts is 118·23.

Punishments.

Twenty-five criminal offences were committed by convicts; 513 were found smoking or in the possession of forbidden articles; 3,469 shirked their work; and 1,400 were guilty of other miscellaneous offences against discipline. The criminal offences were dealt with by Magistrates, who punished 32 offenders. The other offenders were punished by Jail Superintendents, thus:—

118	were	sentenced	to solitary confinement.
1,727	,,	,,	reduced diet.
208	,,	,,	solitary confinement with reduced diet,
1,371	,,	,,	corporal punishment, and
1,955	,,	,,	to some other kind of punishment.

Compared with the year 1879, punishments increased in number from 3,516 to 5,411, but sentences to corporal punishment fell from 1,474 in 1879 to 1,371 in 1880. It seems probable that the Chief Commissioner's condemnation of indiscriminate flogging has led to the decrease in the number of floggings ordered, and the decrease would have been still greater had not the floggings in the Nagpur Central Jail risen from 163 in 1879 to 498 in 1880. But although in this jail corporal punishments show a large increase over previous years, the ratio to total punishments has greatly fallen. Thus corporal punishments numbered in 1878 183, in 1879 163, and in 1880 498, and the ratios per cent were 87·99, 45·15 and 23·11 respectively. The Superintendent of the Nagpur Central Jail explained how he came to punish more freely during 1880, in the following words:—

> "In view of the objections so generally raised against corporal punishments, this was resorted to only as a last resource, and after repeated offences, and chiefly in the case of habituals. Of the total thus punished, 81 had been previously punished once, 51 twice, and 63 more than twice."

Reference has been made to the larger number of re-convicted prisoners confined in the Nagpur Jail, and there is little doubt but that these re-convicted prisoners are those who most frequently commit offences and so incur punishments.

44. The increase in the average number of prisoners in our jails is not thought to indicate that the general population is becoming more criminal in its habits, so the increase in offences within jail walls does not of itself justify the conclusion that our prisoners are less amenable to discipline. The truth is that within the past six or seven years more strenuous efforts have been made to render jail life really penal, to raise the amount of task work exacted from each prisoner, and to make discipline irksome. This stricter system accounts for the

Increase of jail offences.

rise in jail offences. The same results seem to have occurred in other Provinces. Thus the Inspector General of Jails, Bengal, in his report for 1879, remarks, paragraph 37:—

> "With a daily average number of 16,974 prisoners, the number of offences recorded have increased from 31,584 in 1878 to 51,447 in 1879. This gives a ratio of 303·1 per cent of daily average strength as compared with 186·4 in 1878. Since I assumed charge of the department, I have insisted on every offence against Jail rules being recorded and inquired into by the Superintendent; and this I consider is the first step towards the maintenance of proper discipline. Holding these views I do not think that the present increase, extraordinary as it might appear, indicates any thing more than increased efficiency in the subordinate staff. Considering that the recording and inquiring into jail offences means extra work to all concerned, it would only require a sign from me to reduce the numbers at once. On the other hand, it takes much trouble and training to teach subordinates to measure tasks properly, and to notice irregularities against Jail rules. If our jails are to be made really penal institutions this system must be still further developed."

Comparison with jails in Bengal.

45. The punishment figures of the Nagpur Central Jail may be contrasted with those of Bhagalpur and Midnapur, both of which are said to be well managed. The figures are:—

	Total number of prisoners.		Total punishments.		Ratio of punishments per cent to total number of prisoners.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Nagpur ...	2,112	2,002	361	2,150	17·09	107·39
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
Bhagalpur ...	965	1,133	1,591	3,978	164·8	351·1
Midnapur ..	1,726	1,492	2,053	3,744	113·5	259·9

Punishments in these two jails would seem to be far in excess of those at Nagpur. It is not of much use to contrast the Nagpur figures with those of Jubbulpore, for the Superintendent of the former jail expressly states how by exacting a greater amount of work, the offences relating to work increased enormously. Hitherto, however, it has always been the Jubbulpore jail which showed most offences, most punishments, and a high proportion of corporal punishments.

Whipping.

46. The Chief Commissioner has already expressed himself against resort to indiscriminate floggings in order to maintain discipline among, and exact work from, convicts. But so far as he is aware the punishment of whipping has not been abused, though the average figures show the advisability of watching the action of some Jail Superintendents in this matter. Whipping must be allowed in cases of insubordination

and systematic idleness. The solitary cells are in most jails barely sufficient for the execution of Magisterial sentences. It is also doubtful whether solitary confinement is much dreaded, and little can be done in the way of reduced diet. The forms of labor at the command of Superintendents are few, and punishment can seldom be inflicted by changing the kind of labor which is exacted from a prisoner. It is difficult to name any specific class of offences for which a prisoner should not be flogged, and any general rule on the subject may be inexpedient. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that whipping should not be awarded for a first offence, unless such offence be insubordination accompanied by violence, and should only be awarded when other available punishments have been exhausted. What the Chief Commissioner would prescribe is that prisoners shall not be flogged on the report of subordinates, but only after enquiry into, and full consideration of, the alleged offence by the Superintendent.

Though there is paucity of punishments for refractory and idle prisoners, the Chief Commissioner does not view with favour the devising of new kinds of punishments by individual Superintendents.

Convict officers.

47. In all, 144 convicts were employed as prison officers, chiefly in the Central Jails at Nagpur, Jubbulpore, and Raipur, and the Superintendent of the Nagpur Central Jail wrote :—

> "Throughout the year No. 11 Octagon (for habituals) was under the supervision of convict officials, and in November the system was extended to the whole jail. I have only to repeat the opinion I expressed last year, that under this system discipline is better, and more work of a better quality is turned out than under the supervision of ill-paid free officials."

The Superintendent pointed out some objections to the mark and good conduct system at present in force in the jail, and recommended that the adoption of the system recommended by the Jail Conference should no longer be delayed. The Chief Commissioner has always thought the proposal of the Jail Conference on this point good, and the Superintendent of the Nagpur Central Jail might with advantage be allowed to try the system without prejudice to the scheme which may hereafter be submitted.

Prison diet.

48. The reduced diet scale is said to have proved ample during the year, though Medical officers are still far from unanimous in respect to its suitability. It can probably best be tested at the big Central Jails, and it has not as yet had a trial at Jubbulpore and Nagpur, while at Raipur a proper test has hardly been applied, because the standards laid down for work have not been observed. It is therefore only necessary to repeat what has been said before, that the normal standard of health of prisoners should not be allowed to deteriorate owing to a low dietary,

and that whenever in the opinion of the Medical officer it is advisable, the maximum scale of diet advocated by the Prison Conference of 1877 may be adopted. Of course in cases of unusual sickness or epidemics in jails any extras recommended by the Medical officers will be issued.

Expenditure.

49. The expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners during 1879 and 1880 is shown in the accompanying statement :—

	1879.			1880.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations ...	25	13	9	21	0	8
Establishment ...	14	2	0	15	12	0
Police guard ...	4	11	10	4	14	0
Hospital charges ...	1	15	2	1	9	7
Clothing ...	4	1	5	3	3	0
Contingencies ...	2	8	9	3	6	0
Total ...	52	13	9	49	9	9

The average daily number of all prisoners (convicts, under-trial, and civil) was 4,779; and the statement gives the cost per head of average strength. In rationing, hospital charges, and clothing, expenditure decreased in 1880 compared with 1879, while under other heads it is higher per head of average strength. The lower price of food grains is the reason for diminished cost of dietary, and a part of the decrease is also ascribed to better economical management and the purchase and storing of grain when prices were low. It is impossible for the Chief Commissioner adequately to comment on the variations in charges for rations in particular jails. That is a branch of jail management to which prominent attention is necessary so as to ensure economical and thrifty administration. For instance, without knowing the food grains served out and the current prices, the Chief Commissioner is unable to say whether equally good management has been shown in Nagpur and Jubbulpore. At the former, rations cost Rs. 27-7-6 per head of average strength; at the latter only Rs. 22-1-5. Again in Bhandara rations are shown as costing Rs. 25-15-5 per head of average strength, a rate greatly in excess of adjoining districts similarly circumstanced; and the Chief Commissioner was inclined to condemn the management as extravagant, but on referring to the district report he found that the Superintendent claims to have kept *bonâ fide* rations charges for the year down to Rs. 19-3-6 per head of average strength, and a reserve stock of Rs. 600 of food grain appears to have been laid in at Bhandara. There are therefore difficulties in arriving at any conclusions respecting good economical arrangements from a mere scrutiny of the figures for the several districts, but it was pointed out to the Inspector General of Prisons that it rested with him to apply the proper test and indicate where bad or imperfect management entails increased cost.

Employment.

50. The average number of convicts under sentence of labor on working days was 4632·11; the average daily number of sick, convalescent or infirm was 364·73. And the occupation of the effectives, 4267·38, may be thus shown:—

12·32	were employed	on unremunerative labor,
86·27	,,	as prison officers,
456·84	,,	,, ,, servants,
135·48	,,	in gardening,
233·42	,,	in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails,
186·18	,,	on jail repairs,
63·52	,,	on jail buildings, and
3095·35	,,	on manufactures.

The Chief Commissioner felt some doubt as to the accuracy of these figures, as there appeared some inconsistency between the average number under sentence of labor and the average number of prisoners given as under sentence of imprisonment in certain jails.

The average number of sick and infirm at Jubbulpore is high compared with Nagpur, and the averages for the Raipur, Bhandara, Seoni and Sambalpur jails are also great. Again something seems wrong in the classification of work. Thus in regard to prison servants, the increase at Nagpur is ascribed "to the employment of a number of "men in cleaning grain and oilseed to be ground and crushed." But it seemed to the Chief Commissioner that men so employed would be more appropriately shown in the column of "employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails." In regard to manufactures, the general principle to be observed is the encouragement at Central jails of one or more large industries. This principle has been observed during the year.

From a financial point of view the results of the employment of prisoners are not very satisfactory. The profits are shown at Rs. 48,752, giving only Rs. 10-12-4 as the average cash profit per head of the number sentenced to labor. The jails which show the highest profits are Chhindwara Rs. 24-6-3 per head, Nimar Rs. 19-12-9, Chanda Rs. 17-1-5, Jubbulpore Rs. 16-10-6, Wardha Rs. 15-13-3, and Nagpur Rs. 14-0-11. Some jails show a loss, for which bad management is in the main responsible.

Health.

51. It appears that prisoners in excess of the accommodation provided for them were confined in the jails of Bhandara, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat, Mandla, Seoni, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Sambalpur and Bilaspur. It is, however, not shown how long such overcrowding lasted, nor does it appear that illness was occasioned thereby. In many places means exist and are utilized to prevent overcrowding, and overcrowding was not general except under very special circumstances.

Admissions into hospital were more numerous in Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Bhandara, Chanda, Seoni, Betul and Narsinghpur: in Nagpur the daily average number of sick diminished, that is, the

periods of retention in hospital were shorter, while in all the other jails named the daily average number of sick rose, and, as a rule, the ratio per cent of average strength of daily average number of sick rose. This rise in the sick rate is, however, accompanied by more than an equivalent fall in the death rate, and deaths among convicts fell from 338 in 1879 to 281 in 1880. In three jails, however, deaths increased considerably, viz. in Nagpur from 27 to 47, in Jubbulpore from 56 to 78, and in Sambalpur from 34 to 41. In all these jails the diseases which caused most deaths were dysentery and diarrhœa, and for Sambalpur the unsatisfactory excuse is made that improper rations were served out to the convicts. The death rate at Nagpur and Jubbulpore was also swollen by deaths from anæmic and general debility. In regard to length of sentence it may be observed that deaths were most numerous amongst new admissions, those sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment and less furnishing the largest proportion.

Causes of sickness and mortality in jails.

52. The Chief Commissioner believes that it is admitted to be sound that sickness and mortality may be considered mainly attributable to the following causes:—

1. Over-crowding.
2. Bad ventilation
3. Bad conservancy.
4. Bad drainage.
5. Insufficiency of clothing.
6. Sleeping on the ground.
7. Deficiency of personal cleanliness.

Overcrowding has not been found fault with and conservancy arrangements in jails are generally good. Bad drainage is referred to in connection with the Jubbulpore and Raipur Central Jails, and should be remedied. Insufficiency of clothing should not be permitted, but in regard to it and personal cleanliness of prisoners in his inspection memo. of the Mandla jail, which reached the Chief Commissioner in March last, the Inspector General of Prisons wrote:—

"Two points, however, require special attention, both of which are generally supposed to have an influence on the health.

"1st—That the supply of clothing be sufficient.

"2nd—That the prisoners bathe regularly.

"As regards the former, I think economy has been pushed too far. The blanket coats and, in several instances, the blankets also are in rags, and as many of the prisoners have only a single blanket (contrary to orders) during the winter they could not have been protected from the cold at night. It would have been easy for an emergent indent to have been sent explaining the reason, when sanction would have been given at once.

"As to the latter point I noticed that the prisoners were dirty in their persons, and discovered that they did not bathe regularly every day. In future the Superintendent will insist upon the carrying out of the standing orders."

It is thus clear that in the Mandla jail two active causes of disease—insufficiency of clothing, and deficiency of personal cleanliness, were disregarded by the Superintendent; and the Chief Commissioner has noticed with regret that to carelessness to diet, sickness is ascribed in the jails of Seoni, Betul and Sambalpur.

General. 53. On the whole, however, it may be said that Superintendents of Jails have during the year paid attention to securing a proper out-turn of labor from prisoners, to maintaining a proper system of discipline, to economical management, and to the health and well-being of the prisoners under their charge.

6.—*Civil Justice.*

The Tribunals. 54. The number of Civil Courts open in the Provinces at the close of 1879 and 1880, is given below:—

	1879.	1880.
Court of the Judicial Commissioner ...	1	1
Courts of the Commissioner ...	4	4
Court of the Additional Commissioner ...	1	1
Courts of the Deputy Commissioner ...	18	18
Courts of the Assistant Commissioner ...	36	36
Courts of the Tahsildar ...	51	51
Courts of the Naib-Tahsildar ...	30	34
Total ...	141	145
Courts of Small Causes in Cantonments ...	4	4
*Courts of Small Causes in Nagpur and Jubbulpore	2	2
Grand Total ...	147	151

The accession of 4 Courts to the Provincial strength occurred entirely in the Courts of the Naib Tahsildar. The necessity of opening two more Courts of this grade, one in the Bilaspur district, and the other in the Sambalpur district, has been raised, but the danger of creating litigation has always to be remembered in considering propositions for opening new Courts, and their establishment should only follow the proved need for additional Court power. There is ample evidence to show that wherever the machinery of a Civil Court may be set up there will always be plenty of persons ready to employ it, and the Chief Commissioner observed that the Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur himself attributes the greater part of the increase at Mungeli to the convenience which has been made, by the local money-lenders and traders, of the Naib Tahsildar's Court which was opened there last year. With regard to the language difficulty in Sambalpur, now prominently brought to notice, the importance of having the Courts presided over by officers who understand the language of the mass of the people is fully recognized by the Chief Commissioner, and the subject is under consideration.

* In each of the Courts of Small Causes of Nagpur and Kamptee, the Registrar sits as a separate Judge or Court.

Mukhtars.

55. The old evil of professional mukhtars has not yet been everywhere removed, but the remedy lies in the hands of the Courts and of the Deputy Commissioner of the district, as their immediate superintending authority, and it was last year successfully enforced in the Balaghat district. If there are persons practically belonging to this class who still practise in the Courts and are known to be utterly unscrupulous, as reported by the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur, then they are plainly not fit persons to be allowed to appear as recognized agents, and the Courts are vested with the discretion of deciding as to their fitness. The class of petition writers who carry on their occupation at our Courts has been brought under authoritative control during the year. Unqualified and irresponsible persons have been excluded from the precincts of the Courts, and there is universal testimony in favour of the measure of reform which has been introduced.

Local Bar.

56. Of the local bar there is nothing new to be said. No complaints of unprofessional conduct have been made against any of its members, and though there is reason to believe that some touting goes on, the ordinary standard of respectability seems to have been maintained. It is essential that the various classes who find their livelihood at the Courts, and who are more or less closely identified with them in the popular mind, should realize that they are subject to the control of the Courts, and that a good character is a matter of importance to them, and the Chief Commissioner cordially approves of the endeavours of the Judicial Commissioner to effect this object in the case of recognized agents and petition writers.

Extent of litigation.

57. There were 91,379 suits instituted during the year as compared with 87,862 in 1879 and 88,484 in 1877, the highest number previously reached. The inevitable tendency of litigation in these Provinces, at their present stage of development, is to increase. In 1878 this tendency was checked by general causes affecting the greater part of the Provinces, but the effect of these disturbing causes has now passed away and the normal tendency has re-asserted itself. The increase was most marked in the districts of Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Raipur and Bilaspur, where the increase was larger, actually and relatively, than in any other district in the Provinces. Variations from year to year and local fluctuations within districts are not in ordinary times capable of any very definite explanation. There can be no doubt that the grain export trade has an important effect on the Court business in some districts, especially in Nagpur, Bhandara and Raipur; but considering how largely our Courts are used by the money lending class for the purpose of recovering debts, the Chief Commissioner is not inclined to attach much weight to explanations of increase and decrease in litigation founded on the character of Judges. The Judicial Commissioner expresses an opinion that the conduct of Judges has little influence on

the statistics as regards the disposal of suits, and it probably has still less influence on the institution of suits.

Comparison of litigation in the various districts.

58. It has been accepted that the general tendency of litigation in these Provinces is to advance, but a review of the statistics for the last ten years shows that the tendency is very much weaker in some districts than in others, and that in parts of the Provinces it cannot be said to exist at all. The only district in the Nerbudda valley in which litigation has materially increased during the decade is Hoshangabad. The highest point was reached in 1876, and since then litigation has remained stationary for three years, excluding 1878, which was an unusual year everywhere, and has now fallen off. In Jubbulpore the number of suits instituted during the first two years of the decade was larger than the number in any succeeding year up to 1877, and it is only during the last two years that there has been any significant advance in litigation. In Narsinghpur and Nimar the tendency has been distinctly to recede. In the former district litigation during the last five years has been uniformly lower than during the preceding five years; while in the latter, litigation, which had been unduly fostered, was at its highest in 1872, and of late years has gone back to the position which it occupied in 1869 and 1870. In Damoh there has been no increase. Civil business in 1880 stands where it stood in 1871, and the average number of institutions during the last five years is below the average institutions of the five years immediately preceding the decade. In Saugor litigation was at its highest during the three years 1876, 1877, 1878, but even then it was less than the litigation of the three years before 1871, and since 1878 it has declined. In the Satpura districts of Seoni and Chhindwara litigation shows, on the whole, a tendency to expansion; but in Betul it has pursued the even tenor of its way; institutions were 3,207 in 1871, 3,225 in 1875, 3,216 in 1877, and are now 3,069. In Nagpur, on the other hand, litigation has increased from 14,661 suits in 1871 to 21,813 in 1880, and the tendency to increase has been constant throughout the decade. In Bhandara the litigation of the last five years has been materially larger than during the first five years, and in 1880 has reached a point far in advance of the results of any former years, and the Commissioner considers that a still further development is to be expected. At Wardha there has been no advance since 1876; but at Chanda the increase has been steady. In the Chhattisgarh Division there has been remarkable progress, for since 1862 litigation has increased nearly seven-fold. In Raipur the institutions of 1880 are double the institutions in 1871. In Bilaspur there has been a continual increase during the last five years, and the present returns show litigation larger by a third than the litigation in 1871, and altogether in excess of anything recorded during the decade. In Sambalpur a great stride has been made in the last two years, the institutions of which have been double the institutions in 1871, and have exceeded the litigation in any previous year by more than a third. The tendency of Provincial litigation to increase has, therefore, been mainly due to the results in the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions, and it is pro-

bable that this part of the Provinces must be looked to for any further increase to be expected in the immediate future. That advance in civilization necessarily carries with it an increase of litigation is probably not capable of being maintained as a general proposition without regard to the state of development which a country has reached. The causal connection is in most cases difficult to trace. In the Narsinghpur district, as already shown, there has been no such tendency of late years, although it is the seat of a grain export trade, and although the increase in the value of land, and especially of land lying near the railway which traverses the district, is notorious. But where material progress means the opening out of communications with a part of a province hitherto comparatively isolated, and the consequent development of trade, there can be no doubt that it carries with it the potentialities of increased litigation. In the interplay of newly introduced business relations, there will always be, it may be thought, a fresh field for litigation. But even here, although there is evidence that both in the Raipur and the Bhandara districts, trade has materially swelled the work of the year, it is necessary to guard against the danger of drawing wider conclusions than the facts warrant. The general character and value of the Provincial litigation, to be discussed further on, shows conclusively how slight as yet are the influences of general trade transactions on the aggregate business returns of our Courts.

Relative values of suits disposed of.

59. The relative values of suits disposed of in the year 1879 and 1880, are compared in the following table:—

Grades of value not exceeding	Number of suits disposed of in 1879.	Number of suits disposed of in 1880.	Percentage of total suits.		Average value.	
			1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Rupees 5	12,902	12,596	14·7	13·8	3	3
„ 20	31,852	33,475	36·3	36·9	12	12
„ 50	23,670	25,493	27·0	27·9	31	32
„ 100	10,112	10,413	11·6	11·4	74	70
„ 300	6,721	6,845	7·7	7·5	168	163
„ 500	1,123	991	1·4	1·1	391	398
„ 1,000	786	685	1·5	1·4	674	690
„ 5,000	447	506			1,882	2,116
„ 10,000	37	43			6,299	6,825
Exceeding Rupees 10,000	27	20			27,172	21,955
Total ...	87,677	91,067	100·	100·//	...	...

There has been no material change in the value of the suits which come before the Courts for adjudication. More than 78 per cent of the total number were for sums less than Rs. 50, and 90 per cent were for sums below Rs. 100. How little the main character of the litigation has altered in ten years may be seen from the following comparison. In 1871 the proportion of suits of a lower value than Rs. 100 was 89 per cent, in 1875 it was 90 per cent, and in 1879, 89·6 per cent of the total institutions for the year. The great majority of the suits were for money due on bond or other contract, the percentage of suits of this description being higher than in any former year. The proportion of these suits to total institutions was 77·8 per cent in 1878, 78 per cent in 1879, and is now 87·3 per cent. The reason for what would otherwise be a remarkable variation, is to be found in the change in the classification of grain suits which was introduced last year. Formerly they were returned as suits for moveable property, or its value, but they are now shown under the miscellaneous sub-head of suits for money due for breach of contract. The proportion of suits for moveable property has, therefore, fallen from 13·1 per cent in 1879 to 4·3 per cent of institutions in 1880, and there has been a corresponding increase under the head of suits for money due on bond or other contract. Statistics as to these grain suits have not been furnished, except from Chanda, where the large majority, 244 out of 321, were instituted against cultivators. The Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh Division remarks upon the excessive interest in kind which is taken in that division on grain loans, and on the necessity of Judges going behind the instrument. The instructions already issued by the Judicial Commissioner ought to be sufficient to prevent the Civil Courts from enforcing usurious transactions of this nature. If penal rates are entered in the bond the Courts are not only legally entitled, but bound to relieve the persons sued. The welfare of the agricultural classes is so intimately bound up with the question of advances of seed grain, that the Chief Commissioner thinks that the action of our Courts in decreeing payment in these cases should be jealously watched, and the examination of cases connected with grain transactions regularly undertaken. This has been done in some districts, and the subject, as the Chief Commissioner is aware, has always received special attention from the Judicial Commissioner. Only 3,844 suits were connected with immoveable property, the proportion to the total number of suits being 4·2 per cent, the same as last year. Out of these 3,844 suits, 506 were instituted in Nagpur, 488 in Jubbulpore, 418 in Sambalpur, and 405 in Narsinghpur. In the three last named districts and Damoh, land litigation, so far as it is indicated by these statistics, occupied a more prominent position in relation to the district litigation than elsewhere. In Sambalpur the proportion of these suits was 14·5 per cent of total institutions, and the great majority of them were in connection with land boundaries. The settlement at Sambalpur was defective in the matter of measurements, and the Commissioner reports that a field survey is being gradually worked out by the ryots through the Civil Courts. In the other districts mentioned, much of the litigation is in connection with house property, and Sambalpur is the only district in which it can be said

that land litigation occupies anything like an important position. In 1871 the total number of suits connected with immoveable property was 1,193, or 2·5 per cent of the institutions in that year. In ten years the number has become double. But after making allowance for the fact that a large proportion of these suits relate to urban house property, it must be admitted that land litigation has as yet made no great mark on the annals of our Civil Courts.

Petty character of litigation.

60. One broad conclusion is sufficiently plain. Nine-tenths of the litigation of the Province is now, as it was ten years ago, of a value not exceeding Rs. 100, and the general position which our Courts occupy towards the people of the Province is simply that of an agency for the collection of the debts of petty money lenders and traders. Three years ago a special Court was opened at Saonair in the Nagpur district, a town of some 5,000 inhabitants, about 25 miles distant from the tahsil head-quarters of Ramtek and Katol, and 22 miles from Nagpur itself. The object in establishing this Court was to relieve the Tahsil Courts of these three places from the pressure of civil work, and this object has been attained. But the Saonair Court itself has been overwhelmed with a mass of local suits which never would have been instituted, had the plaintiffs been required to attend any one of the Tahsil head-quarters. A practical illustration of the extent to which our Courts are used as a convenience is given by the Deputy Commissioner of Narsinghpur, who reports that out of the 2,279 suits filed during the year at Gadarwara, no fewer than 218, or nearly 10 per cent, were instituted by one firm, and that 41 money lenders were responsible for more than two-fifths of the entire business of the Court. Whenever a Court is opened at any new place, the resident money lender transfers to Government agency the work of realising his outstanding accounts. There is nothing novel in this view, but it is important that its absolute reality should be understood, because it is at once the cause and explanation of the general results under every division of the year's administration of Civil Justice.

Distribution of business.

61. The 91,067 original suits of the year were distributed among the various grades of Courts as follow :—

Small Cause Courts	...	14,502 or 15·9 per cent.
Naib Tahsildars	...	36,702 or 40·3 ,,
Tahsildars	...	27,572 or 30·3 ,,
Assistant Commissioners..		12,071 or 13·3 ,,
Deputy Commissioners ...		219 or ·2 ,,

Every year now sees a larger proportion of the civil business undertaken by Naib Tahsildars. In 1876 they took up only 28·3 per cent of the year's work; last year they took up 37 per cent, a great advance on former years, and now they have taken up two-fifths of the entire business of the year. It has also to be said that the additional Tahsildars at Gadarwara and Saonair, in the Narsinghpur and Nagpur districts, are practically Judicial Naib Tahsildars with enhanced powers. Neither of them takes up any revenue work. The simple character of the great

bulk of the litigation has already been spoken of, and for several years past it has been fully accepted that the Naib Tahsildars of the Provinces are capable as a body of adjudicating on the suits which come before them. In the present year, however, a general expression of dissatisfaction with their work is contained in the reports from the Chhattisgarh Division. The Deputy Commissioner of Raipur in referring to this subject wrote :—

> "There is not a single Naib Tahsildar in this district who has acquired any thing beyond the most elementary knowledge of law, and cases have occasionally come before me in which I could not but suspect bias on the part of the Judge. It seems most important that the post of Naib Tahsildar should not be filled except by men who have shown themselves qualified to undertake judicial work."

The Commissioner of the Division apparently endorses these views in the following extract :—

> "None of the Deputy Commissioners speak favorably of the work turned out by Naib Tahsildars, but there is no reason why these men should not be taught, and when found incapable transferred to other positions. If the Local Government were pleased to lay down a rule that no one should be appointed a Naib Tahsildar who might not reasonably be expected to qualify as a Tahsildar, and that all appointments to the post of Tahsildar should ordinarily be made from among Naib Tahsildars, I venture to think that we should have better Judges among Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars."

Naib Tahsildars.

62. At present Naib Tahsildars are appointed by Commissioners of Division, and are not necessarily required as Naib Tahsildars to pass any qualifying examination, but it is presumed that they are appointed with some reference to their practical qualifications for their work. This system has hitherto been successful, and the Commissioner of Nagpur reports that experience continues to prove that Naib Tahsildars are quite as well qualified to dispose of the work which is allowed to go before them as Tahsildars. But it may be a question, now that the work done by judicial Naib Tahsildars is becoming such an important part of the civil administration of the Provinces, whether they should not be required to pass an examination in all cases, and whether the selection should not be made from candidates approved by the Judicial Commissioner. It may well be doubted, however, whether the knowledge of procedure and law thus made compulsory would ensure the capability of striking proper issues and confining the evidence to the points in issue, of the absence of which the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur complains. The persons selected to act as Naib Tahsildars have in most cases had an intimate acquaintance with the procedure of our Courts, and if this has not enabled them to deal with cases in the concrete, the passing of an examination in procedure and law will not be likely to give them the desired power. But the class of cases which

come before them is generally so simple that the issues to be drawn can hardly be anything beyond the embodiment of a question of execution or payment in the affirmative or negative.

63. The general results of the trial of suits disposed of were as under :—

Results of trial of suits disposed of.

	Number of suits.	Proportion per cent.	Corresponding proportion in 1879.
Plaints rejected or returned	525	·6	·7
Transferred to other District or Small Cause Court Jurisdiction	1	...	...
Without Contest.			
Dismissed for default	16,479	18·1	20·0
Withdrawn with leave	1,195	1·3	1·9
Compromised	11,673	12·8	11·9
Decreed on confession	22,902	25·2	24·5
Decreed *ex parte*	13,679	15·0	14·1
Dismissed *ex parte*	754	·8	·7
Total Uncontested ...	66,682	73·2	72·4
Contested and judgment given for			
Plaintiff in whole	9,941	10·9	11·3
Ditto in part	7,673	8·4	8·5
Defendant in whole	6,244	6·9	7·1
Total Contested ...	23,858	26·2	26·9

The statistics may be summarized as follows:—66,682 suits or 73·2 per cent of actual disposals were disposed of without contest, and of these 22,902 or 25·2 per cent of the year's disposals were decreed on confession. As compared with last year, the numbers dismissed for default are proportionately lower, and it is reported that the Court procedure in this respect, especially in the Chhattisgarh Division, has improved, and that the convenience of the public has been more properly consulted in making adjournments and in giving due information to suitors. The number of decrees on confession is higher than ever, both actually and relatively to the total number of disposals. The difficulty in such cases, which has not been adequately explained, is to understand why such a large proportion of the year's suitors should take the trouble to attend Court merely to confess judgment. In Nimar, where

decrees by instalment have always been numerous, it has been suggested that debtors attend in the hope of obtaining this concession. The same explanation is given this year by the Deputy Commissioner of Chhindwara. Something also is no doubt due to a desire on the part of debtors to know what has actually been done in the Court. But the real explanation of the increasing proportion of these decrees must be found in the position of our Courts, already referred to, with regard to the money lender and his clients. He uses the Courts as the means of collecting his debts and saving himself from trouble in dunning his debtors; and there is therefore no reason why the great majority of them should do anything but admit their liability. It would perhaps be advisable that the Courts should again be reminded of the necessity of decreeing costs against successful plaintiffs who have unnecessarily thrown their debtors into Court.

Civil Court commissioners.

64. The subject of Civil Court commissioners is one on which some general orders for the Provinces may be issued with advantage. It is said that the class of persons to whom commission for local investigations should issue has been limited by instructions issued by the Chief Commissioner, and that the difficulty now is to find suitable persons for the work. The orders of the Chief Commissioner were issued on a reference made by the Judicial Commissioner, and merely laid down that certain Revenue officials who could not be supposed, from the nature of their employment, to possess any local knowledge should not be appoined to act as commissioners, and that no Revenue officials should be appointed except with the knowledge and sanction of the immediate head of the district to whom they were responsible. Commissions are said to be issued in many cases in which they are unnecessary, but when they are necessary it is essential that they should be issued to properly qualified persons. The Judicial Commissioner wrote last year: "There are no Civil Amins in these Provinces, and "it is understood that in some districts there has been allowed to "grow up a class of volunteer commissioners, men of no antecedents "and uncertain character, who haunt the Courts and look to work of "this kind as a means of obtaining a livelihood. In one instance the "Judicial Commissioner had to point out that a petition writer was "not fitted to act as a Civil Court commissioner. It is obvious that "a commissioner should be a man of respectablity and of some posi-"tion. He is called upon to perform duties which require the exer-"cise of authority, and frequently of tact. He has to record evi-"dence, to bring the parties together, and to hear impartially what is "to be said on both sides. In some cases he is able to do good service "by promoting a compromise, and so far discharges the office of a "conciliator."

The Chief Commissioner thoroughly concurs in these viwes, and took the opportunity of a reference on the subject from the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, to suggest that it might now be advisable that some regular agency, such as that of the Civil Amins in the North-

Western Provinces, should be introduced for carrying out commissions, or that, at any rate, Deputy Commissioners should be required to prepare lists of suitable persons who would be ready to act as commissioners, and to instruct the Courts to issue commissions to them.

Durations.

65. The average number of days required for the disposal of every contested suit has been 36·1 days as compared with 34·3 days last year, and for the disposal of every uncontested suit has been 22·9 days as compared with 23 days last year. In the districts in which the duration has been highest there were causes at work, which have now been removed, to account for the high duration. Faulty procedure is still said to be the cause of prolonged duration in many cases, and the Chief Commissioner notices that several Deputy Commissioners report that subordinate Courts are apt to make unnecessary adjournments to suit the convenience of well-to do plaintiffs, without sufficiently considering the hardship which may be caused to a defendant who has attended from a long distance. It is also alleged, and probably with justice, that cases are frequently kept pending for long periods owing to repeated adjournments on trivial pretexts at the request of pleaders. These are points to which attention should perhaps be directed, but the actual length of time over which a suit may have been pending is a matter of comparative unimportance, as stated by the Judicial Commissioner, if when it does come before the Judge, it is heard and decided without any delays except such as are absolutely required in the interests of the parties.

Appellate work.

66. The number of first appeals instituted during the year is shown below :—

	Courts of Deputy Commissioners.		Courts of Commissioners.		Court of the Judicial Commissioner.		Total.		Percentage on	
									19,661	20,336
									Contested cases in	
	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880
From decrees Of ordinary Civil Courts.	3,080	3,085	553	660	...	...	3,633	3,745	18·5	18·4
From decrees Of Courts under the Rent Law ...	...	...	350	363	...	...	350	363	...	...
From orders ...	179	139	103	95	...	...	282	234	...	...
Total ...	3,259	3,224	1,006	1,118	...	...	4,265	4,342	...	...

67. There were 4,342 first appeals as compared with 4,265 last year, and out of this number 2,523, or 52 per cent of disposals were confirmed. The percentage of confirmations is still lowest in the Court of the Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh Division, but has risen from 35 per cent to 46 per cent of cases disposed of. With regard to appeals heard by Deputy Commissioners, changes in the *personnel* of subordinate Courts are said to render it impossible to institute any valuable comparison. The work in the Judicial Commissioner's Court has increased from 449 to 508 appeals, and the most noticeable feature is that the percentage of confirmations has risen from 8 per cent to 14 per cent of disposals. The Chief Commissioner hopes that this may be accepted as a proof of greater thoroughness on the part of the lower Appellate Courts.

Execution of decrees.

68. Applications for execution of decrees have increased largely, following and proportionately surpassing the increase in original suits, but 37·5 per cent of the total number were struck off without execution. This is said to be due to the abrogation of the rule requiring a judgment-creditor to show that he had exercised diligence in former proceedings before he could be allowed to institute further proceedings. The Judicial Commissioner is satisfied with the procedure of the Courts in these cases.

Insolvency.

69. Only 595 persons were committed to prison, and of this number only 29 were declared insolvents. The provisions of the Insolvency law are therefore little better than a dead letter in these Provinces. The explanation accepted is the same as the explanation given last year, that honest debtors are seldom put into prison, and that fraudulent debtors, who have concealed property, do not like to submit to the test of insolvency proceedings. A more complete review of the action of the Courts in dealing with the provisions of the Insolvency law will be given next year.

7.—*Registration.*

General results of the year.

70. The total amount of Registration work done during the year fell short of that done last year, but exceeded that of any of the three preceding years.

The total numbers of instruments registered during the year and its predecessor were 20,152 and 21,660, and were distributed thus :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
Compulsory registrations	11,502	10,919
Optional registrations relating to immoveable property	5,317	4,866
Registrations affecting moveable property.	4,741	4,244
Wills and authorities to adopt	100	123
Total ...	21,660	20,152

Considered with reference to the total registrations effected, the percentage of compulsory registrations and of wills and authorities to adopt has slightly risen, while that of optional registrations under both heads has slightly fallen, and absolutely there has been a falling off in three out of the four heads. The decrease in registrations was attributed to the improved circumstances of the year, and in so far as a falling off in the absolute number of registrations affecting property moveable and immoveable indicates a relaxation of the pressure of want it is a welcome symptom. But this explanation hardly accounts for the fact that the decreased registration was confined to nine out of the eighteen districts, while of the remainder, eight showed an increase, and one was stationary.

Deed relating to immoveable property.

71. Taking first deeds relating to immoveable property of all values, an increase occurred in the districts of Mandla, Nimar, Bhandara, Wardha, and Chanda.

The increase in Mandla is due to the execution of security bonds by Forest officials; that in Nimar to the large number of leases brought for registration by one individual. The increase in Bhandara, Wardha and Chanda is marked; the figures for these districts for the past three years are:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Bhandara	531	534	634
Wardha	915	1,549	1,604
Chanda	276	315	345

The increase in Bhandara is due to an increase from 229 to 343 in the number of mortgages registered. This would indicate a very considerable increase of indebtedness, but the District Registrar has made no attempt to explain this important matter. The increase on the abnormally high figure for Wardha last year is due to an increased number of mortgages registered in Hinganghat tahsil, caused by the unfavourable out-turn of the late cotton crop and to leases in the other two tahsils. It is not explained why these three contiguous districts should not in common with other districts have shared in the generally improved circumstances to which the decreased registration elsewhere is attributed.

Optional registration.

72. The fact that optional registration shows a higher ratio of decrease than compulsory, specially in the districts of Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda, and Bhandara, is regarded as an unfavourable symptom of the state of the agricultural classes in those districts. It seems to the Chief Commissioner that it would be dangerous to trust too greatly to the registration figures as reflecting to any marked degree the economic condition of the agricultural classes. The number of docu-

ments registered must, it is true, to a certain extent, depend on the variations of seasons and similar causes; but in the present year the decrease in optional registrations is not specially great, and all that can safely be surmised is that the inconvenience of registration owing to want of greater facilities, or ignorance of its advantages, are still potent causes in preventing people resorting to it, or that the immediate money charge for registration outweighs the advantages which actual registration confers.

In the Government of India resolution reviewing the operations of the registration department during the year 1878-79 it was remarked—"It is also understood that a proposal is under the considera- "tion of the Chief Commissioner for lowering the fees payable on "registration of the optional class, which, if adopted, may be hoped "to result in the extension of optional registrations." It appears, however, that the increase in optional registrations since 1876-77 has been insignificant. It is trusted that the rules recently issued which authorise the registration of documents by officers when on tour in their registration circles without detriment to operations at tahsil and district head-quarters, may lead to more frequent recourse to optional registration.

Miscellaneous business.

73. In connection with the miscellaneous work of the department, it is satisfactory to remark that the provisions of Section 89 of the Registration Act, which direct the submission of certificates under the Land Improvement Act of 1871, are no longer neglected: and this accounts almost entirely for the increase shown under this head.

There has again been an increase in the number of general powers of attorney authenticated. The tendency to transact business by agent rather than personally is one which must necessarily increase unless jealously watched by the Courts. Nagpur is the largest contributor under this head, showing 244 out of the 1,103 general attorneys constituted. It not unfrequently happens that a single individual is appointed general attorney for two or more principals, and the facts here noticed may be useful in putting the Courts on their guard against the increase of professional Mukhtars.

Refusal to register.

74. The fact that only in 175 cases did registering officers refuse registration, and that only in 20 of those cases was registration subsequently ordered may, the Chief Commissioner thinks, be accepted as showing that the discretion allowed by Section 71 of the Registration Act was, on the whole, judiciously exercised. The figures for the Central Provinces compare favourably with those shown in the reports of the Madras Presidency and of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1879-80. In the former, appeal proved successful in 234 out of 293 cases, in the North-Western Provinces in 25 out of 32 cases, and in Oudh in 3 out of 5 cases.

Financial results.

75. The receipts and expenditure of the Registration Department during the past two years are abstracted below.

	1879-80. Rs.	1880-81. Rs.
Fees on registration ...	36,344	33,549
Miscellaneous receipts ...	20,476	20,760
Total receipts ...	56,820	54,309
Total expenditure	27,266	27,536
Net income	29,554	26,773

There is thus a falling off in the net income of the year, which is due to decrease in registrations. Expenditure has been carefully controlled.

Value of property.

76. It is to be noted that deeds affecting immoveable property stand at 15,785 against 16,819, and related to property valued at Rs. 60,78,763 against Rs. 70,28,688 in 1879-80. The deeds affecting moveable property were 4,244, against 4,741, the value of property concerned being Rs. 5,83,033 against Rs. 7,76,809. There was a considerable decrease in the value of property affected by registered deeds in 1880-81, but any inferences regarding the average value of property affected by each deed in either year are vitiated, as far as individual districts are concerned, by the occasional registration of deeds relating to alienations of property of exceptional value.

Alienations of land.

77. During 1879-80 deeds of sale of alienations of land of all values registered in the Central Provinces numbered 1,676. The falling off in 1880-81 was not large, such deeds numbering 1,627.

Deeds of alienation of land of all values by mortgage numbered 5,073 in the former against 4,956 in the latter. Whether or not the effects of previous years' hardships continued to be experienced in 1880-81, the fact remains that in spite of the generally easier times, alienations of land by members of the agricultural community did not decline to any considerable extent. The year's figures show that in the aggregate, temporary and permanent alienations in favour of bankers and money lenders have been somewhat more numerous than in 1879-80, notwithstanding the slightly decreased number of registered documents relating to sale and mortgage, but this tendency is not sufficiently marked to give ground for anxiety. At the same time it is here that the condition of the agricultural population is most surely reflected, and that a decrease in registration is satisfactory as indicating diminished pressure.

8.—*Municipal Administration.*

Number of Municipalities.

78. The number of Municipalities in existence of the close of the year was 61 against 62 last year, the unimportant town of Bamni in the Mandla district being no longer a municipal town. The population resident within Municipalities was returned last year at 645,494, but the rough Census totals of 1881 indicate a municipal population of 6,98,472 persons. The management of Municipalities is conducted by Committees appointed under Act XI of 1873, and the aggregate funds at the disposal of these representative bodies including previous balances have amounted during the past year to over ten lakhs of rupees.

Municipal Committees and the elective system.

79. The Committees consist of *ex-officio* and elected members in proportions fixed by the Municipal Act, and comprise a few nominated members. While on the one hand non-official representatives outnumber officials, native members largely predominate in number over Europeans. It may thus be said that the Native community has a considerable voice in the management of municipal matters, and though the interest evinced by many municipal bodies in the conduct of affairs is small, where such interest exists it has ample scope for asserting itself. It may be conceded that the degree of interest evinced by native elected members is in direct ratio to the encouragement offered by the superior district officers to a free and unfettered expression of opinion, and the divisional reports attest the existence in many Municipalities of a keen interest which extends in some to the supervision of much executive work. The Nagpur divisional report is silent on this subject, but the district reports confirm the opinion already formed by the Chief Commissioner, that the elective body of Nagpur, Wardha, and Hinganghat take a prominent part in municipal matters. The three Municipalities of the Chhattisgarh Division are administered by Committees the Native members of which understand and appreciate their share of power and responsibility. This was specially illustrated during the year in the town of Bilaspur. In the Jubbulpore division, the Committees which meet most regularly and exercise a real control over municipal expenditure are those of Jubbulpore, Murwara, Seoni and Mandla. It is in certain Municipalities of the Nerbudda Division that the zeal and energy of municipal elected members is most favourably mentioned. Thus in the Harda Municipality each member has continued to perform special duties for which he is specially responsible, and conservancy and water supply, education, and public works are mentioned as branches of municipal administration which have thus been especially supervised. In Hoshangabad and Burhanpur also this system of distribution of work exists. It may be said that encouraging members to individual control and responsibility is beneficial to the community, and gives dignity and importance to the position of Municipal Commissioners, and provided that work is distributed according to the special aptitude of members, and in accordance with their wishes, the post of municipal

member will be more coveted, and the appointment more strictly representative. It is natural therefore that the municipal towns in which the Committee has most influence, are also the places where the system of election is more than nominal. This is true of Harda, Nagpur, and in a less degree of Jubbulpore and Seoni. It is not of course asserted that the number of votes recorded at elections bears any large proportion to the number of municipal electors. Of these comparatively few take interest in municipal elections, and fewer still take the trouble to record a vote. The most that can be said is that as municipal institutions take firmer root, a wider interest in elections will be awakened, and elected members will become more nearly representative.

Character of taxation.

80. The income from taxation in municipalities amounted during the year to Rs. 6,18,974, of which no less than Rs. 5,53,240 was derived from octroi, which continues to be the most popular, and at the same time the most remunerative form of tax. It exists in 32 out of the 61 municipalities, and in all the most important of them. The chief remaining sources of municipal taxation, are taxes on houses and lands in 23 towns, licenses on trades in 22, and bazar dues in 12 municipalities.

Income.

81. Municipal income from all sources excluding previous balances amounted to Rs. 7,91,369, and including such balances to Rs. 10,92,503.

The details of income in the past 2 years are the following:—

	1879-80. Rs.	1880-81. Rs.
Balance at the beginning of the year ...	3,36,117	3,01,134
Income from octroi taxation	5,36,423	5,53,240
Taxes on houses and lands	16,196	21,160
Licenses on trades	16,971	14,623
Other taxes	21,251	29,951
Rents of houses and lands	14,256	15,866
Fines	6,517	5,594
Miscellaneous	68,402	69,427
Grants-in-aid	8,541	11,745
Payments for municipal services	59,444	69,763
Total ...	10,84,118	10,92,503

There has thus been an increase in the realizations from octroi duty, taxes on houses and lands, and other taxes on sales of animals, ferries, and carriages, and in contributions from Provincial and Local Funds and payments for municipal services rendered to individuals. The incidence of taxation per head of municipal population according to the recent Census rough totals is 14 annas 2 pies, and the incidence of aggregate municipal income realized during the year has been Rs. 1-2-1 per head.

Expenditure.

82. The municipal expenditure for the past 2 years is thus detailed :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
Collection of octroi	70,876	64,916
Collection of other taxes and sources of income.	6,017	6,498
Conservancy and cleansing	1,67,156	1,71,347
Police	1,08,967	1,11,307
Sanitary and charitable establishments (hospitals, vaccination, &c.)	19,333	33,109
Grants to education	30,536	32,161
Water-supply	56,176	40,590
Public works	65,491	59,824
Construction, maintenance, lighting, and watering of roads	78,281	81,735
Miscellaneous	1,06,785	1,32,865
Contributions to other funds	24,174	22,932
Drainage works	6,631	11,923
Interest on and repayment of debt ...	24,336	24,336
Head office establishment	18,200	22,787
Total ...	7,82,959	8,16,330

The expenditure during the year of Rs. 8,16,330 left a balance of Rs. 2,76,173 at its close.

The details of expenditure show that there has been increased outlay on conservancy, police, sanitary and charitable institutions, education, and drainage works. The necessity for adequate conservancy is now recognized in most municipal towns and available funds are yearly more largely drawn on to secure more efficient arrangements. The expenditure on sanitary and charitable institutions is likely to increase as grants to meet the requirements of dispensaries in supplying European medicines will more than formerly fall on purely local resources. The support given by municipalities to education is liberal, and compares favourably in amount with the proportion of their income which municipalities in other Provinces contribute to this object. The objects which Act XI of 1873 prescribes as entitled to be first provided for by municipalities, *viz.* watch and ward and cleanliness, may thus be considered to receive ample support, while the other legitimate objects connected with the public health, safety, comfort and convenience have been attended to as far as a judicious expenditure of funds would allow.

9.—*Military.*

Military Force.

83. The Military Force stationed in these Provinces during the year under report was the same as at the end of the previous year, and it consisted of:—

3 Batteries of European Artillery.
2 Regiments and a detached Company of European Infantry.
2 Regiments of Native Cavalry.
5¾ Regiments of Native Infantry.

The total number of fighting men was 6,244, of whom 1,993 were Europeans. The cost of the force was Rs. 16,70,428 (£167,042.)

Distribution of troops.

84. The distribution of the troops was as follows:—

Bengal Army.

Saugor Cantonment.

1 Battery of European Artillery.
1 Wing of Regiment of European Infantry.
1 Squadron of Native Cavalry (*Madras.)
1 Regiment of Native Infantry (*Madras.)

Jubbulpore.

1 Wing (Head-Quarters) of European Infantry.
3 Squadrons of Native Cavalry (*Madras.)
1 Wing of Regiment of Native Infantry (*Madras.)

Sambalpur.

1 Wing of Regiment of Native Infantry (*Madras.)

Madras Army.

Kamptee Cantonment.

2 Batteries of European Artillery.
1 Regiment of European Infantry.
1 Regiment of Native Cavalry
1 Regiment of Native Infantry.

Sitabaldi.

1 Detachment of the European Infantry Regiment stationed at Kamptee relieved every month.
1 Wing (Head-Quarters) of a Regiment of Native Infantry.

Hoshangabad.

1 Wing of a Regiment of Native Infantry.

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* These Regiments and Squadrons though serving in Bengal belong to the Madras Army.

Chanda.
1 Detachment of Native Infantry.

Sironcha.
1 Detachment of Native Infantry.

Raipur.
1 Regiment of Native Infantry.

BOMBAY ARMY.

Asirgark Fort.
1 Company of European Regiment.
2 Companies of Native Infantry.

85. The Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps though slightly diminished in strength continues to be efficient. The Corps is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel T. Wakefield, and its strength during the year under report was 79 as compared with 94 in the previous year. It was inspected during the year by Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Whitlock, Commanding the Station, who reported as follows:—

Volunteers.

"The dress and appearance of the men were, on the whole, satisfactory, the rifles were clean and in good order, the sliding bars, however, were in some instances much too tight, not readily moving up and down. The belts and accoutrements would have looked better if the usual composition of wax, &c. had been used in cleaning them. I would suggest this being done in future, not merely as an improvement to the outward appearance of the accoutrements, but as tending to the better preservation of the leather.

"The Company marched past, returning at the trail, and then doubling past; this was fairly done: the manual and firing exercises were next creditably performed. On requesting that the Bayonet exercise should be gone through, I was informed by Colonel Wakefield that the men did not know it.

"We then had Company drill, which was correctly done and afterwards "skirmishing;" the men showed intelligence in these exercises, but the absence of cover on the parade ground gave me no opportunity of judging whether they understood taking advantage of it. In retiring in skirmishing order the Non-Commissioned Officer in command of the support did not appear to understand what the support ought to do as laid down in Section 24, Part II. Field Exercise.

"On the whole I had reason to be satisfied with the way in which they performed the various exercises."

10.—*Marine.*

86. There is nothing to be recorded under this Section.

IV.—Production and Distribution.

1.—*Agriculture.*

Area under cultivation.

1. The area under cultivation during the year under report was estimated at 15,638,657 acres, as compared with 15,223,066 acres in the preceding year. The acreage under each crop for the two years was as follows:—

	1879-80. Acres.	1880-81. Acres.
Rice ...	3,965,866	4,003,706
Wheat ...	2,994,321	3,391,441
Other food grains ...	6,022,075	6,023,359
Oil-seeds ...	1,228,255	1,315,600
Sugar-cane ...	85,804	80,613
Cotton ...	756,136	6,82,962
Indigo ..	129	125
Fibres ...	24,873	22,995
Tobacco ...	49,297	24,300
Vegetables	65,993	58,252
Others ...	30,317	35,304

Comparative results.

2. The area under each crop as compared with the area sown last year shows an increase under rice, wheat, other food grains and oil-seeds, whilst a marked decrease is visible in the area under sugar-cane, cotton, indigo, fibres, tobacco and vegetables. The total area under cultivation during the year exceeded on the whole the area sown in the preceding year by 415,591 acres or nearly 2·7 per cent. The increase under rice cultivation is confined to the Bilaspur Chanda, Balaghat and Jubbulpore districts; under wheat it is almost general, and is most marked in Nagpur, Saugor, Damoh, Seoni, Hoshangabad and Raipur. This general increase is ascribed to the favourable rainfall of October 1880, which encouraged cultivators to plough and sow a larger area with this staple. Under other food crops it chiefly occurred in the districts of Raipur, Bilaspur, Chhindwara and Jubbulpore, and under oil-seeds it is common to all districts, except Bhandara, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Raipur and Sambalpur. The decrease of area under cotton cultivation is almost wholly confined to the Raipur district, where the area under this crop fell from 81,343 acres in 1879-80 to 37,554 in the year under report. The increase in the cultivated area under other crops is small and need not be specially commented on.

Food crops.

3. The area sown with food crops during the year was 13,418,506 acres, an increase of 436,244 acres, on the 12,982,000 acres under food crops in the preceding year. They absorbed 88·3 per cent of the total area under cultivation, compared with 85·3 per cent, the ratio of last year. Of the total area under food crops rice appropriated 29·8 per cent, wheat 25·1 per cent, and other food grains 44·1 per cent.

2.—*Rates of Rent and Produce.*

4. Rates of rent and produce vary in each district. The rates for a few of the principal food crop lands in the districts in which food crops are chiefly cultivated are given below. Thus for rice the average rates were as follows :—

	Average rate of rent per acre. Rs. a p.	Average produce in lbs. per acre.
Raipur ..	0 8 0	245
Bilaspur ...	0 11 0	400
Sambalpur ...	0 6 0	680
Bhandara ...	0 10 8	480
Chanda ...	0 11 7	400
Balaghat ...	0 7 0	560

It is worthy of note that in Sambalpur where the rent rate is lowest the average produce of rice per acre is highest. The rates of rent have fallen in Balaghat, remained stationary in the three first named districts, and risen slightly in Bhandara and Chanda, whilst the rate of produce fell in Raipur and Bilaspur, increased in Bhandara, Chanda and Balaghat, and remained stationary in Sambalpur.

5. For wheat the rates were as shown below :—

	Average rate of rent per acre. Rs. a. p.	Average produce per acre in lbs.
Hoshangabad ...	1 12 0	595
Saugor ...	1 14 0	594
Jubbulpore ...	2 4 0	768
Raipur ...	0 12 0	364
Nagpur ...	0 15 9	400
Damoh ...	2 4 0	651
Seoni ...	1 4 6	640
Wardha ...	1 2 1	741

Rents have remained stationary in the above named districts except in Nagpur, Damoh and Wardha. In the two first named districts there was a slight rise, and in the last a fall in rent, whilst the rate of produce increased in all the districts except at Raipur, where it fell from 376 to 364 lbs. per acre.

Other edible grains.

6. The highest average rent for land devoted to the cultivation of "other edible grains" was Rs. 1-4-0 per acre in Damoh and Chhindwara, and the lowest was 2 annas in Sambalpur. The average produce ranged from 760 lbs. per acre in Seoni to 62 lbs. per acre in Sambalpur.

Cotton and oil-seeds.

7. The rates for cotton and oil-seeds are returned as follow:—

	Average rate of rent per acre.	Average produce per acre in lbs.
Cotton:—	Rs. a. p.	
Wardha ...	1 6 4	55
Nagpur ...	0 14 3	128
Raipur ...	0 10 0	18
Narsinghpur ...	1 11 0	60
Saugor ...	1 6 6	60
Chhindwara ...	0 12 8	40
Sambalpur ...	0 2 0	17

The average rates of rent have increased in the Wardha and Saugor districts, whilst they have fallen in the districts of Nagpur, Narsinghpur and Chhindwara, and have remained stationary in the Raipur and Sambalpur districts. On the other hand, the out-turn per acre has increased in the districts of Nagpur, Narsinghpur, Saugor and Sambalpur, and decreased in the districts of Wardha, Raipur and Chhindwara.

	Average rate of rent per acre.	Average produce per acre in lbs.
Oil-seeds:—	Rs. a. p.	
Raipur ...	0 8 0	130
Nagpur ...	0 15 10	176
Chanda ...	0 7 6	100
Jubbulpore ...	0 12 0	314
Wardha ...	1 2 11	215
Narsinghpur ...	2 0 0	440
Chhindwara ...	0 6 0	259
Betul ...	0 8 6	281
Bilaspur ...	0 9 0	160

Comparing the above figures with those of last year the rates of rent have slightly increased in the districts of Nagpur, Wardha and Betul; decreased in Chanda; and in Raipur, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Chhindwara and Bilaspur, remained stationary. The out-turn was larger in the Narsinghpur, Nagpur, Chhindwara, and Bilaspur districts; and smaller in the Raipur, Chanda, Jubbulpore, Wardha, and Betul districts.

Nagpur Model Farm.

8. The Nagpur Model Farm has during the year been placed in charge of a special Superintendent, who was appointed on probation with effect from the 6th of January 1881. The arrangement is at present tentative and has yet to be confirmed.

The season.

9. The monsoon was, on the whole, favourable to agriculture at the Farm. The showers during the early part of June were light, but sufficient rain fell during the month which succeeded to allow of the cotton, jowari, and rice

germinating freely. From the 16th July to the end of August there were only a few showers, and the jowari and cotton on the lighter soils suffered, and the transplanting of rice was considerably delayed, especially on the land freshly manured. In September the rain-fall was heavy, and later on in the last fortnight of October, the ground was softened by a fall of 2·71 inches, which allowed of the seed for the rabi crops being sown with success, notwithstanding the fact that several of the farm bullocks had died, and others were old and worn out. To some extent, however, it is said that the cotton was discolored by this rain, just as the pods were bursting.

Manures.

10. The Superintendent has had under observation the effect of manuring with poudrette, and has expressed his belief that, as a rule, for most crops, 10 tons of poudrette per acre, if at all fresh, is too stimulating, and has resulted in the cotton and jowari running to stalk and leaf without any addition to the out-turn. Crushed bones have also been used, but the results are not yet clearly defined: indeed until a crushing machine is obtained this form of manure cannot be applied, except at considerable expense. Of farm yard manure, only 32 tons were available, and were spread over four acres.

Crops.

11. The area belonging to the farm was during 1880-81 distributed thus :—

	A.	R.	P.
Under commercial crop ...	273	3	11
Under experimental ...	10	1	10
Leased out ...	105	0	0
Uncultivated ...	12	2	28

And the results of cultivation may be summarized as follows :—

Sugar-cane.

Three acres were sown and irrigated throughout this year. In the monsoon it was found that about ¾ of an acre was swamped, as it received all the water from the upper field.

Rice.

Rice occupied 3 acres in the commercial, and 3 acres in the experimental farm. In the former the Jari gave 796 lbs. to the acre; in the latter, the average of the Chimur was 1,959 lbs.; and ¼ acre manured with decayed weeds yielded no less than 556½ lbs., or 2,224 lbs. to an acre. It is difficult to understand why between the two farms the yield varied so greatly, unless it be that the soil to start with is more suited for rice, and that perhaps more care in the way of ploughing was taken. The failure of the Carolina rice is attributable to the neglect in not previously eradicating the grass.

Cotton.

Cotton, which is one of the staple products of the district, was cultivated more extensively than in the year previous.

	Acres.
In the commercial	34
In the experimental	3

Various experiments were tried. In the former 3 acres with the old standing crops were allowed to remain untouched, and gave 96 lbs.

of clean cotton; 8 acres were deeply ploughed with the American plough and heavily manured with 10 tons poudrette, and yielded 90 lbs. of the Hinganghat variety per acre; while a second field turned over with the ordinary bakhar and alogether unmanured, gave about one-half that yield. In 16 acres the crop was a failure, owing to want of moisture. In the experimental farm the Broach cotton sown in 3 acres had to be irrigated twice, the result being the very satisfactory out-turn of 310 lbs. clean cotton and 903 lbs. seed. On the other hand, the little plot of Bamiah cotton grew sickly after the heavy falls of rain in September and never recovered.

Jowari.

The area under jowari increased from 14 acres in 1879-80 to 62 acres, 2 roods, 4 poles last year, of which only 1 acre, 1 rood, are included in the experimental farm. The most interesting fact brought out, is that late sowings in fields deeply ploughed and heavily manured with poudrette in 1879-80 gave 776 lbs. in grain, 555 bundles of karbi, as opposed to 400 lbs. of grain, and 278 pulas of karbi yielded in those sown at the usual time. The average was good, 400 lbs. to the acre, after allowing for loss resulting from drought of the crop in 3 acres and from over manuring in 2 acres.

In the experimental farm 40 lbs. seed per acre was sown, instead of 90 lbs., as is the usual custom; but owing to delay in putting down the seed the yield was not more than 449 lbs. per acre.

The jowari sown with cotton yielded remarkably fine cobs, and the outturn is noted to have been 1,587½ lbs., but as no standard of comparison is given either in this case, or when jowari was grown with tur, it is impossible to gauge the yield.

Tur.

Tur was a remarkably fine crop,—the produce of 35¾ acres being 455 lbs. per acre on an average, the best field yielding as much as 789 lbs., exclusive of the intermixed cotton. This field was deeply ploughed and a part manured with poudrette at 10 tons per acre and a part at 5 tons. The others were only bakhared after the native fashion. In the experimental farm only ¼ acre was cultivated, and gave the yield of 780 lbs.

Of the rabi or winter crops the following were grown:—

			A.	R.	P.
Wheat ...	Commercial	...	48	0	8
	Experimental	...	2	0	0
Gram ...	Commercial	...	17	3	13
	Experimental	...	0	0	0
Linseed .	Commercial	...	29	0	38
	Experimental	...	0	0	0

The produce of the wheat, although the season throughout the Province was one of the most favourable agriculturists have enjoyed for years, was indifferent, below the results obtained from the sowings of 1879-80. Thus one field yielded only 940 lbs. per acre, while the rest gave from 174 lbs. to 263 lbs.. In the year previous, when it was remarked that better out-turns had been registered, the yield was 1,055 lbs. from 1 acre of Howra, and 982 lbs. from an acre of Pisi.

12. During the past year the gram crop was poor and the yield of linseed unsatisfactory, the profits of the farm show a decided falling off, notwithstanding the yield of the kharif crops being considerably above the average. This is due partly to the failure of the rabi, and also to the prevalence of low prices for every description of agricultural produce.

3.—*Stock.*

13. The following statement gives the estimated agricultural stock of the Province:—

Cows, bullocks, and buffaloes ...	5,670,178	Sheep and goats	688,345
Horses ...	12,043	Pigs ...	109,467
Ponies ...	88,296	Carts ...	303,620
Donkeys ...	22,429	Ploughs ...	777,801

4.—*Weather and Crops.*

Rain-fall.

14. The following Statement shows the rain-fall registered in each district of the Province during the past calendar year, compared with that of 1879 and with the average yearly fall of the last 14 years.

Rain-fall.

Districts.	April and May 1880.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November 1880 to March 1881.	Total rain-fall 1880-81.	Total rain-fall 1879-80.	Average rain-fall of past 14 years.
Nagpur ...	·34	10·54	6·73	2·89	10·69	2·28	2·16	35·63	51·55	44·62
Bhandara ...	·23	18·15	20·22	5·14	13·88	4·10	2·82	64·54	48·60	50·89
Chanda ...	·25	5·64	16·35	5·03	16·44	2·99	6·39	53·09	59·0	46·78
Wardha ...	1·30	6·74	9·54	2·99	11·08	1·73	4·33	37·71	42·68	37·57
Balaghat ...	·22	24·15	28·13	14·05	15·0	2·04	1·30	84·89	70·68	65·93
Jubbulpore ...	...	12·16	13·30	7·13	10·85	4·73	4·44	52·61	49·54	57·29
Saugor ...	...	8·84	10·03	4·03	9·97	1·37	4·39	38·63	38·45	50·91
Damoh ...	·15	6·21	11·59	3·54	4·71	2·10	3·42	31·72	45·78	50·99
Seoni ...	·16	16·78	7·70	6·15	16·23	2·41	3·42	52·85	50·87	51·33
Mandla ...	·21	22·93	21·23	6·33	7·72	2·11	4·47	65·0	52·28	51·57
Betul ...	...	9·35	3·97	5·99	15·56	2·49	4·10	41·46	49·95	43·58
Chhindwara ...	·09	11·64	5·03	5·58	15·45	3·15	2·79	43·73	43·97	43·15
Hoshangabad .	·09	14·44	9·94	20·30	10·25	·96	3·84	59·82	51·56	47·05
Narsinghpur ...	·09	5·87	11·73	8·03	13·63	·76	4·43	44·54	49·32	51·99
Nimar ...	·02	·89	1·10	3·73	9·92	3·88	1·76	21·30	36·82	34·86
Raipur ...	...	16·22	6·96	9·77	11·27	·47	5·15	49·84	59·88	50·39
Sambalpur ...	·10	21·16	11·56	23·32	10·51	1·22	2·70	70·57	79·60	57·68
Bilaspur ...	·32	25·03	13·56	7·51	13·81	5·71	3·19	69·13	41·96	45·06

Prices of food grains.

15. The following table gives the quantities in seers of the principal food grains sold per rupee in each district of the Province during the months of June, December and March, as compared with the quantities sold in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

Price Current.

District.	Years.	June.								December.								March.							
		Wheat.		Gram.		Jowari.		Common rice.		Wheat.		Gram.		Jowari.		Common rice.		Wheat.		Gram.		Jowari.		Common rice.	
		s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.
Nagpur ...	1879-80	10	4	10	0	12	4	9	12	16	8	9	12	13	12	10	8	14	4	13	4	16	12	12	8
	1880-81	14	4	14	12	18	0	11	8	22	12	23	12	25	12	16	12	22	4	27	12	29	12	16	4
Bhandara ...	1879-80	12	0	10	0	14	0	10	0	12	0	10	0	14	8	12	0	20	0	17	0	18	0	15	0
	1880-81	16	8	16	0	18	0	14	0	21	12	22	8	26	0	17	8	23	0	26	8	26	8	18	0
Chanda ...	1879-80	11	4	10	0	18	2	11	4	11	4	8	12	16	8	10	0	16	4	16	4	17	8	11	0
	1880-81	16	4	16	0	18	12	11	0	20	0	17	0	31	0	14	8	22	8	23	12	34	12	12	8
Wardha ...	1879-80	10	11	9	14	14	12	9	1	11	8	10	4	17	12	8	0	18	5	18	0	20	0	12	0
	1880-81	18	8	18	4	21	0	10	0	23	8	19	12	27	12	14	12	25	0	29	0	38	0	14	0
Balaghat ...	1879-80	11	0	12	0	...		15	0	12	8	10	0	...		16	0	20	0	20	0	...		19	0
	1880-81	16	0	21	0	...		19	0	18	12	22	0	...		20	0	20	0	27	8	...		25	0
Jubbulpore ...	1879-80	11	0	12	8	14	0	12	8	11	12	13	12	23	0	16	0	15	8	23	0	27	0	18	0
	1880-81	18	0	26	0	26	8	16	0	20	0	28	0	38	0	19	0	24	0	35	0	44	0	23	0
Saugor ...	1879-80	11	0	12	0	16	8	8	0	12	4	14	0	23	8	9	4	19	0	26	0	32	8	12	0
	1880-81	23	0	26	0	30	0	11	8	23	0	28	0	42	0	10	0	27	0	39	0	45	0	11	0
Damoh ...	1879-80	11	4	12	8	13	0	9	8	13	8	17	4	30	0	14	8	23	4	29	8	41	0	15	12
	1880-81	25	8	33	0	40	0	16	0	26	4	37	0	48	0	13	0	27	8	44	0	88	0	14	4
Seoni ...	1879-80	10	8	12	12	...		12	0	12	0	13	0	...		14	8	14	8	19	8	...		15	8
	1880-81	17	8	24	0	...		14	0	19	0	30	0	...		20	0	20	8	34	0	...		20	0
Mandla ...	1879-80	12	0	13	0	...		11	0	13	0	17	0	...		17	0	16	0	28	0	...		16	0
	1880-81	18	12	31	0	...		15	4	20	0	35	0	...		21	0	27	8	50	0	...		24	4
Betul ...	1879-80	8	8	10	0	10	0	8	0	9	0	12	0	16	0	10	8	14	0	20	0	18	0	12	0
	1880-81	15	0	21	0	21	0	12	0	17	0	26	0	28	0	12	0	22	0	32	0	43	0	14	0
Chhindwara ...	1879-80	8	0	11	0	11	0	9	0	9	8	11	0	17	0	10	0	15	0	19	0	20	0	12	0
	1880-81	15	0	20	0	18	0	11	0	15	0	23	0	28	0	15	0	18	0	29	0	30	0	15	0
Hoshangabad ...	1879-80	7	14	10	2	11	0	6	8	10	2	10	6	21	0	7	14	13	8	20	13	23	8	9	0
	1880-81	15	12	22	8	25	0	9	0	16	9	28	2	32	0	10	2	19	4	34	0	36	0	12	0
Narsinghpur ...	1879-80	10	12	11	0	12	0	9	0	12	0	13	0	21	0	12	0	16	0	22	0	26	0	14	12
	1880-81	18	12	26	0	30	0	15	8	20	0	30	0	34	8	14	0	20	0	40	0	40	0	14	0
Nimar ...	1879-80	10	4	10	8	11	4	8	8	10	0	11	8	20	0	10	8	14	12	19	6	25	2	9	13
	1880-81	15	0	20	6	22	8	10	8	17	13	21	15	37	0	11	8	20	0	28	2	38	14	11	15
Raipur ...	1879-80	22	8	16	0	...		20	0	20	0	14	0	...		22	0	24	0	21	0	...		24	0
	1880 81	27	0	23	0	...		23	8	32	4	25	0	...		30	0	43	8	38	0	...		38	0
Sambalpur ...	1879-80	15	8	15	0	...		22	8	12	0	12	0	...		28	0	22	0	20	0	...		33	0
	1880-81	15	0	18	0	...		26	0	20	0	25	0	...		36	12	28	0	28	0	...		42	0
Bilaspur ...	1879-80	22	0	22	0	...		28	0	22	0	20	0	...		24	0	28	0	22	0	...		28	0
	1880-81	32	0	32	0	...		39	0	40	0	32	0	...		40	0	60	0	44	0	...		56	0

Nagpur.

16. The total rain-fall recorded at the head-quarters of the Nagpur district was 35·63 inches, as compared with the preceding year's total of 51·55 inches. It was almost entirely confined to the monsoon months, except 35 cents which fell between the 1st of April and 5th of June of 1880 and 2·14 inches between November and 31st March 1881, and although the total yearly fall was below that of the preceding year it was well distributed and met the wants of all crops. The monsoon set in regularly in the middle of June, and the break that followed gave ample time to cultivators to prepare their land and complete sowings before the heavy and continuous rain of July. Rice, cotton and jowari sowings were completed by the 10th July, and the rain-fall recorded in the subsequent week amounted to 4·87 inches. This was followed by a fortnight's break and enabled all crops to germinate well. The fall in August and September, though not so heavy as in the same months of the previous year, was sufficiently plentiful, and as there were frequent intervals of sunshine, which is so essential to weeding and to the proper growth of all the main crops, the plants continued to make excellent progress. This was especially the case in regard to jowari and tur crops, which were the best that have been known in the district for many years. The cotton crop was also very good, and its yield was almost double that of the preceding year. The only crop which suffered to any extent was rice, which requires an abundant supply of rain in August. All other minor kharif crops though not up to the full average were better than in the previous year. The rabi harvest was also an exceedingly good one. Linseed was, however, damaged to some extent by rain in November and the severe cold that followed; but on the whole the yield, though not so good as expected, exceeded that of the previous year. With the expectation of a good kharif harvest, prices commenced to fall considerably in October, and steadily declined up to end of the year, affording a great relief to the poorer classes who had suffered considerably from the high prices of the past 3 years. The year was therefore a favourable one to labouring classes and to persons in receipt of fixed incomes. Another great gain has, however, been that stocks of food grain which had been quite depleted by the large exports towards the West, and by the poor harvests of the preceding years, have been fully replenished. The land revenue demand was collected with ease.

Bhandara.

17. In this district the total average rain-fall during the year under report was 64·64 inches as compared with 48·60 in the preceding year. The first heavy shower was registered on the 12th June. Between this and the end of the 3rd week there was no rain. Heavy rain again commenced between 26th June and 18th July. During the latter portion of the month there were showers from time to time but neither continuous nor heavy. During the first half of August slight showers fell pretty constantly except at Tirora, where there was no rain after the first week till the end of the month. Rain was general throughout the district during the

1st week of September, after which there was a break of two weeks with smart showers from the 14th to 17th and from the 26th to 30th. No rain fell during the first 17 days of October. Between the 18th and 26th a few good showers fell all over the district and brought the monsoon to a close. The abundance of rain generally suited the rice crop, which is the chief staple crop of the district, but unusually dry weather in August caused some damage in a tract dependent solely on the rain for its water-supply. At one time the want of rain in August caused apprehension especially in the Tirora tahsil, but timely rain in the first week of September dispelled all fears, and taking the district as a whole the out-turn of rice was excellent, and in some villages there was a bumper yield. Jowari which, on the other hand, requires a moderate quantity of rain, was a very poor crop on account of excess moisture. The rabi harvest was above the average. Both harvests being plentiful prices fell very considerably to the great advantage of those who earn a livelihood by labour. The low prices did not affect the majority of cultivators, who benefited by the surplus produce they could send to market. Proprietors were, as a rule, able to realize rents with ease and the Government revenue was collected without any difficulty.

Chanda.

18. In the Chanda district the total rain-fall was 53·09 inches as compared with 59 inches in the previous year. Its distribution was of much the same character as in Bhandara district, and was very favourable to rice and other minor kharif crops except jowari which suffered from over moisture. The rabi crops with the exception of linseed were also excellent. Prices of food grains fell considerably during the year under report, particularly rice, which sold cheaper than it has been known to do for years, and the result was that the Government demand was not paid in punctually owing to the unwillingness of cultivators to part with their produce at low rates and to the slackness of the local trade. Cattle disease also carried away many of the plough and cart bullocks which had to be replaced, and in some cases grain could not be taken to the principal markets for sale for want of means of transport.

Wardha.

19. In the Wardha district the rain-fall was 37·71 inches, compared with 42·68 inches in the previous year. Rain set in on the 30th May, and between this date and the end of June 4·42 inches were registered, and a fall of 13·30 inches was recorded in July. In August there was very little rain, which enabled weeding to be done thoroughly. During September some heavy showers fell which benefited all crops, and at the same time enabled cultivators to prepare their land for rabi sowings. In October 2·47 inches were registered, of which 1·73 fell between the 18th and 22nd. This brought the monsoon to a close. These last showers inflicted slight injury on the jowari crops standing on black soil. In November there were heavy showers on the 25th and 26th which much benefited the rabi crops, but were slightly injurious to cot-

ton. On the whole, the kharif crop, especially cotton, was a good one. The rabi crops were above the average, except linseed, which, in spite of its unusually luxuriant growth, was affected by blight in January, and this crop which at one time had given excellent promise gave only a 10 annas yield. With good kharif and rabi harvests the price of food grains fell, and although the result was not altogether welcome to agriculturists, who experienced some difficulty in effecting a sale of their grain stock, yet the Government demand was collected with ease.

Balaghat.

20. The rains in the Balaghat district set in at the end of the second week of June, and the rain-fall registered during the year was 84·89 inches as compared with 70·68 inches in the previous year. The rain-fall in June, July, September and October was heavier than that of the preceding year, and was to some extent detrimental to the rice crops, which, however, on the whole did well. The out-turn of all other rain crops was above the average; and even that of kodo, which was less than the yield of the preceding year, was not below the ordinary average. The rabi crops, particularly gram and wheat, were above the average. The good harvests reaped in this and in the neighbouring districts reduced considerably the prices of food grains. The Government demand was also realized without difficulty or delay. On the whole, the year was one of great prosperity.

Seoni.

21. In the Seoni district the total rain-fall was 52·85 inches, as compared with 50·87 inches in the preceding year. The rain-fall was heavy in June and September, and moderate in July and August. On the whole, the rains, though slightly injuring jowari and the lesser millets, were favourable to both kharif and rabi crops. Rice and wheat, the principal staple crops of the district, were plentiful and cheap throughout the year. The out-turn of linseed and barley was also excellent. The year was generally one of prosperity, and the Government demand was realized with ease.

Chhindwara.

22. The monsoon of 1880-81 was in all respects a most favourable one. It commenced on the 12th June with a steady down-pour for three days, followed by a break of a week's duration, which enabled cultivators to sow to the best advantage. The course of the monsoon continued favourable till nearly the middle of August, alternate rain and sunshine bringing forward the crops in a most satisfactory manner. Towards the end of August some apprehensions were felt by reason of a lengthened break in the weather, but the rain that fell early in September soon banished all fear for the crops, and the month closed with moderate rain. As the monsoon had been a normal one, preparations were speedily made for sowing the rabi, and in some instances operations had been pushed forward so rapidly, that the seed was in the ground during the first week of October. Some of this was damaged by the heavy rain which fell from the 18th to the 20th, but the fall was, on the whole, advantage-

ous to standing kharif crops. The slight fall in November benefited the crops sown just before the October rains. The kharif crops were admittedly the best that have been gathered for many years, and the good yield was common to every part of the district. The only crop that was a little short was the early kodo which ripens at the beginning of September. The rabi crops were also good except linseed on low lying lands: this was slightly damaged owing to continuous cloudy weather in January. Prices throughout the year fell steadily, and no difficulty was experienced in the collection of the land revenue.

Mandla.

23. In the Mandla district the monsoon set in towards the close of the 3rd week in June. From this date to the end of August the rain-fall was plentiful and favourably distributed. In August there was a break with occasional light showers, which continued up to September; after another long break of seventeen days rain fell again on the 18th October and lasted till the 26th. The total rain-fall registered at the head-quarters of the district was 65 inches as compared with 52·28 inches in the preceding year. Both the kharif and rabi crops were above the average. Prices were easy throughout the year and the people were fairly well off. The Government demand was paid in regularly.

Betul.

24. The total rain-fall registered in the Betul district during the year was 41·46 inches as compared with 48·96 inches in the preceding year, and was slightly below the average rain-fall of the last 14 years. Regarding its distribution, the rain-fall was insufficient during the months of June, July and August, and was heavy in September. The result was that rice, kodo and cotton suffered somewhat; the two first from want of copious rain in the month of July, and cotton from excessive and continuous rain in September. Jowari and all other kharif crops gave average yields. The rabi harvest was, on the whole, a fairly good one. Owing to good harvests in the neighbouring districts the prices of food grain considerably declined to the special advantage of non-agriculturists. The Government revenue was, on the whole, realized easily, though some proprietors delayed and their property was attached, but in no instance was the property sold, as the defaulters paid in the revenue due by them before sale became necessary.

Nimar.

25. In Nimar 21·30 inches of rain were registered during the year under report as compared with 36·82 inches in the previous year, or some 14 inches below the average of the last 13 years. The rain-fall of this district was as usual the lowest in the Province. There was scarcely any rain worth mentioning in the month of June, only ·70 cents having been registered in that month. In the following month 1·31 inches were registered and the rain-fall was scarcely sufficient to permit a commencement of sowing operations. Grave apprehensions of scarcity were entertained by the people and cattle were sent off to places where they could get water and fodder; but all fears were dispelled by

timely and copious rain in the 1st and 2nd weeks of August, and the fortnight's break that followed enabled the cultivators to complete the kharif sowings. Rain again commenced to fall on the 4th September and continued till the 18th. There was another long break of nearly a month's duration from the 19th September to the 16th October, which allowed weeding to be successfully completed. During the last week of October 4·44 inches were registered. This fall was favourable both to the standing crops and to the preparation of land for rabi sowings. On the whole, the total fall of the year, though far below the average and very late in coming, was well distributed, and gave ample facilities for sowing and weeding. The yield of both kharif and rabi crops was an average one. Prices during the year were lower than those prevailing during the past 4 or 5 years, and the condition of the people was, on the whole, good. The Government revenue was paid in with ease, though there was some delay in a few cases; but even in these cases there was no need of resort to coercive measures.

Hoshangabad.

26. The average rain-fall in the Hoshangabad district during the year was almost the same as that of the previous year, but it was unseasonable and unequally distributed. Harda tahsil had the least rain; Seoni and Sohagpur a smaller quantity than in the preceding year, while the fall at Hoshangabad was the heaviest. The monsoon commenced on the 24th June and continued up to 18th July with few breaks sufficient to allow the sowings of rice in time, except in the Harda tahsil where the rain-fall was neither heavy nor continuous. After the 18th there was little or no rain until the end of the month, but in the first week of August the fall was heavy and incessant, so that the large rivers Nerbudda and Tawa overflowed and caused partial damage to adjacent crops. In the town of Hoshangabad the river rose 46¼ feet, and a great number of houses which were on low ground were submerged, fortunately without loss of life, and with very little injury to property. After the 10th August there was a long break lasting till the 2nd September which enabled cultivators to complete weeding. Great anxiety was at the same time felt for standing crops which began to show signs of withering, but rain having again fallen in the first and last weeks of September, crops revived, and all fears disappeared. The last rain was particularly favourable for rabi ploughing and sowings, and enabled the cultivators to sow as much land as they wished. On the whole, the rain-fall of the year, though excessive for cotton and jowari was not injurious to other kharif crops, which gave a fair yield. The rabi crops were also exceedingly good, except tilli which suffered from frost, and linseed which was injured by a kind of red rust. Prices of food-grains, though still high in the Hoshangabad district, show a fall on those which ruled in the preceding year. This is partly due to the fair kharif and excellent rabi harvests and to diminished exports. The whole land revenue demand was realized without any difficulty, and the good harvest enabled landholders to meet the demand in time.

Narsinghpur.

27. The monsoon in the Narsinghpur district commenced on the 22nd June and was preceded by a few showers sufficient to allow of land being prepared for the sowings. After its first burst, rain fell almost daily for a month, but the fall was of a mild character and agricultural operations were not seriously impeded. In the latter part of July and all through August there were breaks which allowed of weeding and ploughing for rabi sowings. The fall in September was all that could be desired for the kharif crop, and the subsequent rain between the 18th and 25th October though injurious to early cotton blossoms was beneficial to rice, jowari and tur. The rain-fall of November was favourable to the rabi. On the whole, the kharif crop was good all round; cotton was somewhat damaged by the late October rains, but the extent of damage was not serious. The rabi crop was excellent, the yield of wheat in particular was better than has been known for many years. A hailstorm in April however inflicted some damage on the crop, but not enough to influence perceptibly the general out-turn. The price current shows a considerable fall in the price of edible grain, due to the good harvest and the decreased export. The land revenue though not punctually paid was realized in full without resort to sale of property. Orders of attachment of defaulters' property were issued in many cases, but in only two cases was the property actually attached, and even then there was no need to proceed to sale as the defaulters had meantime paid in the balances due.

Jubbulpore.

28. The total rain-fall registered in the Jubbulpore district was 52·61 inches as compared with 49·54 in the previous year. The rain-fall in the Sehora and Murwara tahsils was less than last year, and its distribution was somewhat unfavourable to the kharif crops. The rain at the end of November was very favourable for the rabi crops. The effect of the year's rain-fall on the crops was that the out-turn of the rain crops except cotton and tilli, which generally require only moderate rain, was shorter than in the preceding year. Rice suffered most, its out-turn being about half that of the previous year, whilst the rabi crops, especially wheat and gram, were above the average. The area under rabi crops in this district is larger than that sown with rain crops, and what was lost by the partial failure of the latter was supplemented by the increased out-turn of the former. On the whole the year may be said to have been one of general prosperity. The agricultural classes have enjoyed good harvests, stocks of food grains were replenished, prices fell largely, the condition of the people was much improved, and the Government revenue was realized without resort to coercive measures.

Saugor.

29. In the Saugor district the monsoon commenced on the 24th of June preceded by one or two showers. There was a good break in July to allow sowings to be completed. In August the rain-fall was scanty, and at one time the people became alarmed for the safety of the young crops owing to the entire absence of rain during the three last weeks of that month, but

hope returned with the rain which fell early in September and prospects commenced to look brighter notwithstanding that the prolonged break had done some injury to crops in the Banda and Rehli tahsils. The rain towards the end of October was most opportune and beneficial to the standing crops and the rabi sowings. On the whole, the rain-fall was capricious in its distribution, which though injurious to some kharif crops was decidedly advantageous to rabi crops. The former were poor, and the latter better than have been reaped for years. The price of food grains fell considerably during the year and the Government demand was realized with ease.

Damoh.

30. The total rain-fall registered in the Damoh district during the year was 31·72 inches compared with 45·78 in the preceding year, and was some 20 inches below the average rain-fall of the last 13 years. The rain set in on the 23rd June and continued regularly till the 18th July, when there was a break of about a week followed by a fall of 1·76 inches on the 25th; from that date to the 5th August light showers fell. On the 6th 2·61 inches were registered. From this date to the end of the month there was a break with occasional showers which enabled cultivators to prepare rabi lands thoroughly. In September light showers of rain fell almost daily till the 19th. From this date rain ceased and great anxiety was felt for the rice crop which began to show signs of withering, and in some places where the moisture was insufficient it actually dried up; but the rain of the 19th October removed all anxiety, and at the same time, helped cultivators to push on their rabi sowings. The out-turn of kharif crops was good and that of the rabi was better than has been gathered for some years past. Easy prices ruled, but as purchasers were scarce it is asserted that agriculturists have stored a sufficient quantity of grain to last for two years.

Raipur.

31. In the Raipur district the rains set in during the second week of June, the first burst being succeeded by a long interval of fine weather which afforded ample opportunity for sowing. With the exception of a short break during the 3rd week of July the rains lasted continuously up to the end of September. The total rain-fall registered during the year was 49·84 inches or about the average fall of the last five years. On the whole the rain-fall was not favourable for kharif crops; the out-turn of cotton was very poor, that of kodo though good, was derived from a very limited area, and that of rice amounted to about a 10 anna yield. The rabi harvest was superior to the kharif crop, but below the ordinary average, owing to the absence of rain in the cold weather. Linseed suffered severely from insects, whilst heavy storms in March caused some damage to the wheat which was then being reaped. Prices have ruled low throughout the year, and the Government revenue was paid without difficulty.

Sambalpur.

32. The monsoon commenced in the Sambalpur district early in June, and during this and the following three months 57·55 inches were registered. Fears were at one time entertained that excessive rain would damage the crops, but the weather cleared opportunely and all crops did well except cotton, which suffered considerably from over-moisture. The total rain-fall registered during the year was 70·57 inches as compared with 79·60 in the preceding year. The rain was favorable to rice,

which is the staple crop of this district. The yield was above the average. Prices of all edible grains have so fallen during the year owing to the cessation of exports towards Cuttack, that cultivators could not easily dispose of their produce for cash.

Bilaspur.

33. In the Bilaspur district the rain-fall, 69·13 inches, was heavier than that of the preceding year and also above the average of the last 4 years. The rain commenced in the second week of June and continued almost incessantly for weeks throughout the district. This retarded the sowings and subsequently was unfavourable to transplanting operations. After transplantation heavy rain is necessary to give vigour and growth to the plants, and this is especially required at the end of August and at the commencement of September. But the rain-fall between the 15th August and 15th September nowhere exceeded 6 inches, and this scanty fall weakened the rice. Notwithstanding this the out-turn of kharif crops was an average one, whilst the rabi crops would have been excellent had there not been rain in March which damaged to some extent the standing crops; but allowing for these damages the yield was very fair. No appreciable difficulties were, however, experienced in realizing the Government demand.

General remarks.

34. Taking the Province as a whole, it may generally be stated that the rain-fall was copious, and its distribution was not unequal, though of the districts of the Nagpur plain it was not favourable for rice in Nagpur and Wardha, or for jowari in the districts of Bhandara and Chanda. In the districts of the Satpura range both the kharif and rabi crops were very good, except at Betul, where rice, kodo, and cotton suffered, the two former from want of sufficient rain, and the latter from the heavy and continuous rain of September. In the Nerbudda Valley and trans-Nerbudda Valley districts the kharif crop was not as good as might have been expected, but the rabi harvest was an excellent one. In the Chhattisgarh Division the rain-fall was heavy and suitable for the rice crop, which is the staple crop of the three districts composing this division, but owing to excessive rain and the absence of an opportune break, weeding and transplanting operations could not be carried out satisfactorily, and the out-turn though fair was not as large as might have been expected. The rabi harvest was much better than that of the preceding year. No better test can be given of the generally improved condition of the people than that afforded by the Price Current. It contains a record of the selling price of food-grains in June and December 1880 and March 1881. In every district the price of wheat, gram and jowari was lower, and in most very considerably lower at the end of the year than at its commencement, and in all districts except Saugor, Damoh and Narsinghpur had a similar decline occurred in the price of common rice. The fall in prices as compared with those which ruled in corresponding months of 1879-80 are equally marked.

When the enormously enhanced export of grain which the year's trade returns attest is considered it may be affirmed that the year was a prosperous one for agriculturists and non-agriculturists alike.

5.—*Horticulture.*

35. It was pointed out in last year's report that the withdrawal from the Agri-Horticultural Society of the conduct of experiments in agriculture and in introducing new staples, and the transfer of such experiments to the Model Farm, had restricted the operations of the Society to garden operations and to assisting the working of district gardens by the supply of seeds and the distribution of useful and ornamental plants. An account of the Society's work therefore is a description of the operations performed in the Society's garden at Nagpur, and of the season's work in the various district gardens which are affiliated to the Society.

The season.

36. The long break in the early part of the monsoon was disastrous to country vegetables which were already in a forward state, when seasonable moist weather was succeeded by a period of heat and sunshine. Similarly the orange trees which had blossomed freely at the commencement of the rains suffered considerably from their temporary cessation; while the winter crop which had flowered in March and gave promise of a good yield in December, was much damaged by the drought and the insects it engendered. The weather of September and the succeeding months was suitable for gardening: seasonable showers in September went far to repair the damage already done. English vegetables were laid down in good time and germinated about a week earlier than usual, but with unequal success. It was found that the supply of seeds received from England contained new and old seeds intermixed, and this was no doubt the cause of the unequal germination. The Secretary complained to the exporters of their treatment of the Society, and it was hoped that the present year's supply will be of uniformly good quality. The cold weather was favourable to fruits, flowers, and vegetables. The Horticultural show held on the 29th January 1881 sufficiently attested this. Not only was the display of specimens larger than usual, but the quality of the exhibits was above the average, and the number of exhibitors from Nagpur and Kamptee showed that a spirit of competition among gardeners is on the increase. That over a thousand persons visited the show indicates that an interest in it has been awakened. The amount awarded in prizes to successful exhibitors amounted to Rs. 122-4-0, and the allotment for the coming year has been increased by Rs. 50.

The Society's garden.

37. As already mentioned, agricultural experiments are no longer conducted by the Society, but by the Superintendent of the Model Farm. No new trees were introduced during the year. The Mesquit bean trees podded for the first time during the year: the seed was kept and distributed to district officers. Its use as a fodder for cattle will be tested when a sufficient quantity is obtained. The olive trees continue to flourish but have not yet borne. The Mahogany trees also thrive, and the conditions of climate and soil seem to favour their growth. The *Eucalyptus rostrata* trees are now sufficiently advanced, and will shortly be planted out.

It seems established that the *Eucalyptus globulus* is less hardy than its relative the *Eucalyptus rostrata,* and the experience of several district gardens shows that while the former runs to length the latter is of sturdy habit. Some ten kinds of mangoes were grafted at Katol, and six at Asulwara. It is of interest that an experiment to grow the red kind of plantain obtained at Bombay showed that the tree thrives best when shaded from the afternoon sun.

New specimens.

38. The only new specimens introduced were crotons, calladiums, araucaria, and a few ornamental plants These were obtained in exchange for plants. given to the Victoria gardens at Bombay, and this system of reciprocity seems to be a true function of the Society which it will be well to extend.

Numbers of plants were supplied on payment and gratis to purchasers and the public. Ornamental shrubs and plants were issued in considerable numbers for the Nagpur Joint Railway Station, the Warora State Railway, the Roman Catholic School, and also to members and districts.

Water-supply.

39. Now that carrying out agricultural experiments is no longer one of the duties of the Society, the question of water-supply has become one of less pressing interest. The well in the northern garden has been deepened and will be further deepened during the current year.

Scholars.

40. There were six native scholars undergoing tuition at the close of the year, and two pupils have obtained remunerative employment.

Financial condition.

41. The financial state of the Society is sound. The sale of garden produce realized more than was anticipated, and the non-expenditure of a large sum included in the budget for improving the water-supply, left a sum of Rs. 3,236 in hand at the close of the year.

District garden reports.

42. In order to establish a closer connexion with district gardens Circular instructions issued in 1878 directed that reports on the working of gardens under district officers should be submitted annually early in April. Up to date 10 reports have been received. It is desirable that the results of experiments in each district should be noticed, so that the various district officers may learn what degree of success has been obtained elsewhere. Each of the reports that have been sent may be briefly alluded to.

Hoshangabad.

Orange budding was tried in 30 instances, and succeeded fairly; mango grafts failed; but of 12 plantain trees received from Nagpur, 2 have

died, and the rest are flourishing. The rain-tree (*Pithecolobium saman*) is succeeding; the young seedlings having reached a height of 6 or 7 feet. The gardener of the Hoshangabad garden was sent to the Maharaj Bagh for a six months' course of instruction. In districts where no good gardener is obtainable district officers should arrange to send a man to Nagpur for instruction. Whatever practical knowledge can be imparted will be given.

Saugor. No botanical experiments were made.

Betul. There are no reported experiments; certain fruit tree grafts were planted out.

Nimar. Pine apple plants have been introduced from Saharanpur, graft mangoes from Bombay, vines from Aurangabad and orange trees from Nagpur. All have succeeded well except the oranges.

Jubbulpore. The Guzerati brinjal is reported to have succeeded well.

Nagpur. A good many fruit seedlings have been sold from the district gardens. The Guzerati brinjal plants grew up well, but the yield was short from want of rain.

Bilaspur. Of the vine-cuttings planted most have died. Previous experience does not justify hopes of viticulture succeeding. Some fig tree grafts have been planted out: pomegranates raised from Afghan seed gave a good though not a plentiful yield. Apple trees flower but do not fruit; orange trees bear, yet the fruit is small and poor. The mulberry tree is found to thrive in Bilaspur; some plantains received from the Nandgaon Chief's garden and pine apples from Nagpur are a success. The Lucerne grass has yielded a good crop, and the rain-tree is coming on well. Further improvement is anticipated as a trained gardener has been got from Lucknow.

Damoh. The *Pithecolobium saman* has flourished excellently. Experiment has been made of a new method of budding mangoes, as recommended by the Superintendent of the Public Garden, Allahabad, in the Agricultural Gazette. Four young trees were successfully budded with a good kind of mango, and were all ready to be separated from the Bombay tree six weeks from the date on which they were attached. All are reported thriving; one flowered and bore fruit, though only eight inches high. This is an interesting experiment and should be tried elsewhere. It was found that the *Reana Luxurians* was not to be compared as a fodder crop with the Guinea or Lucerne grasses.

Balaghat. Here Guniea and Lucerne grasses have done fairly well; the soil is pronounced unsuitable for orange trees and favourable to mangoes.

Narsinghpur. Vine trees which were transplanted last year have begun to bear and *Carob* trees have podded.

Few of the reports contain much that is new or of interest, but it is desirable that the results obtained in different districts under various conditions should be compared that the experience thus gained may be utilized.

6.—*Forests.*

43. During the year the Forest area at the disposal of Government has been increased by 58 square miles and stood on the 1st of April 1881 at 19,666 square miles, classified as below :—

First class reserves ...	...	2,535 square miles.
Second class reserves ...	...	16,850 „ „
Unreserved forests ...	...	281 „ „

The work done and success achieved in the 1st class reserves, which are set aside for strict conservancy, and are administered by a special Forest staff, may first be considered.

1st class reserves, boundaries. 44. Generally speaking, the boundaries are clearly and satisfactorily demarcated and have been maintained in good order. Proper demarcation is a first step towards the facilitation of conservancy, and it is most important that the boundaries are not obliterated and the reserves encroached on. The divisions in which boundaries are not in quite a satisfactory condition, are Hoshangabad, Nimar, and Chanda. On the whole, the boundaries there are in good order, but in the first named they are not everywhere sufficiently well defined. In Nimar there are some disputes which have to be adjusted, and in the Chanda division a small portion of the boundary of the Moharli reserve has yet to be cleared.

Fire protection. 45. In the matter of affording the 1st class reserves protection from fire a considerable amount of success has been achieved; and the Chief Commissioner thinks that the department is to be congratulated on the results of the year.

In the two small 1st class reserves in the Eastern division under direct control, the whole area was successfully protected. The important forests in the Mandla division were protected nearly *in toto*, only 573 acres having been burnt over by 3 fires, one of which originated from the carelessness of the Forest staff. The two reserves in the Jub-

bulpore division were wholly protected: in the Hoshangabad division nearly the whole of the area under protection was successfully protected: the same remark applies to the Bowergarh and Kamapur reserves in the Betul division, the latter having been entirely protected, while in the former only 960 acres were burnt over. The forests in Nimar are very valuable, and of 264,770 acres under protection 214,098 acres were successfully protected. These results are distinctly good, and they would have been better but that one-quarter of the Punasa reserve and one-half of the Chandgarh reserve were burnt over. The fires were the work of incendiaries, who are with some reason believed to have been dacoits, who set the forest in a blaze so as to cover their movements.

In the Chanda division there were a little more than 60,000 acres under protection, and over 59,000 acres successfully guarded. Three blocks were protected *in toto*; 3 fires occurred in the fourth block (Taroba), one of which is attributed to the neglect of a subordinate.

In the Seoni division, 6 blocks aggregating 140,770 acres were successfully protected; and in the Saugor division, five blocks aggregating 21,089 acres were similarly guarded. In 1879-80 the area to which protection was given was 827,470 acres, and the area actually protected 715,773, at a cost of Rs. 12,434, giving an average of Rs. 11-1-10 per square mile.

In 1880-81 the area under protection was 924,380 acres, of which 869,828 acres were successfully protected at a cost of Rs. 13,383, giving an average of Rs. 9-13-6 per square mile. These figures are entirely satisfactory.

Regarding the result of fire protection, the Conservator remarked, "its effect on the forest growth is steadily becoming more and more "appreciable, and it may confidently be asserted, that in spite of all "failures, the advantage gained in improvement in the condition of the "forests is fully commensurate with the outlay incurred." The Chief Commissioner learns with satisfaction that in each year the work of fire protection becomes easier, owing to the larger stock of plants available for gradually suppressing grass, the most combustible element in the forest, while the heavier forest growth makes it more easy to check fires.

Prosecutions.

46. *Prosecutions* for offences or breach of Forest rules in the 1st class reserves were few. There were 28 prosecutions involving 55 persons, and convictions were obtained in regard to 23 cases and 48 persons. Besides these prosecutions many persons were allowed to compound for breaches of rules. The exact number of cases in which persons compounded is not known, as some of these cases have not been recorded, but such cases occurred in large numbers in the Nimar and Saugor divisions. The number of such offences varies not so much with the area of the forests as with their accessibility, and where first class reserves are mixed up with private forests or with cultivated lands such offences are specially numerous.

Pasturing of cattle.

47. In its orders on the Forest report for 1879-80 the Government of India expressed its satisfaction that it had been found possible to permit the pasture of cattle on a large scale in the 1st class reserves without apparently interfering with their protection from fire. It appears that during 1880-81 more cattle were pastured in 1st class reserves in the Mandla and Nimar divisions and fewer elsewhere. The fluctuations in the total number are, however, not considerable.

Cultural operations &c.

48. In the first class reserves conservation and improvements are still the main objects in view, and the development of revenue occupies a secondary position. It is somewhat difficult to epitomize the work of the year. Cultural and improvement operations seem to have consisted in the cutting back of frost bitten trees in the Singrampur reserve in the Jubbulpore division; in cutting back badly grown teak in the Rajaborari and Saonligarh forests in the Hoshangabad division; in the thinning of teak in the Machna valley in the Betul division; in cuttings in the Punasa reserve in Nimar, which were converted into fuel for the Railway; in improvement cuttings in the Bimaram reserve in the Chanda division; in cutting back badly grown teak in the Seoni division and frost bitten trees in the Saugor division.

Sowings were conducted on a small scale in the Hathibari and Kantera nala forests; in the Hoshangabad division the resowing of portions of plots in which the sowings of last year had failed was accomplished. In Nimar extensive arrangements for sowing and planting in the Khandwa and Punasa reserves ended in complete failure, owing to the exceedingly late and short rain-fall. In the Moharli reserve in the Chanda division some 5,000 teak were planted out, and in the Seoni division blanks on the Kurai range were filled up and teak planted out in the west Pench range. Lastly, in the Saugor division, planting and sowing were carried on in the Garhakota, Hathko and Ranipura forests, and in Ranipura bambu and sissu were planted out.

Among miscellaneous operations may be noticed the improvement of communications, to which special attention was paid in the Mandla division. With but few exceptions the 1st class reserves are only worked for annual products, dead wood, and minor produce such as bambus.

Timber operations.

49. The extraction of timber is trifling with some exceptions in the Mandla, Nimar and Chanda divisions. In the Mandla division some 684 tons of sal timber and 112 tons of other timber were extracted; in the Punasa reserve of the Nimar division improvement cuttings yielded some 66,000 cubic feet of fuel, which were supplied to the Holkar and Scindia-Neemuch State Railway. In the Chanda division, the Bimaram forest was chiefly worked for teak, saj, poles and wood for agricultural implements. Sleepers in considerable numbers were sawn at the Allapilly Saw Mills and supplied to the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway, but the credit for these will be shown in next year's account.

The receipts and charges against the 1st class reserves are—

	Timber and other produce removed by Government agency.	Other Revenues.	Formation, improvement and protection of forests.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts from...	70,404	99,868	...	1,70,272
Charges against.	1,62,028	37,366	93,589	2,92,983
Surplus ...	...	62,502	...	...
Deficit ...	91,624	...	93,589	1,22,711

The Conservator explained that the deficit is nominal, and that if abnormal receipts of 1879-80 be eliminated and credit taken in 1880-81 for timber supplied to public departments which will be paid for in 1881-82, the operations of 1880-81 would show somewhat more favourably than those of the preceding year.

2nd class reserves.

50. Coming now to the 2nd class reserves it is important to remember that though they are under the management of district officers yet in all districts except Balaghat, Chhindwara, Jubbulpore, Damoh, Mandla, Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur, the district officer is aided by the advice and aid of a Forest officer.

The income and charges of the 2nd class reserves for the year 1879-80 and 1880-81 are shown below :—

Districts.	Income, 1879-80.	Income, 1880-81.	Charges. 1879-80.	Charges. 1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Nagpur ...	30,611	26,324	14,105	13,343
2. Bhandara ...	41,078	44,618	3,644	8,229
2. Wardha ...	29,134	28,335	12,935	14,369
4. Balaghat ...	26,956	31,807	5,721	7,676
5. Chanda ..	69,118	71,845	10,932	11,098
6. Jubbulpore ...	19,769	17,059	7,374	5,450
7. Saugor ...	50,557	48,330	17,659	18,848
8. Damoh ...	43,330	52,098	11,114	11,035
9. Seoni ...	50,143	48,395	11,302	11,487
10. Mandla ...	96,157	76,433	10,297	10,468
11. Hoshangabad ...	47,393	42,516	18,554	16,400
12. Nimar ...	37,873	40,233	17,883	18,884
13. Betul ...	30,970	32,914	15,145	8,402
14. Chhindwara ...	26,661	27,415	12,601	7,851
15. Narsinghpur ...	9,896	12,154	3,077	3,280
16. Raipur ...	51,308	52,912	6,695	7,032
17. Bilaspur ...	14,173	13,759	2,306	2,400
18. Sambalpur ...	9,726	7,780	2,880	4,416

While conservation and improvement are the main objects kept in sight in the management of the 1st class reserves, the 2nd class reserves are worked with the view of providing the wood, pasture and forest produce required by the general public. The 2nd class reserves which show the largest incomes are those of the districts of Mandla, Chanda, Raipur, Damoh, Seoni, and Saugor. In the case of the first two and also of Raipur the area of the 2nd class reserves is in accord with the receipts obtained; in the others the receipts do not correspond with the area of forest land. The forests of Damoh and Seoni are called on for the requirements of Jubbulpore, which has only a small amount of forests.

Boundaries.

51. It was remarked above that the effective demarcation of boundaries is a first step towards the facilitation of conservancy, and in many of the 2nd class reserves demarcation is admittedly defective. The actual position of matters may briefly be noted. In the Nagpur district lines from 5 to 10 feet wide have been cleared between Government and private forests, and the work is nearly completed. It is said that in Bhandara it is by no means certain that the boundaries are correctly defined, and the Chief Commissioner is aware from papers that recently came before him that produce in the Government forests was unauthorizedly cut down and land brought under cultivation. Possession was resumed and a fine for the unauthorized clearing and cultivation exacted. In Chanda no mention is made of boundaries. It was said in the report for 1879-80, that in the Balaghat district good work had been done in the clearing of boundaries between the Government and private forests, and this seems to have resulted in the possession of some 60 square miles of forest land being restored to Government. In the Jubbulpore district the cutting of 6 feet lines along the boundaries by Malguzars under the direction of Patwaris acting under the orders of the Tahsildars has been continued, but to what extent is not reported. Regarding the districts of Saugor, Damoh and Seoni no information in respect to boundaries is given, but in regard to Mandla their existence and correctness are inferred from a passage in the district report. For the Hoshangabad district the subject is not noticed; in Betul demarcation is not satisfactory; and in Nimar the correctness of some of the boundaries is disputed. In the Narsinghpur district it may be inferred that there has been demarcation, but several claims to proprietary rights in small areas within the reserves have been advanced and are now under consideration. In the report for 1879-80 it was said that in the Chhindwara district the boundaries of Government forests had been satisfactorily cleared with the exception of the boundaries running with the lands of some 38 villages. This view was too favorable and is now somewhat modified. Regarding the forests of the Raipur district demarcation is not referred to; in Bilaspur the boundaries are said to be in good order; and in Sambalpur, where Government forests are few and of small extent, 20 blocks have been demarcated, and the work is said to be approaching completion. This subject has been noticed at some length, for the work

of demarcation is obviously one which should precede all others. Until boundaries are defined and a line cleared or proper boundary marks erected trespass and encroachment cannot be guarded against or conservancy operations begun. Further attention will be given to this matter.

Protective measures.

52. The general protective measures are the enforcement of the law against trespassers, &c, and the prohibition of the felling of trees of the reserved kinds. These apply to all districts. In some districts more special measures are followed. Thus in the Bhandara district certain blocks of forest which are much exhausted are closed against cutting, though they are kept open for grazing, and the removal of dead wood and minor produce. In Wardha the protective arrangements consist in the exclusion of fire from two reserves, and the arrangements are said to have been fairly successful. In Balaghat all the forests were successfully protected from fire during the dry season of 1880-81, and some 15 blocks are closed to all cutting. In the Jubbulpore district 17 blocks were closed to cutting. In Saugor one rather valuable block was protected from fire, some areas were protected against irregular, and others closed to all cutting. Some blocks in Damoh have been closed to cutting and grazing and have been protected from fire. In the Seoni district, arrangements are more complete. Nearly all the forests are divided into circles, and these again into compartments, which are worked in rotation, thus giving rest and protection to a considerable portion of the forests. In Mandla if much else has not been done, *dhya* cultivation has, it is hoped, been successfully checked. In Nimar the Jambupani forests which had received great damage from reckless cutting have been closed to all cutting. Similarly 18 blocks in the Chhindwara district which had been greatly drawn on for the Nagpur district have been closed for a period of 5 years. In Betul insufficient establishment is said to have prevented proper protection. The southern forests on the Berar border are still closed against the cutting of bambus.

Prosecutions.

53. Prosecutions for breaches of Forests rules in 2nd class reserves numbered 876, in which 1,715 persons were involved, and 792 cases involving 1,506 persons were convicted. The number of prosecutions is much smaller than that of the previous year. The prosecutions were for the following offences:—

7 for doing injury to the forests by fire.
669 „ unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.
44 „ grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited, and
156 „ other offences.

Prosecutions were most numerous in Mandla, Nimar, Raipur and Chanda; and in all the ratio of convictions to prosecutions was high, which at least shows that persons were not charged who had

not committed an offence. In Chanda all the offences, in Raipur all the offences except one, and in Mandla all the offences but eight, related to unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood; and in regard to prosecutions in the Mandla district, which are largely in excess of those of any other district, the Commissioner of Division expresses his opinion that under the circumstances they were not too numerous. In the Nimar district, 131 of the 150 offences are classed under "other offences;" and it is not clear what the nature of such offences was.

In respect to the districts of the Chhattisgarh Division it may be remarked that the figures contain certain discrepancies which are not explained. Among persons "prosecuted," persons who were allowed to compound by a money payment have it is believed been included.

Revenue system in the several districts.

54. When Forest management was first undertaken, the revenue system followed was that of farming out the right to collect fees. This system was in itself bad and open to abuses, and after some time gave way to the commutation system. After trial for some time that system also fell into disrepute, and it has very generally, though not everywhere, been superseded by a system of licenses having a fixed money value. Commutation had the essential defect that it was wasteful, and induced reckless and indiscriminate cutting. The actual system in force in each district may be briefly described. In the Nagpur district there is the license system, each license having a fixed money value (higher rates being levied on building woods), while the right to collect and remove minor produce is leased out. In Bhandara commutation has been abolished, except for the inhabitants of villages of not more than a hundred houses in or bordering on the forests. Such villagers enjoy this concession on the understanding that they guard the forests. In the rest of the district, licenses for specific quantities are issued. The Wardha system is rather mixed. Grazing licenses on account of Government are issued; people residing in the vicinity of forests are allowed to commute for their household wants; Malguzars of such commuting villages act as vendors of licenses having a fixed money value; and departmental arrangements are made for the lease or working of certain grass lands. In the more populous parts of the Chanda district commutation is only allowed in respect to fuel and grass. Grazing is charged for separately, and the right to collect mohwa is leased out. For the removal of forest produce other than that commuted for, licenses at fixed rates for fixed quantities are issued. A commutation system is considered suitable for the wilder parts of the Balaghat district; in the more advanced the license system prevails.

Jubbulpore has a license system on a graduated scale for agriculturists and non-agriculturists. Licenses are of three kinds, periodical, special, and single;—periodical, for ordinary household requirements; special, for certain quantities of specified produce; and single, to meet the wants of persons needing single head loads. In Saugor the commutation system is restricted as much as possible; it is, however, still

extended to villages which have no village forests. Elsewhere licenses are issued for fixed quantities. In Damoh a restricted commutation system prevails, that is to say, only a certain amount of produce can be removed. In 1879-80 building wood was excluded. This has been so far modified that the removal of wood for agricultural implements is permitted on payment of an extra sum of 3 annas per house. In Seoni people are allowed to commute for fuel, grass and fencing wood, different rates being charged to agriculturists, non-agriculturists, and special traders, such as iron smelters. In the Mandla district there is a mixed system of special licenses and commutation, but in this district the bulk of the receipts is derived from grazing fees. In 1879-80 such fees realized over Rs. 63,000, in 1880-81 over Rs. 51,000.

In the Nerbudda Division the system of management is the same for all districts. There are four kinds of licenses,—a general, a special a monthly, and grazing licenses. The general license is supposed to cover the ordinary wants of agriculturists, the special license to meet particular wants, and the monthly license to cover head loads of grass or fuel taken for sale to bazars and markets.

In the Chhattisgarh Division the arrangements during the year were: in the Raipur district annual licenses for specified quantities, in Bilaspur fixed money value licenses, and in Samalpur there is a mixed system of special license for fixed quantities or commutation for requirements.

On the whole, the best system seems one of removal of produce under licenses, and to this arrangements are generally tending. Naturally such a system is more distasteful to the people than one of commutation, but the wasteful procedure of the people has made it necessary that they should pay more for the same quantity of produce and that a smaller area of forest should be open for cutting.

Pasturing and general yield in 2nd class reserves.

55. The number of cattle pastured in the 2nd class reserves was very large, and the character and distribution of the rain-fall caused increased numbers to be driven to some of the forests for grazing. The produce removed from the forests consisted chiefly of bambus, firewood, grass, and a small amount of timber for domestic and agricultural purposes. The fluctuations in receipts and income require no special comment. The Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division has suggested the expediency of encouraging squatter cultivation in the reserves. The Chief Commissioner is not aware of the exact circumstances which may perhaps warrant such a suggestion, but as a general measure he is convinced that the entire cessation of squatter cultivation is desirable. There is plenty of other land available, and squatting in the forests only leads to waste and destruction of valuable timber and to the squatters emigrating after a short stay to other settlements.

The receipts from and charges against the 2nd class reserves are :—

	Timber and other produce.	Other Revenue.	Forest Improvement.
Receipts from ...	Rs. 5,754	6,74,113	...
Charges against ...	„ 3,840	1,65,943	32,747
Surplus ...	„ 1,914	5,08,170	...
Deficit ...	„ ...	...	32,747
Total ...	„ 4,77,337	...	...

The receipts stand therefore about the same as in the preceding year.

56. On the small Telinkheri estate belonging to the Forest Department a series of experiments was undertaken with the view of watching growth of various species under different conditions. The formation of such small gardens for experimental observations seems judicious.

57. On a review of Forest management as a whole it may be said that in the 1st class reserves one satisfactory feature of the year is that fire conservancy proved so successful. The rain-fall of the year was favourable for such conservancy, but the department also deserves credit for the quick suppression of such fires as did occur. The gradual restocking of the forests seems also progressing favourably. Artificial sowing and planting to fill up blanks and improve the composition of forests, and improvement cuttings to secure reproduction of the better species from the stool, and to give place to the young growth of better species, have also met with a fair measure of success. In the 2nd class reserves, the weak point is the absence of proper boundaries, and the as yet almost entire absence of scientific treatment for fire protection; planting and sowing have only been conducted on a very limited scale. Many of the forests have not even yet been inspected by a trained Forest officer, and especially is this the case with the forests of Raipur and Bilaspur, in many of which reckless cutting is believed to take place. The Chief Commissoiner is aware that there are many demands on the staff of Provincial Forest officers, but it is of very great importance that the forests in the Chhattisgarh Division should be examined before they are denuded to such an extent that their being brought under management is synonymous with their being closed to all operations, and the Chief Commissioner therefore looks for prompt and early action in this matter.

7.—*Mines and Quarries.*

Warora Colliery.

58. The Warora Colliery and the mines of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company at Mohpani haye been described in previous reports. The working of the former will be described in connection with the Wardha Coal State Railway, with which it was amalgamated in April 1879.

Mohpani Colliery.

59. In December last the Chief Engineer visited the Mohpani mines which are worked by the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company. His special object was to ascertain if the Company were acting up to the terms of their mining license. The following is the Chief Engineer's report on the mines:—

"I have the satisfaction to be able to report that I found the conditions of the mining license granted to the Company being observed entirely. The shafts, engines &c., were in efficient working order, and the ventilation of the mines appeared all that could be desired. But I have still greater satisfaction in being able to state that I consider that the mines are now being worked with prospects of very considerable success for the future.

"In a note on these mines in Vol. XII. of 1879, Part 2 of the Records, Geological Survey of India, Mr. Medlicott pointed out that 'the 'evil effects of protracted neglect of system and forethought are not 'to be overcome in a moment, and the out-put of the Colliery cannot 'be counted upon with any certainty until these defects are removed 'and a proper system of mining established.'

"Again, Mr. Ness in his report in March last, allowed two years as the period to elapse before the Colliery could again be brought into full working.

"Mr. Maughan, the present Manager, has undoubtedly had very great difficulties to contend with, and has, in my opinion, displayed considerable ability and engineering skill in working the mines so far, under most intricate and unusual circumstances as regards the lie of the coal. He is now adopting a system that ought to have been established years ago.

"The mistakes hitherto made may be stated in a few words to have been in working for the present and endeavouring to get an immediate out-put at a moderate cost and thus secure early returns to the shareholders (in which I need hardly say the former Managers entirely failed), instead of aiming at establishing the mines on a sound basis for future working. Mr. Maughan is now working for the future, but at the same time doing all he can to carry on for the present. His powers in the latter line are however limited.

"The plan furnished me by the Manager shows the extent of the workings up to date.

"The principal workings during the past year 1880 have been from No. 2 shaft and the river workings. A small quantity of coal having been snatched from the new incline workings, as far as the fires therein which continue to burn freely, permitted.

"The total quantity raised during the year amounted to 12,117 tons; of this quantity 9,407 tons were sold (nearly all to the G. I. P. Railway Company), and 2,710 tons were used at the mines.

"The royalty paid to Government during the year amounted to Rs. 2,134-1-4.

"I will now note on the Manager's actions as regards the future, but I must here remark that I consider it most decidedly necessary

that the Company should push on more with borings, and thus not only satisfy themselves as to what actually exists below, but enable the Manager to work with more certainty. At present he has to surmise largely, and though I feel that he is working judiciously, it would be far more satisfactory if he knew what was before him, and a few thousand rupees now spent in borings might save hundreds of thousands to the Company hereafter. Mr. Maughan is fully alive to the necessityof carrying on borings, and is doing what he can with the means at his disposal, which are limited to the use of some old boring apparatus lent to him by the Local Government. These tools were required again for the borings of the Shahpur coal fields about to be commenced and their return had been arranged for, but seeing the great importance of pushing on the borings at Mohpani, I took upon myself after my inspection to cancel the order for their return.

"Mr. Maughan is now sinking two additional pits, independent of the present workings, viz., the 'Georgina' and 'Helen.'

"The former was referred to in Mr. Ness' report and was approved of by him. It has, during the year, been the subject of much correspondence with the Geological Department, and Mr. Taylor, formerly employed on these mines.

"Mr. Medlicott and the Manager differ in their opinions regarding the prospects of the coal to the north of what they call the 'Big Dyke' where this pit is being sunk. This pit is now 138 feet deep, and so far the strata entirely agree with what might be expected from the working in the new incline, and from the boring taken for 168 feet in No. I bore-hole by Mr. Taylor, and I think justify the opinion that coal may be met with at a depth of about 250 feet from surface.

"As, however, I before urged, facts are more satisfactory than surmises, and I consider it would be more prudent to put a boring down from the bottom of the shaft as now sunk before incurring further expense thereon.

"Should this boring prove coal as anticipated by Mr. Maughan, then the prospects of this part of the field will be most hopeful.

"The boring would probably take four months, whereas the completion of the shaft will take 12 months more.

"The Manager I think was inclined to adopt this suggestion.

"The other pit 'Helen' has been commenced since Mr. Ness' last visit. It is about half way between the present workings and the new 'Winning pit' which was begun some years age.

"This pit will almost to a certainty strike the coal. It might be asked why not continue the 'new Winning pit' more to the dip, rather than start a new pit; but it would have to be sunk at least 1,000 feet, it would take a very considerable time, and special pumping machinery would have to be provided; thus not only would there be very considerable delay before the mines could be brought into a profitable working state, but as far as one could judge, the heavy expenditure of such a pit will not be required for many years.

"The 'Helen' pit is about 750 feet to the south-east of No. 2 shaft. Here again the want of borings is felt, but the Manager has been guided in selecting the site by information gained from the workings connected with No. 2 shaft, and from a boring put down to east of pit

now 213 feet deep, the strata in which as far as proved are most promising. This pit will, it is calculated, have to be sunk not less than 400 feet deep. It is now only 35 feet down. The boring is going on and should be completed in 7 or 8 months, by which time the pit will probably be about 100 feet deep. It might perhaps be more prudent to complete boring before sinking the shaft, but I consider Mr. Maughan has quite sufficient knowledge to justify proceeding with the shaft. There is no real doubt about the coal at this site, and on this point Mr. Medlicott in his report before quoted states.—'I cannot but think that there must be a great store of coal beneath the 'Malpi plain' (where this pit is (situated), and after visiting the mines and examining the nature of the ground, I believe this view to be correct, and as soon as the 'Helen' pit is connected with the working of No. 2 shaft, not only will the out-put of coal be considerably increased at less cost than at present, but the supply should be constant all the year round.'

"Thus, I trust, I have shown that the works now in hand are all in the right direction to secure a larger and more constant supply of coal, and Mr. Maughan is really only doing what ought to have been done 20 years ago.

"The quality of coal is excellent; the quantity I believe inexhaustible, and with efficient management the prospects of the mines are excellent, not only as a source of supply of good coal to the Railways in India, but also as a profitable business to the shareholders; but Mr. Maughan must be allowed time.

"In conclusion, I would urge that borings be prosecuted vigorously and especially to the south of the Malpi plain, up the valley of the Sitariva, where Mr. Medlicott expressed his opinion that a greater store of coal exists, in which opinion, from the geological features visible, I have every reason to concur; and further I consider that very possibly the lie of the coal in this direction will prove such that the raising therefrom would be less costly than from the present workings. With pits sunk here as well as in the Malpi plain, I believe sufficient coal could be raised to supply the whole of the demands of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company between Khandwa and Jubbulpore."

The Manager of the Company hopes to receive soon from England new boring tools in order to carry out the Chief Engineer's suggestions as regards borings south of the Malpi plain up the valley of the Sitariva. The Company sold during the year ending 31st March 1881 7,770 tons of coal, valued at Rs. 69,743.

Shahpur coal-fields.

60. Borings in the Shahpur coal fields of the Betul district were commenced during the year under report, and their condition according to the latest report received was:—

No. 1 Bore-hole at Sonada, 84 feet deep.
No. 1 „ Dolari, 29 „
No. 1 „ Dowri, 235 „

These borings are carried out by Government, in order to ascertain the coal boring area and the thickness of the seam, and have no connection with the Mohpani mines or borings, which belong to the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company.

8.—*Manufactures.*

61. Detailed accounts of handicraft manufactures are, under the Government orders of 1878, to be given in the Provincial Administration Report only once in every 10 years, and will be treated in the report for 1882-1883, and more recent orders suggest that a Section in each annual report may properly be devoted to supplementing omissions in the detailed narrative describing the progress which may have taken place, and generally referring to any interesting points in regard to manufactures which may have come to notice during the year under report.

62. The recent Census with its detailed classification of occupations will throw much light on the position of handicraft manufactures, and will show how they have been affected by the general advance of the Province during the past decade. The subject has engaged the attention of the Administration during the year, and though there is little to record in manufacturing progress special to the year, a few points which enquiries have brought to notice may be briefly referred to. Omitting the "Empress Spinning and Weaving Mills," which have come into existence within the last decade and mark an important step in the cotton industry of the Province, it may be said that the handicraft manufactures have not advanced, and the changes which the last few years have seen have been rather of a retrograde character.

63. In addition to the manufacture of cotton cloth which flourished more or less in each district, the special handicrafts which existed in the Province 10 years ago were the manufacture of brass and bell metal vessels of creditable workmanship in the districts of Nagpur, Bhandara, Jubbulpore, Chhindwara and Narsinghpur; the smelting of iron of good quality in the districts of Chanda, Narsinghpur and Jubbulpore; the weaving of tasar silk fabrics in the Chhattisgarh Division and in the Chanda district; and the well known manufacture of fine cotton and silk fabrics interwoven with gold plated silver thread, for which the town of Burhanpur in the Nimar district had earned a just reputation. It is difficult to say to what extent the number of persons engaged in these several industries has altered, but the Burhanpur industry may be dismissed with the remark that it was already declining in 1870, and has remained almost stationary since, as the circumstances under which it flourished have long ceased to exist.

Regarding the other industries, it was to be anticipated that the extension of railway and road communication would bring articles of extra-provincial manufacture into competition with local supplies, and it was a foregone conclusion that the native loom would be discounted by the introduction of machine made textile fabrics, the native brass work by the import of sheet brass, and that the public generally would profit by the importation of cheaper manufactures, while local manufactures might suffer. These anticipations have to some extent been fulfilled, but the result is not to be regretted, as it indicates increased general prosperity. It may be said that the tasar silk industry has not been much influenced by the above causes. The Chhattisgarh

Division, where it flourishes most, is furthest removed from their operation; it has suffered little from competition, and its scope is mainly local. During the year this branch of manufacture has been the subject of a special report to Government in consequence of enquiries instituted by Messieurs Randot and David, with a view to ascertaining the probable amount of tasar cocoons available in the Central Provinces for export to Europe.

Cotton Mills.

64. The Empress Spinning and Weaving Mills were described in last year's report as not having fully recovered from the effects of the partial destruction of the Mill premises and other material by fire in December 1878, by which the number of looms at work had been reduced from 450 to 220. The number of spindles at work was 30,000, and about 3 million pounds of raw cotton were worked up into 1,804,513 lbs. of yarn and 578,175 lbs. of cloth valued at Rs. 8,25,337 and Rs. 2,83,711 respectively. During the year ending the 31st March 1881 the average number of looms working was 240, the number of spindles being 30,000. Almost 3 million pounds of cotton were worked up during the year into cotton twist and cotton cloth, amounting in weight to 1,637,875 lbs. and 1,037,845 lbs. respectively, and valued at Rs. 8,35,741 and Rs. 5,31,985. There has thus been a considerable increase in the weight and value of cotton cloth woven at the mills. The average number of hands employed during the year has been 770 men, 110 women, 321 young persons, and 445 children. The out-turn of work during the present year may be expected largely to increase, owing to the introduction of the electric light in March last. The Mills are now electrically lighted at night and fresh relays of hands are entertained to enable work to be continuously maintained. The Factories Act has been enacted during the year and rules under Section 18 of the Act are under preparation, and orders have been issued to ensure that its provisions in regard to the hours of working and intervals and holidays shall be properly observed.

9.—*Trade.*

65. The trade of the Central Provinces which is now registered is confined to that borne by Railway and that which crosses the Administrative boundary where it marches with Native States. The traffic by road between the Central Provinces and adjoining British territory is no longer recorded, and the internal trade between different districts of the Provinces except that carried by rail finds no place in the returns.

The following figures represent the Railway borne traffic and the trade with Native States for the past two years:—

			Maunds.	Rs.
Imports ...	1879-80	...	3,925,752	38,358,335
	1880-81	...	4,090,084	38,875,205
Exports ...	1879-80	...	5,462,859	29,039,741
	1880-81	...	9,658,009	38,204,935

While the imports have increased by 164 thousand maunds in weight and 5 lakhs of rupees in value, the Provincial exports have developed so largely as to exceed those of the previous year by four million maunds in weight and 91 lakhs of rupees in value. The Provincial balance of trade may therefore be described as highly favourable, a fact which is evidence of the increase of general prosperity, which the Fiscal and Criminal annals of the Province amply attest. Owing to the favourable cold weather harvest of 1879-80 and the fair out-turn of the succeeding cotton crop, the exports of wheat, gram, oilseeds, and cotton showed a marked increase. The principal items which show enhanced imports during the year, are manufactured cotton, fibrous products, railway materials, metals and manufactured articles, and unrefined sugar. The chief items of import in which the decline during the year is contrary to anticipation, are salt, refined sugar, and tobacco. The improved condition of the lower classes would naturally lead to an increased consumption of salt, and the decreased import of that article to the extent of 173 thousand maunds is as yet unexplained.

66. The direction of the Trade of 1880-81, as now registered, is shown in the following table—

	Maunds.	Rs.
Imports into the Central Provinces from Native States.		
From Nizam's Dominions ...	9,345	44,469
„ Central India States ...	630,545	3,848,606
Imports into the Central Provinces from British Provinces.		
From Bombay	1,766,668	2,09,50,210
„ North-Western Provinces & Oudh	869,627	94,45,235
„ Bengal	684,867	39,61,462
„ Punjab	4,152	67,715
„ Rajputana	124,880	5,57,508
Total ...	4,090,084	3,88,75,205
Exports from the Central Provinces into Native States.—		
To Nizam's Dominions	13,981	62,801
„ Central India States	833,108	60,26,197
Exports from the Central Provinces into British Provinces.—		
To Bombay	8,021,017	2,80,13,151
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	483,764	25,28,900
„ Bengal	292,898	14,42,705
„ Panjab	8,169	98,022
„ Rajputana	5,072	33,159
Total ...	9,658,009	3,82,04,935

It is thus seen that Bombay is the channel through which 43 per cent of our imports pass and to which 83 per cent of our exports tend.

67. The following table exhibits the principal articles of import and export trade with Native States and British Provinces.

Provincial articles of Import,—Railway borne and from Native States :—

		Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	1880-81 ...	29,944	5,24,535
	1879-80 ...	32,047	5,66,981
Cotton, manufactured ...	1880-81 ...	161,055	1,21,91,151
	1879-80 ...	126,134	95,05,078
Fibrous products ...	1880-81 ...	115,161	11,00,769
	1879-80 ...	67,426	6,15,476
Fruits, vegetables and nuts..	1880-81 ...	...	20,21,136
	1879-80 ...	...	21,50,121
Grains	1880-81 ...	470,229	11,75,905
	1879-80 ...	628,722	21,16,777
Liquors	1880-81 ...	27,397	12,32,950
	1879-80 ...	33,614	18,07,489
Metals and manufactures, &c.	1880-81 ...	135,243	23,46,551
	1879-80 ...	119,695	21,72,635
Provisions (ghi, oils, &c.) ...	1880-81 ...	41,745	8,51,408
	1879-80 ...	34,798	6,91,192
Railway materials ...	1880-81 ...	484,043	19,36,172
	1879-80 ...	342,543	28,43,365
Salt	1880-81 ...	928,851	37,37,363
	1879-80 ...	1,102,486	44,17,544
Sugar, refined	1880-81 ...	135,063	20,68,907
	1879-80 ...	147,948	20,64,756
Sugar, unrefined ...	1880-81 ...	542,814	43,37,678
	1879-80 ...	358,937	29,18,686
Tobacco	1880-81 ...	75,319	8,95,935
	1879-80 ...	91,463	11,58,368

Principal articles of Export,—Railway borne and to Native States :—

		Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	1880-81 ...	268,009	45,48,538
	1879-80 ...	189,862	32,17,918
Cotton, manufactured ...	1880-81 ...	32,538	25,19,373
	1879-80 ...	30,357	24,49,174
Dyeing materials ...	1880-81 ...	98,533	6,37,880
	1879-80 ...	182,227	11,27,116
Grains	1880-81 ...	6,056,515	1,23,68,237
	1879-80 ...	3,010,850	97,10,446
Lac	1880-81 ...	29,183	5,36,653
	1879-80 ...	39,057	3,66,205
Provisions (ghi, oils, &c.) ...	1880-81 ...	47,547	12,42,495
	1879-80 ...	65,065	17,54,915
Seeds	1880-81 ...	2,063,476	83,65,799
	1879-80 ...	1,014,140	45,20,457

10.—*Public Works.*

Introductory.

68. The administration of the Department included the control and management of (1) Imperial, Military and Civil Works, (2) Provincial, Buildings and Roads, (3) State Railways Imperial (including Coal Mines), and Provincial.

Expenditure.

69. The extent of the undertakings and responsibility of the Department may be gathered from the following Statement, the total expenditure in connection with all branches amounting to Rs. 36,38,395.

Grants and Outlay under all heads.

Heads of Service.			Final Budget grant.	Outlay for 1880-81.	Total Budget grant.	Total outlay in India.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military, Imperial	Ordinary	Original Works.	1,56,000	1,47,316	...	...
		Repairs	68,000	66,359	2,24,000	2,13,675
		Barrack Dept....	...	...	19,000	18,352
Civil Buildings	Imperial	Original Works..	5,330	4,909	...	...
		Repairs ...	3,670	2,599	9,000	7,508
	Provincial	Original Works.	61,067	58,061	...	...
		Repairs ...	56,106	53,641	1,17,173	1,11,702
Communications—Provincial		Original Works.	2,57,621	2,61,931	...	...
		Repairs ...	2,66,450	2,69,237	5,24,071	5,31,168
Miscellaneous Public improvements.	Imperial	...Original Works.	5,000	3,623	5,000	3,623
	Provincial	Original Works.	136	149	...	...
		Repairs ...	270	268	406	417
Establishment		Imperial ...	62,100	58,114	...	...
		Provincial ...	1,79,100	1,87,669	2,41,200	2,45,783
Tools and Plant		Imperial ...	3,420	887	...	...
		Provincial ...	19,740	18,587	23,160	19,474
Profit and Loss		Provincial ...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	11,53,010	11,51,702
Suspense balances		Imperial ...	...	—10,171	...	...
		Provincial ...	...	—11,508	...	—21,679
Net charges Imperial and Provincial Public Works ...					11,63,010	11,30,023
Incorporated Local Funds expenditure ...					33,500	28,554
Imperial Productive	Wardha Coal State Railway Capital ...				74,000	80,255
	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway Capital ...				17,73,000	18,13,974
Imperial Ordinary	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway Revenue ...				1,00,000	1,14,353
	Wardha Coal State Railway Revenue ...				4,40,000	4,46,783
Imperial Ordinary State Outlay on Guaranteed Railways ...					4,500	4,295
Provincial Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway Extension Surveys ...					20,000	20,158
Total outlay against all Budgets for 1880-81 ...					36,08,010	36,38,395
Excess on total of all grants for 1880-81 ...					30,385	

This portion of the report will refer only to Imperial Works, Military and Civil, and Provincial Buildings and Roads. Railways will be treated further on.

Imperial Ordinary.

70. The final grant given under this head was Rs. 3,22,520. The expenditure incurred amounted only to Rs. 2,91,988, resulting in a saving of Rs. 30,532, including Rs. 6,000 on account of Establishment, which is charged to Imperial by a percentage on works executed.

71. The following Statement will show the grants and expenditure under each main head :—

Service heads.		Grant as per budget orders.	Final grant at end of year.	Outlay.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military ...	Original Works ...	1,88,000	1,56,000	1,47,316
	Repairs ...	77,000	68,000	66,359
	Establishment ...	68,850	58,600	55,465
	Tools and Plant ...	3,900	3,285	767
Total ...		3,37,750	2,85,885	2,69,907
Decrease in Suspense balances ...		...	...	—10,171
Net decrease in grant sanctioned ...		51,865	...	...
Total Military ...		2,85,885	2,85,885	2,59,736
OTHER SERVICES.				
Civil Buildings ...	Original Works ...	14,900	5,330	4,909
	Repairs ...	4,500	3,670	2,599
	Establishment ...	4,850	2,250	1,877
	Tools and Plant ...	275	135	120
Total ...		24,525	11,385	9,505
Net decrease in grant sanctioned ...		13,140	...	...
Total Civil Buildings ...		11,385	11,385	9,505
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	Original Works ...	...	5,000	3,623
	Repairs ...	...	...	..
	Establishment ...	...	1,250	772
	Tools and Plant ...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	6,250	4,395
Net additional grant sanctioned ...		6,250	...	...
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...		6,250	6,250	4,395
Grand Total Other Services ...		17,635	17,635	13,900
Barrack Department ...	New supplies ...	6,400	8,400	8,200
	Repairs and carriage ...	5,230	3,230	2,790
	Establishment ...	7,370	7,370	7,362
Total Barrack Department ...		19,000	19,000	18,352
Total Ordinary in India ...		3,22,520	3,22,520	2,91,988
Net Saving ...		...	...	30,532

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72. Under *Military* the final grant amounted to Rs. 2,85,885, Rs. 51,865 having been surrendered during the year on the demand of the Government of India.

The actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,69,907, but Suspense Account was reduced by a sum of Rs. 10,171, making the net expenditure Rs. 2,59,736. The total saving therefore amounted to Rs. 26,149.

This is accounted for as follows :—

	Rs.
Credit to Suspense	10,171
Saving on Original Works and Repairs	10,325
„ Establishment	3,135
„ Tools and Plant	2,518
Rs....	26,149

73. For *Other Services, Civil Buildings*, a final grant of Rs. 11,385 was given, Rs. 13,140 having been withdrawn from the original grants as follows:—

	Rs.
Khandwa Travelling Post Office...	3,163
Telegraph and Customs buildings	9,977

The expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 9,505, resulting in a saving of Rs. 1,880 or Rs. 379 on Postal Department, Rs. 501 on Telegraph, and Rs. 1,000 on Customs Department grants.

74. Under *Miscellaneous Public Improvements* a saving of Rs. 1,855 occurred, owing to short expenditure on coal boring operations in the Shahpur Coal fields, for which a grant of Rs. 5,000, plus Rs. 1,250 for Establishment, was given during the year.

75. The expenditure under *Barrack Department* was Rs. 18,352 against a grant of Rs. 19,000, resulting in a saving of Rs. 648.

76. *Imperial Tools and Plant* cost but Rs. 887, of which Rs. 767 were debited to Military, and Rs. 120 to Other Services.

77. The *Revenue Imperial* was estimated at Rs. 6,000 for the year. The actuals realized amounted to Rs. 3,705. Of the deficit Rs. 550 were due to recovery of a smaller amount on account of deferred fees from Cooper's Hill College Students than was calculated on, the balance to smaller revenue from rents and sales of old materials, &c. than was anticipated.

Provincial.

78. The grants and expenditure under Provincial were as follows:—

Service Heads.	Grant as per Budget orders.	Final grant at end of year.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings ... { Original works ..	45,000	61,067	58,061
Civil Buildings ... { Repairs ...	55,000	56,106	57,641
Total ...	1,00,000	1,17,173	1,11,702
Net additional grant sanctioned ...	17,173	...	...
Total Civil Buildings ...	1,17,173	1,17,173	1,11,702
Communications ... { Original works ...	2,50,000	2,57,621	2,61,931
Communications ... { Repairs ...	2,34,000	2,66,450	2,69,237
Total ...	4,84,000	5,24,071	5,31,168
Net additional grant sanctioned ...	40,071	...	...
Total Communications ...	5,24,071	5,24,071	5,31,168
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ... { Original works ...	...	136	149
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ... { Repairs ...	...	270	268
Total ...	...	406	417
Net additional grant sanctioned ...	406	...	...
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	406	406	417
Establishment	2,03,000	1,79,110	1,87,669
Net reduction in grant sanctioned ...	—23,890	...	...
Total Establishment ...	1,79,110	1,79,110	1,87,669
Tools and Plant	15,000	19,740	18,587
Net additional grant sanctioned ...	4,740	...	...
Total Tools and Plant ...	19,740	19,740	18,587
Profit and Loss ...	...	...	...
Total ...	8,40,500	8,40,500	8,49,543
Deduct]decrease in Suspense Balances ...	...	...	—11,508
Grand Total, Grants and Outlay ...	8,40,500	8,40,500	8,38,035
Net Saving ...	...	...	2,465

79. Of a grant of Rs. 8,40,500 a saving occurred of only Rs. 2,465. The actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 8,49,543, but of this Rs. 11,508 were credited to Suspense.

80. More money was spent than in late years on *Civil Buildings*, works under this head having been for some time restricted in favour of Communications.

The total expenditure under this head on original works was Rs. 58,061 against Rs. 39,344 in 1879-80.

81. Under *Communications* Rs. 2,61,931 were expended on new works against Rs. 2,88,065 in the previous year. An increase in expenditure of Rs. 60,278 over that in 1879-80 occurred under repairs, owing principally to increased mileage under charge of the Department and to many new roads constructed during the past few years now requiring maintenance.

82. The cost of *Establishment* was Rs. 1,87,669, against Rs. 2,27,677 in previous year.

The percentage on gross expenditure being only 22⅓ per cent, and under 30 per cent on net expenditure (excluding Establishment and Tools and Plant), against 39 per cent in previous year. The gross expenditure on Establishment was Rs. 2,86,496, but Rs. 98,827 were debited to other services, *viz.* Military and Civil (Imperial), Barrack Department, Railway, and Local Funds.

83. *Tools and plant* cost Rs. 18,587 or about 2·88 per cent on net expenditure. This high percentage was due to the purchase of two 10-ton steam rollers which were obtained from England during the year.

84. *Revenue.*—The estimated receipts amounted to Rs. 21,000. The actuals realized amounted to Rs. 21,944.

85. In addition to the normal grant of the year a sum of Rs. 60,453 was placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, on account of contribution works. Against this an expenditure of only Rs. 40,407 was incurred, the difference being due to the short outlay of over Rs. 19,000 on the Hinganghat water works.

Imperial Military.

Buildings—original works. Accommodation of troops.

86. *European Infantry.*—The remodelling of one more barrack pertaining to the European Infantry at Kamptee was commenced late in the year, a re-appropriation of Rs. 24,000 from the Budget provision for remodelling the Sitabaldi Hill Fort having been sanctioned by the Government of India, and good progress was made. It has been completed since the end of the year. The expenditure thereon during the year was Rs. 22,077, against an estimate of Rs. 45,298. The importance of completing these barracks has been frequently urged on the Government of India. There are yet three more barracks to be remodelled, and one new one to be erected before the men can be properly housed. At the rate of progress in past years, this will take four years more.

87. For remodelling the roofs of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, European Infantry Barracks, Jubbulpore, the Government of India sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 61,021, as the roof timbers were showing signs of decay and had to be renewed. During the year two barracks were completed and materials collected for others, and a total sum of Rs. 46,046 was expended, an allotment of Rs. 46,000 having been provided by the transfer of Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 12,000 from the grants for the Asirgarh and Sitabaldi forts respectively, and a sum of Rs. 4,000 from grants for Repairs and Minor Works Military.

Six other barracks pertaining to the European Infantry at this station have been remodelled during the last few years, and the completion of these four will result in the whole of the barracks being in a thoroughly efficient state. No large expenditure will be necessary now at this station for some years.

88. *Auxiliary Buildings.*—The new Quarter Guard with Cells at Kamptee, commenced in 1879-80, was completed at a cost of Rs. 42,555, against an original estimate of Rs. 40,969. Though pits were originally sunk to examine the nature of the foundations, it was found in carrying out the work that the hard soil below was very uneven, rendering extra expenditure necessary on the foundations.

The quarters for School Master and Mistress Royal Artillery at Kamptee were completed at a cost of Rs. 11,454, against an estimate of Rs. 10,031. The excess is reported to be due to certain additional works considered necessary but not provided for in original estimate.

The remodelling of the Magazine in Sitabaldi Fort on a design prepared in accordance with instructions received from the Government of India was commenced, and a sum of Rs. 4,791 was expended thereon.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS.

89. The new Elephant shed at Kamptee, sanctioned at the request of the Military authorities, and commenced in 1879-80, was completed during the year, the total cost being Rs. 8,790.

It is now understood that both the elephants and camels (for which extensive sheds have also been erected lately at this station) are to be reduced in numbers.

STAFF AND MISCELLANEOUS.

90. The new Garrison Hospital at Asirgarh was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 12,790, and was handed over to the Military authorities in February 1881. The old hospital will be utilized for quarters for Hospital staff.

Fortification.

91. In anticipation of sanction of final plans and estimate for remodelling the fortification of Sitabaldi Fort, for which a sum of Rs. 50,000 was originally provided in the Budget estimate, the Government of India sanctioned the collection of materials, and Rs. 6,660 were spent thereon. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was also provided in the Budget for improvement to the

Asirgarh Fort, but no Royal Engineer Officer being available for this work the plans and estimate were not completed and the money grant was utilized on other works.

92. No other major works were in hand during the year, but numerous minor works and improvements were carried out to the extent of Rs. 17,105, as detailed below :—

	Amount.
	Rs.
Accommodation for European Infantry ...	2,516
Do. European Artillery ...	4,576
Do. Native Cavalry ...	2,372
Do. Native Infantry ...	1,363
Ordnance works	590
Commissariat Buildings	5,025
Staff and Miscellaneous	167
General Cantonment works	496
	17,105

Repairs.

93. The amount spent on repairs to Military buildings was Rs. 66,359 against an average of Rs. 80,325 in the previous five years.

94. The following shows the expenditure in connection with each branch of the Military service :—

	Rs.
European Infantry	20,612
Royal Artillery	11,836
Native Cavalry	1,623
Native Infantry	7,812
Ordnance works	2,740
Commissariat Buildings	5,278
Staff and Miscellaneous	1,797
General Cantonment Works	3,275
Cantonment roads	8,423
Rents of buildings, &c.	39
Rest houses	2,924

Barrack Department.

95. During the year the Barrack departments at Khandwa and Asirgarh, under new arrangements made throughout the Bombay Presidency, were transferred to this department. Jubbulpore was the only other station at which the Barrack department was in charge of the Public Works Department.

The total expenditure was as follows:—

			Rs.
New supplies	...	...	8,200
Repairs and carriage	...	...	2,790
Establishments	...	...	7,362
	Total	...	18,352

Imperial Civil buildings

96. The expenditure under this head was very limited, pertaining only to a few minor works both for Telegraph and Postal departments.

The expenditure on original works was,—

			Rs.
Telegraph department	...	...	1,738
Postal department	...	...	3,171
	Total	...	4,909

97. The expenditure incurred on repairs on account of Telegraph department amounted to Rs. 872 and for the Postal department to Rs. 1,727.

98. The charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant were based on a percentage on works carried out.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Shapur-Betul Coal explorations.

99. These coal fields situated in the Betul district have long been known, but no detailed survey has ever been made. The Chief Commissioner feeling the importance of obtaining a full supply of coal for the Railway running through and proposed in connection with the Nerbudda Valley, obtained the sanction of the Government of India during the year to a complete exploration of these fields.

The sites selected for borings determined on by the Geological Department, are at (1) Dolari, (2) Dowri, and (3) Sanoda.

The work was only commenced late in the year, and for want of tools the progress was limited. Up to the close of the year No. (1) was carried down only 9′ 9″ No. (2) 61′, and No. (3) 11¼′. The details of progress given in paragraph 60 above represent the state of the works up to the date of the latest report.

The expenditure, including purchase of tools, was Rs. 3,623.

PROVINCIAL.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Original Works.

100. The expenditure of Rs. 58,061 was distributed as follows:—

Services.	Major Works.	Minor Works.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue Buildings ...	12,612	1,830	14,442
Administration ...	...	...	...
Law and Justice ...	...	1,795	1,795
Minor Departments ...	2,042	...	2,042
Ecclesiastical ...	...	1,798	1,798
Central Jails ...	11,176	3,375	14,551
District Jails ...	2,568	6,325	8,893
Police ...	10,790	930	11,720
Medical ...	...	968	968
Miscellaneous or General ..	...	972	972
Public Works Buildings ...	...	880	880
Total ...	39,188	18,873	58,061

101. The following are some of the most important works undertaken :—

Land Revenue Buildings.—The remodelling of the Tehsili at Arvi, in the Nagpur district, as a combined Tehsili and Police station, commenced in 1879-80, was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,835.

The Tehsili at Hinganghat was also remodelled at a cost of Rs. 3,702.

Temporary Tehsili Buildings were sanctioned at Dindori in the Mandla district. The head-quarters of this Tehsili have hitherto been at Ramgarh, but the place proved so unhealthy that it was considered necessary to remove them to a more healthy locality, and it was considered expedient before incurring any large expenditure on permanent buildings, to test the healthiness of the new locality, which was selected by the Commissioner. Temporary buildings estimated to cost Rs. 3,339 were sanctioned, to be carried out under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner. They were completed at a cost of Rs. 3,300.

The re-roofing of the Tehsili at Multai, commenced at the end of 1879-80, was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,893.

102. *Minor Departments.*—A sum of Rs. 2,042 was spent in the collection of materials for an additional room to the Museum at Nagpur.

103. *Central Jails.*—The new cook-houses at the Nagpur Jail, on the same model as those lately erected at the Jubbulpore Jail, which were found very satisfactory, were completed at a cost of Rs. 3,942.

Remodelling Jailor's Quarters, Jubbulpore.—The roof of this building had to be renewed and opportunity was taken of remodelling it. The work was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,714, against an estimate of Rs. 3,025.

Reroofing Barracks, Jubbulpore Central Jail.—These barracks all require reroofing and arrangements have been made to do this in order of urgency.

No. 3 Barrack was reroofed at a cost of Rs. 2,406.

Two others were completed in the previous year.

104. *District Jails.*—Certain additions and alterations to the Mandla Jail were sanctioned in July 1880, and it was hoped that the work would have been completed during the year. The Executive Engineer, however, reported a difficulty in getting labour, and only Rs. 2,568 were expended against an estimate amounting to Rs. 8,847.

105. *Police.*—A new Police Station was constructed at Deori in the Saugor district, at a cost of Rs. 2,664.

The Police Inspector's quarters at Betul were reroofed and remodelled at a cost of Rs. 3,049.

The Police Hospital at Hoshangabad had for some years showed signs of weakness, but on demolition of roof and other portions it was found to be far worse than was anticipated. It was put into a thoroughly efficient state at a cost of Rs. 5,077.

REPAIRS.

106. The expenditure on Repairs, Civil Buildings, amounted to Rs. 53,641 against an average in the previous four years of Rs. 58,840.

The following will show the expenditure under each head of service :—

	Rs.
Land Revenue Buildings	6,387
Administration	3,632
Law and Justice	9,106
Minor Departments	346
Ecclesiastical	3,727
Central Jails	8,306
District Jails	5,804
Police	9,062
Medical	1,477
Miscellaneous or General	975
Public Works Buildings	3,867
Education	896
Printing	56
Total ...	53,641

PROVINCIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Original works.

107. Rs. 2,61,931 were expended on new roads, being about Rs. 26,000 less than in the previous year.

108. *The Eastern Road,* which has appeared for so many years in the annual reports, having been commenced in 1869, was completed during the year, and the estimates finally closed.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 18,665, the total cost of the whole road, 175 miles in length, from the commencement, has been Rs. 15,29,988 or Rs. 8,742 per mile.

Some large rivers and streams yet remain unbridged, but with the prospects of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway soon opening up to Naudgaon, it is not contemplated to spend more money on the road.

109. *Jubbulpore and Mandla Road.*—Good progress was made on this road as far as funds permitted, and it is hoped that the whole length from Jubbulpore to Mandla, 60 miles, will be available for traffic during the present rains. The reconstruction of the road was commenced in 1874.

Several modifications have been made on the sanctioned plans during construction, which have resulted in considerable savings.

During the past year a revised estimate was called for and sanctioned for the 3rd Section, 17 miles in length, amounting to Rs. 2,21,236. The original estimate was Rs. 3,12,324. In the 4th Section a saving of some Rs. 68,000 is expected.

During the year Rs. 60,750 were expended on the whole length as follows :—

		Rs.
1st Section	...	...
2nd ,,	...	5,382
3rd ,,	...	20,691
4th ,,	...	34,677
Total	...	60,750

raising the total expenditure on the road to the end of the year to Rs. 4,30,413.

The first six miles of this road or up to the Gour river were metalled in 1878-79, and also the Nagar Pahar Ghat which is a few miles further on. During the past year the intermediate portion was also metalled, as stone was found near the road-side and good moorum was difficult to procure, so now the first 14 miles are so provided. The rest of the road is only gravelled or moorumed.

Two new bungalows at Tikaree in the 35th mile and at Chiridongri in the 45th mile were under construction during the year, and two old ones at Dobhitalao and Dhunwai in the 15th and 25th miles

respectively were remodelled. Travellers will therefore have no difficulty now in marching to or from Mandla at all times of the year.

110. *Jubbulpore and Damoh Road, 66 miles.*—Against an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,66,104, Rs. 1,04,282 were expended up to end of the year, Rs. 37,703 having been spent during the year. The earthwork was practically completed and most of the bridges, which are of dry stone. The masonry causeways were not pushed on as vigorously as was hoped for, but the Executive Engineer reports this was partly due to indifferent contractors, but principally to want of establishment.

111. *Saugor and Damoh Road, 48¾ miles.*—The 1st Section only of this road has been sanctioned, the survey of the 2nd and 3rd Sections being yet incomplete. Of an estimate amounting to Rs. 32,652, Rs. 23,018 have been expended up to end of 1880-81, of which Rs. 14,924 were spent during the year.

By the end of the year the earthwork and bridges were completed, and six inches of moorum out of nine laid down and consolidated.

The survey of the 2nd Section was completed and that of the 3rd Section commenced.

112. *Saugor and Jhansi Road, 43 miles.*—This important road made very fair progress against sanctioned estimates amounting to Rs. 1,05,969. Rs. 76,436 had been expended to the end of the year, Rs. 38,526 having been spent during the year. The worst portions of the road have been taken in hand first, especially towards the Jhansi end or near Malthone, which though formerly nearly impassable without risk to animals and vehicles, is now in excellent order. The Bandri Ghat also at 19th mile from Saugor had been remodelled and opened for traffic. The road is now fit throughout during the dry season for any kind of traffic; and carts, formerly almost unknown on some portions, traverse it in great numbers. It is hoped that it may be fit for traffic throughout the year before the rains of 1882.

113. *Itarsi and Betul Road, 59 miles.*—The first Section of this road, or from Itarsi to Kesla, 12¾ miles, was completed with the exception of three diversions, which were determined on after the original estimate had been sanctioned. They were all in hand by the end of the year.

The 2nd Section, Kesla to Dhar, 10 miles, was also virtually completed and opened for traffic.

On the 3rd Section, or from Dhar to Budnur (Betul), 36¼ miles, nothing was done during the year. One diversion and the improvements to the Burita Ghat have yet to be carried out.

Rs. 46,531 were spent on the road during the year, raising the total sum spent on the remodelling to Rs. 1,67,217. The estimate sanctioned amounted to Rs. 1,78,863.

The construction of two bungalows was sanctioned during the year at Suktawa in the 15th mile, and at Shahpur in the 31st mile; hitherto no suitable shelter has been available along the road for Europeans.

114. *Mortukka and Gadarpura Road, 8 miles.*—This road was completed at a cost of Rs. 21,979. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 5,447. The road has already been much used for traffic, and has now to be put into good order, when it will be handed over to the District authorities.

115. *Piparia and Pachmarhi Road, 32 miles.*—The Section of the road to the foot of the ghat was completed during the previous year, and the expenditure during the year under review was connected entirely with the ghat leading up to Pachmarhi. This work has now so far been completed that carriages can be driven up and down with ease, whereas three years ago cart traffic was difficult.

The 1st Section, 18 miles, cost Rs. 1,47,485, or about Rs. 8,000 per mile. The ghat, which has a ruling gradient of 1 in 20, has up to date cost Rs. 61,817. Some Rs. 779 have yet to be spent, and the cost will be but Rs. 4,815 per mile. Rs. 27,042 were expended during the year.

116. *Nagpur and Betul Road.*—This is only a fair weather road at present; but being an important Provincial communication is under the Public Works Department, and will be improved gradually as funds permit. Rs. 3,083 were expended during the year in improving some of the ghats, which, it is reported, has greatly facilitated the traffic.

117. *Road from Gondia, Chhattisgarh Railway Station, to Balaghat.*—This will be an important feeder road to the Chhattisgarh Railway, and the 1st Section of it or 11 miles, or up to the Baghnadi, was undertaken by the Railway Engineers of the 2nd Division. Rs. 13,917 were spent during the year, of which Rs. 7,500 were debitable to District Funds.

118. In addition to the above a few unimportant minor works were also carried out on different roads.

REPAIRS.

119. Rs. 2,69,237 were spent on repairs to roads against an average of Rs. 2,06,214 in the previous four years. This increase is due entirely to the increased mileage of road under charge of the Public Works Department, 1,440 miles now being maintained against 1,022 miles in 1876-77.

The following were the principal charges :—

	Rs.
Great Northern Road	59,627
Jubbulpore to Mirzapore road	10,149
Jubbulpore to Mandla	5,704
Nagpur to Chhindwara or North Western Road ...	11,703
Eastern Road	89,895
Southern Road	11,087
Saugor and Kareli Road	30,222
Piparia and Pachmarhi	5,898
Old Bombay Road	6,676
Hoshangabad to Itarsi	5,197
Khandwa and Nerbudda	12,278
Jubbulpore to Damoh	6,060
Betul to Dhar	4,921
Other Roads	9,820
Total ...	2,69,237

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

120. The only outlay under this head was a small sum of Rs. 268 spent on repairs to the aqueduct from the Ambajherri tank to the Model Farm at Nagpur.

Provincial Local Funds.

121. *Contribution works.*—The following are the principal works carried out during the year from contributions for Local and Municipal Fund works carried out by this department:—

	Rs.
Survey operations Jubbulpore water-works ...	2,502
Preliminary works do. ...	1,977
Christ Church School, Jubbulpore	8,249
Boarding house to do.	2,500
Reroofing Superintendent's Bungalow, School of Industry	3,014
Church at Pachmarhi	2,004
Alterations to Church at Damoh	500
Gymnasium Zila School, Kamptee	500
Hinganghat water-works	17,462
Tower to All Saints' Church, Nagpur... ...	794
Survey Balaghat feeder road	242
Other minor works	660
Total ...	40,407

122. *Incorporated Local Funds.*—The Budget grant amounted to Rs. 33,375, against which an expenditure of Rs. 28,554 was incurred. Of this, Rs. 19,750 were spent on original works and Rs. 7,719 on

repairs. Under Civil Buildings the whole of the outlay was incurred on the construction of a dak bungalow at Nagpur, which became essentially necessary after the purchase of the old Empress Hotel, now converted into Railway offices.

123. The original road works carried out during the year were the Gondia-Balaghat feeder to the Chhattisgarh Railway and the 1st Section of the road from Saugor to Damoh. On the former Rs. 13,917 were spent, of which Rs. 7,500 were debited to District Funds, and on the latter Rs. 17,575, of which only Rs. 3,000 were thus charged. These two roads being now in charge of this department will not again appear under this head of account.

124. No expenditure was incurred on repairs to Civil Buildings. Repairs to Communications cost Rs. 7,741, the whole of which was laid out on the Nagpur-Betul and Raipur-Sambalpur roads with the exception of a small sum of Rs. 213 spent on repairing the road to the Tehsil at Lacknadon in the Seoni district.

NAGPUR WATER-WORKS.

125. These works are supervised by the Public Works department, though all expenditure connected with them is incurred through the municipal authorities.

The embankment and other works were maintained in good order. Slight subsidence of the bank still continues, and Rs. 1,037 were expended in making up the slopes &c. to proper level. Additions were also made to the berm at foot of outer slope of bank. The leakage below the bank is reported not to have increased.

The total rain-fall during the year registered at the reservoir was 40·17 inches against an average of 46 inches in the previous 4 years and 40·47 inches accepted as the average for a large number of years in designing the project.

The reservoir did not fill until the 18th September. An additional length of 786 feet of distribution pipes was laid in the city.

The 13" main failed on one occasion, a pipe bursting on the 13th August. It was replaced in 12 hours.

The revenue derived from water rates, though showing an increase over previous years, is still small for such a large town. It amounted to Rs. 3,578 against Rs. 2,777 in 1879-80 and Rs. 2,476 in 1878-79.

The cost of maintenance amounted only to Rs. 5,946, against Rs. 8,034 in 1879-80, and Rs. 6,120 in 1878-79.

Two specimens of the water were sent as usual to be analyzed, one taken from the reservoir, the other from a standpipe in the tower, and both were reported on favorably.

District Public Works Funds.

126. The total income of the Province from all sources was Rs. 5,27,790, which, added to the balance at the commencement of the year, gave a sum of Rs. 8,82,834 available for expenditure. Of this sum, Rs. 5,12,447 were spent, and the balance unspent at the close of the year was Rs. 3,70,387. The expenditure of the year closely approximated to the income of the year; as it did not exceed the income the large balances with which the year began were somewhat larger at its close.

Some of the balances are, however, illusory, that is to say, there are demands against them (chiefly by the Department Public Works) which were not adjusted in the year which has closed, and will be adjusted in the year on which which we have now entered. It would therefore be wrong to conclude that money is injudiciously hoarded and public works and improvements starved.

District Fund income classified according to its sources, may be abstracted thus :—

Receipts for 1880-81.

	Rs.	Rs.
I.—PROVINCIAL RATES—		
(1) Road cess	1,39,656	
(2) House tax	6,559	
		1,46,215
II.—POLICE—		
(1) Cattle trespass fines	1,26,430	
(2) Sale proceeds of unclaimed cattle ...	23,125	
		1,49,555
III.—MISCELLANEOUS—		
(1) Rents of lands and buildings, including staging bungalow fees ...	47,534	
(2) Sales of lands, houses &c. ...	1,598	
(3) Miscellaneous fees and fines ...	1,232	
(4) Miscellaneous receipts and contributions	64,109	
		1,14,573
IV.—PUBLIC WORKS ORDINARY—		
(1) Tolls on Ferries	39,902	39,902
Advances recovered		77,545
Balance from previous year... ...		3,55,044
Grand Total Receipts ...		Rs. 8,82,834

Comparing these receipts with those for 1879-80, it will be seen that under many heads the receipts approximate closely enough to render any explanation of the actual difference unnecessary. Thus of necessity the road cess, which is a fixed demand, varying only in accordance with advance or arrear collection of the land reve-

nue, fluctuates only slightly. Of the total receipts (Rs. 6,559) received from the tax on houses, Rs. 6,320 were raised in the Seoni district from bazar dues.

The cattle trespass fines were Rs. 1,26,430 in the year under review, against Rs. 1,28,790 in the preceding one, showing a falling off of Rs. 2,630, which would hardly of itself call for explanation. The general tendency in all districts is to a decline, and only 3 districts show enhanced receipts, *viz.* Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Raipur. In the year 1880-81 the income was less, because the feeding and watering charges were in most districts revised, owing to the expression of the Chief Commissioner's wish that such charges should represent as closely as possible the *actual* charges incurred and should not be framed with the view of securing a large pound income.

Rents.

127. Rents of lands fluctuate only slightly. The total income just exceeds Rs. 32,000, one-third of which is raised in the Jubbulpore district. The increase there is chiefly due to increased prices having been obtained for the lease of grass preserves and tanks for sowing water-nuts, and to larger collections on account of arrears of previous years and advance collections on account of the coming year. Rents of lands elsewhere do not call for detailed comment, and the same may be said of the slightly enhanced income from rents of buildings and from staging bungalow fees, &c., &c.

128. Miscellaneous receipts do not call for notice. They were Rs. 43,811 in 1880-81, against Rs. 36,234 in 1879-80.

Contributions.

129. As a rule, "contributions" represent merely the share of the cost of head offices and supervising establishments, which are payable by municipalities, and which under existing arrangements are transferred in a lump to the district fund, from which all payments on account of these establishments are made.

Ferries.

130. Tolls on ferries yielded Rs. 39,902 in 1880-81, against Rs. 60,399 in 1879-80,—at first sight a startling falling off. This decrease is entirely owing to changes in the crediting of receipts. The figures for the Nagpur district showing receipts from ferries, are Rs. 19,716 in 1879-80, and Rs. 1,368 in 1880-81. This is simply due to the exclusion of receipts from the Maundha or Mahodá ferry on the Great Eastern road, which are now credited to Provincial funds, instead of to the District Public Works fund. The ferry brings in a large income, and is under the management of the Deputy Commissioner, but the whole surplus, after defraying the cost of the ferry boats and men, the collecting establishment, and the constructing of a roadway over the sand in the river bed, is paid into the treasury to the credit of Provincial funds.

131. The year's expenditure classified according to its objects may now be examined.

Expenditure.

Expenditure.

					Rs.
(1.)	Refunds and drawbacks, rates and cesses			...	3,375
(2.)	Commissioners' and Deputy Commissioners' Establishments	...	...	...	7,560
(3.)	Minor Departments	...	...	...	49,954
(4.)	Police	...	...	...	42,382
(5.)	Education	...	...	...	972
(6.)	Medical	...	...	...	21,599
(7.)	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	30,381
(8.)	Public Works—			Rs.	
	Roads. ...	Original Works		... 92,138	
		Maintenance and Repairs		98,497	
					1,90,636
	Civil Buildings. ...	Original Works		... 6,721	...
		Maintenance and Repairs		2,584	...
					9,305
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Original Works		... 14,008	...
		Repairs		... 24,352	...
					38,360
	Miscellaneous Establishment		...	...	31,489
	Tools and Plant		...	...	3,763
	Grants-in-aid to Municipal works		...	...	6,457
					2,80,010
	Advances recoverable		...	...	76,215
				Total expenditure	... 5,12,447

Before examining the details of expenditure the satisfactory amount spent on roads may be noticed. The road cess income for the year was Rs. 1,39,656; the expenditure on roads was Rs. 1,90,636.

132. On minor departments a sum of Rs. 49,954 was expended in 1880-81 against Rs. 50,560 in the previous year. Such expenditure comprises district establishments, the cost of public exhibitions and fairs, the maintenance of, and donations to, gardens and museums. The expenditure corresponds closely to that of last year, and does not call for special criticism.

133. The charges shown as Police charges are in reality charges connected with the establishment, feeding and contingencies in, and repairs to pounds. The expenditure has increased in most districts, and stands at Rs. 42,382 in 1880-81 against Rs. 37,945 in the preceding year. The general increase of cost seems to be due to the measures that have been everywhere taken to secure that animals are bet-

Pound establishment.

ter cared for while in the pounds, and so far this is satisfactory. It probably would be desirable that district officers should institute a comparison as to the percentage of cost of collection to fee income.

134. The next head of expenditure which calls for notice is that shown as "Medical." The expenditure in 1880-81 was Rs. 21,599, compared with Rs. 21,193 in 1879-80. It comprises the cost of vaccination establishment and contributions to hospitals and dispensaries. The divergence of expenditure in the two years is exceedingly slight, and for many districts the figures for both years are identical.

135. The miscellaneous expenditure was Rs. 30,381 during 1880-81, an increase of some Rs. 4,500 on that of the previous year. It represents the cost of staging bungalow, serai, conservancy and miscellaneous establishments.

136. Expenditure relating to Public Works next calls for remark. On Civil Buildings the outlay was insignificant, amounting to Rs. 9,305 only, of which Rs. 6,721 were spent on new buildings, and Rs. 2,584 on repairs. On communications Rs. 1,90,635 was spent, Rs. 92,138 on original works and Rs. 98,497 on maintenance and repairs. These sums are largely in excess of those spent in the preceding year, which aggregated Rs. 59,041, and Rs. 73,547 respectively.

Roads.

137. There are only 4 districts, *viz*: Nagpur, Wardha Mandla and Raipur, which spent on roads less than their road cess receipts.

138. In the Nagpur Division, the more important original roads undertaken were the Mul road in the Chanda district, on which over Rs. 13,000 was spent, and the Mandheri road in the same district, the Gondia-Balaghat road, and what is known as the Virthi road leading to the station of that name on the Chhattisgarh State Railway line in the Bhandara district; and a number of causeways were constructed in the Wardha district.

Under repairs, the more important in the Nagpur district are the repairs on the Mansar-Ramtek road, and the repairs to bridges and culverts on the Umrer road; in the Wardha district the repairs to the Wardha and Hinganghat roads and to the Wardha district road, and in Balaghat the repairs to the Balaghat-Behir road, and to the Balaghat-Chichgaon road, which will connect Balaghat with the navigable Wainganga.

139. In the Jubbulpore Division, the principal original road works are in—

Jubbulpore, the feeder road from Sehora to Katangi,
" " Jubbulpore to Patan,
" " Sleemanabad to Umrai, and the

Indrana Majhowli road. In the Damoh district, progress was made with the Garhakota, Murwara, and Hatta roads. In Seoni much activity in roads works was shown, and considerable advance was made with roads connecting that district with the neighbouring districts of Chhindwara, Mandla and Narsinghpur. Considerable expenditure was also incurred on the Bargarh, Katangi and Dhoma-Dongara roads, and on a bridge at Chapara.

Under maintenance and repairs of roads the chief works were in the Jubbulpore district the repairs to the Narsinghpur road, and to the branch road to the Marble Rocks. In the Saugor district the repairs to district roads absorbed Rs. 7,500; and in Damoh considerable repairs were executed on the Jubbulpore road and on bridges.

140. In the Nerbudda Division the largest expenditure on original communications was in the Narsinghpur district. The works in progress were a road from the Chhindwara Railway Station to Dongara on the border of the Seoni district with a branch road leaving the Narsinghpur Chhindwara road at Bachai to Seoni. The length of this branch road is 16 miles, it runs through a rich agricultural country, and has cost up to date close on Rs. 6,000.

In the Nimar district the feeder road from the large village of Dhangaon to Kheri on the Holkar State Railway was completed during the year. Though only 2½ miles in length it forms a very important Railway feeder. Another important road which when completed will give an outlet to the northern trade of the Nimar district is the road from Londi to the Bir station, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The length is 40 miles, and the outlay on it during the year was a little over Rs. 2,000.

Under maintenance and repairs of roads the chief works were repairs to the old Bombay road from its commencement in the Narsinghpur district to its end in the Nimar district. Over Rs. 10,000 was spent on this road during the year. In the Betul district the roads connecting that district with Nagpur and with Ellichpur in Berar were repaired. Under district lines of road, very important repairs were done to the line connecting the Narsinghpur district with the Chhindwara district. The total outlay on the 26 miles in the Narsinghpur district was Rs. 6,913, and on the 56 miles in the Chhindwara district was Rs. 2,567: the raod presented the greatest obstacles in the latter district, as it traversed the hill country of the Jaghirdaris, besides which numerous ghats had to be cut down and sloped.

141. In the Chhattisgarh Division the original works were the construction of the Raipur-Rajim road in the Raipur district; the construction of the Raipur-Bilaspur road, of the Bilaspur-Mungeli road, and of the Bilaspur and Seorinarain roads in the Bilaspur district; and the construction of the Sambalpur-Dhama road; of the Bargarh and Bhukta road; and of a bridge over the Jamjor stream in the Sambalpur district.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

142. The expenditure on Miscellaneous Public Improvements (original and repairs) was in 1879-80 Rs. 43,920 and in 1880-81 Rs. 38,360; and such expenditure is mainly distributed under the chief heads of arboriculture, water-supply, agricultural experiments and miscellaneous. Speaking generally all districts spend a fair amount on those objects.

General remarks.

143. It would appear that generally more useful expenditure was incurred in 1880-81 than in 1879-80, that in the Nagpur Division the balances are mostly nominal; that in the districts of Jubbulpore and Mandla the balances are large, because the works on which they are to be spent are works on which professional aid from the Public Works Department is required, which aid the Chief Engineer has hitherto been unable to give, but which he hopes to give in 1881-82; that in the Nerbudda Division the district officers of Chhindwara and Betul spent their receipts judiciously and have no large balances; that in Narsinghpur, where most money was spent, there was waste on account of insufficient supervision; and that in the districts of Hoshangabad and Nimar there was a want of method or system in taking up and carrying out necessary works; lastly, that in the Chhattisgarh Division more money was judiciously spent, and that schemes have been worked out on which the large available balances can advantageously be expended, but that special obstacles to the application and utilization of funds presented themselves during the cold weather of 1880-81.

STATE RAILWAYS.

144. During the year the two lines connected with the Central Provinces Administration were the Wardha Coal and the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railways.

Wardha Coal State Railway.

This includes the working of the Warora mines, the cost of which was amalgamated with that of the Railway during the year 1879-80.

145. In connection with the Railway itself, the expenditure debitable to Capital was on account of the completion of some Staff Quarters and improvements to Workshops, and a further supply of Rolling stock.

146. The following Statement shows the Capital Account as it stood at the end of the year:

Main heads of expenditure.	Official year 1880-81.					Net expenditure to end of previous year.	Net expenditure to end of 1880-81.	Sanctioned estimate.
	Budget estimate.	Regular estimate.	Outlay.	Deduct receipts on Capital Account.	Net expenditure.			
	R.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Preliminary expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	91,643	91,643	
Land ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,655	4,655	
Construction of line ...	...	—200	—292	264	—556	15,73,049	15,72,493	
Ballast and Permanent Way.	...	...	...	...	...	20,49,835	20,49,835	
Stations and Buildings ...	...	...	4,363	...	4,363	3,40,601	3,44,964	
Warora Colliery Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,38,225	3,38,225	
Total Construction Accounts.	...	—200	4,071	264	3,807	43,98,008	44,01,815	
Plant ...	...	...	1,514	...	1,514	3,51,512	3,53,026	
Steam ferries ...	...	1,26,200	1,13,597	...	1,13,597	1,74,183	2,87,780	
Rolling stock ...	...	...	764	...	764	6,07,557	6,08,321	
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Expenditure on Final Heads ...	...	1,26,000	1,19,946	264	1,19,682	55,31,260	56,50,942	
Suspense accounts ...	...	...	13,634	...	13,634	1,10,045	1,23,679	
Grand total expenditure ...	...	1,26,000	1,33,580	264	1,33,316	56,41,305	57,74,621	
Deduct.—Debits to the Indian Books by credit to "Expenditure in England for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England"...	...	52,000	53,061	...	53,061	6,47,097	7,00,158	
Net Indian outlay ...	...	74,000	80,519	264	80,255	49,94,208	50,74,463	

Distribution of outlay by funds to which chargeable.

	Productive Public Works outlay.		Ordinary outlay.		Grand total.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
During the year ...	80,255	...	...	...	80,255
To close of year ...	44,07,016	...	6,67,447	...	50,74,463

147. The total Capital Account up to the end of the year for both works stood at Rs. 57,74,621, of which Rs. 1,23,679 were in suspense.

148. During the year thirty-five 10-ton covered wagons were supplied from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Workshops; but, owing to the inferior workmanship and material of their wheels and axles, many of them were frequently unable to run. Yet they did good work and paid well, the Manager reporting that the earnings therefrom on account of mileage and demurrage on foreign lines amounted to 16 per cent on their cost. Sixty 10-ton iron coal wagons were also received from England, and were erected locally at the Workshops of the Railway. These have proved so useful and satisfactory that sixty more have been sanctioned.

149. At the Colliery the cost of all new works carried out was debited to Revenue. These consisted of works at Nos. 3 and 4 Pits, and also the purchase of the Attock Engines* and Pumps, (which, under orders of the Government of India, were transferred to these Collieries from Attock), and the collection of materials for their erection.

150. The following is an account of the working of the Railway and Collieries:—

Heads.	Budget Estimate 1880-81.	Regular Budget Estimate 1880-81.	Actuals 1880-81.
I.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
RECEIPTS.			
Coaching Traffic ...	36,000	24,000	29,402
Goods do. ...	2,04,000	73,000	83,910
Electric Telegraph ...	1,000	1,000	976
Sundries ...	5,000	5,000	17,971
Warora Colliery ...	3,04,000	1,07,000	1,15,825
Total Earnings ...	5,50,000	2,10,000	2,48,084
II.			
EXPENDITURE.			
Maintenance ...	32,500	24,000	24,343
Locomotive expenses ...	30,000	24,000	27,179
Carriage and Wagon expenses ...	9,000	6,000	8,342
Traffic do. ..	21,000	24,000	22,458
General charges ...	16,000	30,000	34,998
Special and Miscellaneous Expenditure ...	...	9,000	6,837
Working Expenses Warora Colliery ...	1,66,500	3,12,000	3,19,731
Total Working Expenses...	2,75,000	4,29,000	4,43,888
III.			
Net Result ...	2,75,000	*—2,19,000*	*—1,95,804*

* NOTE.—A pair of 35H.P. beam Cornish Engines by Maudslay and Sons and Field.

The net results show a loss of Rs. 1,95,804, due to the Colliery Works, (which were closed again for several months as explained hereafter) as the success of the Railway is, it may be said, entirely dependent on the successful working of the Colliery. If the latter fails the former also must. A very large amount of the deficiency, however, is due to the cost and carriage of the Attock engines, and was no real loss to Government, as the former was merely a debit, to a new head, of money previously expended; but loss was also due to the heavy expenses attendant on the mines when closed, the cost of new boilers &c. and the overhauling and refitting of the machinery.

151. Soon after Mr. Ness' departure, the machinery at the Colliery was found to be in a bad state and frequent stoppages occurred, no relief being available from the new pumping arrangements at No. 3 Pit, owing to their being yet incomplete, though originally expected to be at work by November 1879. Before Mr. Ness left, the necessity for another boiler had been admitted, and one was sanctioned, but before it had been placed in position, one of the old boilers was allowed through the carelessness of a fireman to get short of water and the crown plates were burnt, fortunately without damage to life or property. This accident necessitated the stoppage of all pumping machinery, and as some little time would elapse before a new boiler could be obtained it was determined to overhaul thoroughly the whole of the machinery, boilers, &c. This was in the month of April. The results of the examination of the engines showed them to be in a far worse state than was expected. The engines it appears had been working for about six years without ever being thoroughly overhauled or refitted. All was again in working order by the 24th July or in about 3 months, when further defects were discovered in what is called "the new set" of pumps, and the clack door fifty feet below water level was found to be leaking. Divers were sent for from Bombay, and two Europeans and two Natives were sent up. One European prepared to descend, but before he had gone down many feet he turned over and had to be hauled out. A native of the Punjab then descended and succeeded in stopping the leak; another time this man succeeded in taking off the clack door and bringing up the clack valve from a depth of upwards of forty feet of water. It was then discovered that a piece of the brass lining of the working barrel of one of the pumps, which was known to have fallen some time before, was lodged in the clack. This was late in September, and the pump, as the working barrel could not be renewed till the water was out, was useless. However, the water was out on 29th September, and the working of the mines commenced again on the 4th October. From that time to the end of the year upwards of 21,000 tons of coal were raised. Everything is reported to have worked most successfully ever since, and the machinery is now in an efficient state; and it is to be hoped that as a more efficient staff is now engaged to look after the machinery it will not again be allowed to deteriorate. Advantage was also taken of the stoppage to add twenty feet to the height of the chimney, which has proved of considerable benefit.

152. Whilst the above work was going on in July, and all hands were fully employed, unfortunately the secondary shaft of No. 3 Pit pumping engine broke, and the work at this pit was also stopped. Work was however resumed as soon as possible, and the pit was sunk and connected with the main works by December. No. 4 Pit, which has no pumps, as it was arranged that it should be drained into the original workings, was also flooded when the main works were stopped; but as soon as circumstances permitted, a drift was run under it, and a bore hole put down which effectually drained it. The pit was fully sunk in February. About 50 tons a day are now being raised from it.

153. The engines and pumps from Attock, as before observed, were transferred to the Warora Colliery. Considerable doubt was raised as to the necessity for such engines, but having been on the hands of Government so long, and no other chances of using them being foreseen, it was determined to utilize them; and after full consideration it was decided to put them down in No. 3 Pit, which will be the main pumping pit.

154. This pit will, it has been shown, drain some 190 acres, containing about 2,313,000 tons of good workable coal, of which, at a low calculation, 1,600,000 tons can be got out. Supposing the demand rises to 10,000 tons monthly or 120,000 tons annually, this coal will last some twelve or thirteen years. In this area Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 pits are already sunk. No. 3 will not be available for drawing coal, but No. 1 will be utilized for raising coal from the galleries &c., in connection with it. The haulage to No. 1 from the main workings is now becoming very heavy and it was for this reason that No. 4 Pit was sunk. It has now been determined to sink another pit No. 5, which will also be drained by No. 3, and will only be used for raising coal. Sanction was granted during the year to make an experiment in using ponies for haulage, but they had not been tried long enough to admit of any conclusions being arrived at as to their use. These arrangements when completed will admit of from 400 to 500 tons of coal being raised daily. The pumping arrangement now being carried out will, it is understood, remove all chance of stoppage or break-down.

155. There remains now only to notice the actual working of the Railway. The receipts from passengers show a slight increase over those in the previous year, or Rs. 507; but this was due only to the last quarter, when the rate for 4th class passengers was reduced from 2½ pies to 2 pies per mile under Government of India Circular No. XIII., dated 1st July 1880, and two mixed trains were run daily, which enables many passengers to leave their homes and return on the same day. Market or Bazaar return tickets were also issued at 1½ pies per mile. The results showed receipts amounting to Rs. 8,398, against Rs. 6,249 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year, and it is understood that since the 1st of April the passenger traffic has still further develop-

ed. The receipts from goods was Rs. 14,478 less than in previous year, but this was due to the smaller receipts from coal. The receipts from the Colliery were Rs. 13,960 less than in previous year, due to the closing of the mines. Only 25,696 tons were raised against 32,099 tons in 1879-80. The results were 19,370 tons large coal, and 6,326 tons small, the latter being 24·61 per cent of the whole. A smaller quantity of coal was raised after the mines were again open in October than was hoped, owing to the coal in No. 2 seam worked in connection with No. 1 Pit running out to the rise, and additional faces, which had been calculated on, not being available in No. 4 Pit. It was, however, arranged with a view to making up for the loss of the face workings to the rise, that some of the pillars should be taken out. This, however, was not carried out to the extent anticipated, and the supply was consequently limited.

156. The Railway works, it is reported, were all maintained in good order.

Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.

157. The following is a general summary of the progress on the works of this line at the commencement of the year.

158. The line was open between Nagpur and Tumsar, 53 miles, for goods traffic only, the conveyance of passengers not being practicable for want of vehicles.

The line and station buildings, &c. were yet incomplete in details, and one bridge of 3 spans of 60 feet had still to be completed.

In the 2nd Division, extending from 51st to 94th mile, the works generally were half completed; and in the 3rd Division, or from 94th to 126th mile, about one-fourth was completed.

On the Wainganga bridge in the 2nd Division, the largest work on the line, one abutment was founded, and in two piers the masonry was brought up to near bed level.

On the tunnel only 39 feet of headway were driven.

159. A grant of 20 lakhs was made by the Government of India for expenditure during 1880-81.

Of this sum, Rs. 1,48,300 had to be set aside, as the previous year's grant had been exceeded by that amount.

The balance available was allotted with a view to opening up portions of the line as soon as possible.

The total expenditure on final heads during the year amounted to Rs. 26,28,486.

The total expenditure on final heads to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 54,39,860, and the debit to Suspense Account stood at Rs. 4,25,615, this head having been reduced during the year by Rs. 5,84,459.

160. The following Statement shows the grants and outlay incurred in connection with the line up to the 31st March last:—

Main heads of expenditure.	Official year 1880-81. Budget Estimate.	Regular Estimate.	Outlay.	Deduct receipts on Capital Account.	Net expenditure.	Net expenditure to end of previous year.	Net expenditure to end of 1880-81.	Sanctioned Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Preliminary expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,13,216	2,13,216	2,13,200
Land ...	10,000	5,000	177	5	172	9,029	9,201	35,700
Construction of Line ...	9,51,000	8,59,900	10,00,103	1,503	9,98,600	9,09,085	19,07,685	28,80,100
Ballast and Permanent Way ...	5,10,000	5,00,000	3,91,517	...	3,91,517	9,84,285	13,75,802	20,46,200
Stations and buildings...	2,00,000	3,15,750	2,76,387	237	2,76,150	2,77,789	5,53,939	9,99,500
Total Construction Accounts ...	16,71,000	16,80,650	16,68,184	1,745	16,66,439	23,93,404	40,59,843	61,74,700
Plant ...	1,16,000	88,950	99,802	37	99,765	96,866	1,96,631	3,79,700
Rolling stock ...	2,92,000	5,81,500	6,73,408	12	6,73,396	34,971	7,08,367	9,80,000
Establishment ...	1,80,000	1,83,900	1,88,990	104	1,88,886	2,86,133	4,75,019	6,00,200
Total expenditure on Final Heads ...	22,59,000	25,35,000	26,30,384	1,898	26,28,486	28,11,374	54,39,860	81,34,600
Suspense accounts ...	—89,000	—5,30,000	—5,84,459	...	—5,84,459	10,10,074	4,25,615	...
Grand Total Expenditure ...	21,70,000	20,05,000	20,45,925	1,898	20,44,027	38,21,448	58,65,475	81,34,600
Deduct—Debits to the Indian Books by credit to "Expenditure in England for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England"	5,70,000	2,32,000	2,30,053	...	2,30,053	11,44,392	13,74,445	...
Net Indian outlay ...	16,00,000	17,73,000	18,15,872	1,898	18,13,974	26,77,056	44,91,030	...

Distribution of Outlay by funds to which chargeable.

	Productive Public Works outlay.		Ordinary outlay.		Grand Total.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
During the year	18,13,974	...	...	...	18,13,974
To close of year	44,02,970	...	88,060	...	44,91,030

161. There was a total excess expenditure during the year on final heads over Regular Estimate of Rs. 93,486. Of this sum Rs. 54,459 were met by a larger decrease under Suspense than was anticipated, leaving only an excess of Rs. 40,974 over the Indian grant.

162. During the year, or in August 1880, a revised abstract estimate was sanctioned for the line by the Government of India, amounting to Rs. 81,34,600. This included the Tumsar branch and the full cost of the line as under construction, viz. 129 miles. This sum included but Rs. 8,000 per mile for Rolling stock, which it is feared will prove insufficient.

The following is a general summary of the progress of the works during the year.

Land.

163. A very small amount was paid on this account. The taking up of the land required is entirely in the hands of the Civil authorities and payments are made only on their application.

Construction of Line.

164. *Earthwork.*— In the 1st Division 18½ lakhs cubic feet were carried out in filling up Sur bridge embankments, making up settlements in line, and widening out to full width, and all work was completed.

In the 2nd Division close on 100 lakhs cubic feet were executed; the only work remaining to be done being filling in behind some of the larger bridges.

In the 3rd Division 150 lakhs cubic feet were carried out, making a total of 286 lakhs cubic feet completed against 347 allowed in estimates. Altogether, on the whole line, 268½ lakhs cubic feet of earthwork were carried out during the year.

165. *Bridge-work.*—In the 1st Division the Sur bridge, 5-60 feet spans, was completed and opened for traffic by the middle of August, and the Thamaswarra bridge 3-20′ spans in the 52nd mile on main line, beyond the Tumsar junction, was completed by the end of September. This gave free rail communication up to the Wainganga bridge.

Other bridges were also finished off in details.

In the 2nd Division at the Wainganga bridge 9-150′ spans, the Executive Engineer reports as follows :—

"In November preparations for recommencing work were made and pumping was commenced at coffer dams Nos. 4 and 5, towards the end of the month. In December a temporary bridge over the Wainganga river at Dhimurwarra on the branch line to Koka quarries was completed, and the quarry line, 7 miles in length, was put in order and made ready for stone traffic. Stone trains commenced running in January 1881 and masonry work at the bridge was recommenced at the west abutment, and towards the end of the month, at Nos. 1, 2 and 3 piers. Work then continued uninterruptedly until the end of the

year under report, when the state of the bridge works was as follows :—

West abutment—	masonry	15	feet above	low water level.
No. 1 Pier	do.	16	do.	do.
No. 2 Pier	do.	11	do.	do.
No. 3 Pier	do.	13	do.	do.

"At No. 4 Pier, coffer dam work was partially suspended owing to unexpected difficulties encountered at No. 5, which necessitated the employment of nearly all the pumping plant.

"At No. 5 Pier, heavy showers of rain in March seriously hampered the work in addition to other difficulties, the water in the river being kept up to a level of from 2 to 3 feet above its ordinary hot weather flow. The wet excavation was carried down to within a few feet of the rock, but the inflow of water was so great that it was not until the month of May 1881 that it was finally got under control, and the bottom rock laid bare when the masonry to river bed level was laid.

"At Nos. 6 and 7 Pier foundations, all main piles for the coffer dams were driven.

"At No. 8 Pier, the wet excavation was taken down about 10 feet below water level and masonry was about to be commenced.

"At the east abutment, the wet excavation was nearly completed, but masonry was not commenced."

The progress, on the whole, considering the difficulties that were met with in the founds of Nos. 4 and 5 Piers, may be said to be satisfactory.

The heavy influx of water in these pier foundations is said to have been due to the diversion erected below the bridge obstructing the underflow of the river. However before the rains of 1881, some seven feet of masonry were laid in No. 4 pier, and No. 5 was close up to bed level. No. 8 was four feet above bed level and the east abutment within one foot. Should no unforeseen adverse circumstances occur, it is believed that this bridge can be completed before the rains of 1882; as it is hoped that the West abutment and No. 1 pier may be ready to enable the raising of the first span of the iron girders being commenced as soon as work can be restarted.

The Oghur Bridge 2-60' spans was completed and passed for traffic in February last.

Futtaipur Nulla Bridge 1-40' span was also completed.

Panolee Bridge 2-60' spans.—Both abutments were founded and the masonry of west abutment was brought up to bed level.

The girders were finally put up by the end of June.

Addasee Bridge 1-40' span was completed up to girder bed level.

The Baseepur and Jaoree bridges, each of one span of 40', and the Moomritaka bridge of two spans of 40' were founded and are now ready for girders.

Of the minor bridges, all in the Division were practically completed with the exception of fixing the girders on some between the 82nd and 94th miles.

166. In the 3rd Division the Bhamni bridge 1-40' span was nearly completed up to girder bed level.

In this and other bridges the erection of the girders was delayed until they could be carried forward by rail.

Baghnadi Bridge 7-60' spans.—Fair progress was made on this, but difficulty was experienced by the Executive Engineer in obtaining labour to work the quarries. At the end of the year the state of the work was as follows :—

West abutment founds excavated, and concrete commenced. In Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 piers the masonry was up to river bed level. In No. 5 pier founds were excavated. No. 6 pier was not commenced. The east abutment founds were nearly out and half the concrete laid. Good progress was made before the rains set in, and it is hoped that the bridge will be completed early next season. A great deal of work was also done during the year in clearing the river bed so as to facilitate the discharge. The bed of the river at site is all rocky, and the foundations were laid without any great difficulties.

Hulbitola Bridge 1-20' span was completed all but rivetting up some cross girders.

Dhunsooa Bridge 1-20' arch was nearly completed.

Palikussa Bridge 1-30' arch.—The progress on this work was not satisfactory, but both abutments were carried up to springing. The arch has since been turned.

Nayatolah Bridge 3-30' arched.—The progress on this bridge was also unsatisfactory, owing principally to the failure of the contractor to push on the works. It is hoped that the work will be completed by the end of the rains. It is only two miles from the tunnel and therefore the delay will not affect the final opening of the line, but it is very desirable to have it completed so as to carry materials by train up to the tunnel, or near 110th mile, as soon as the Baghnadi bridge is completed.

Bunjara Bridge 1-40' girder.—The abutments of this bridge were raised about 2 feet above river bed level. It has since been completed.

Toormoori Bridge 1-60'.—On this work also the contractor made slow progress, but by the end of the year one abutment was within 5 feet of girder bed level and the other just above river bed level. The bridge will be completed as soon as required.

Burmara Bridge 1-20'.—One abutment was founded with concrete. It has since been completed.

Dhardara Bridge 2-40'.—The foundations were commenced in March but were all laid before the rains.

Dongargarh Bridge 1-40'.—Was not commenced, but the work has since 1st April been put in hand and the founds laid complete.

Of the minor bridges in this Division at the close of the year, 31 were completed, 40 well advanced, and 16 not commenced. All will be completed before the next working season.

167, All the major bridges on the line have been mentioned above.

Delay occurred in the 3rd Division in pushing on works owing to restriction of funds, which was only relaxed towards the end of the year, but it is believed that at the present date the masonry of all bridges on the whole line of Railway is practically completed with the exception of the following :—

Waingaṅga, Baghnadi, Nayatolah, Dhardara and Dongargarh, and these are all well advanced.

168. *Tunnels, Durrakussa.*—Great difficulty has been experienced in carrying on this work, owing to the extreme hardness and peculiar nature of the rock, which is full of fissures greatly mitigating the effects of the blasts.

In April a shaft 59½ feet deep, 250 feet from the west end was sunk, hoping to find softer rock in the centre of the hill, but such has not been the case. Two more faces were opened by this shaft, but the progress therein was very slow. Again in December last another shaft 52 feet deep, 270 feet from west end, was sunk, with the same results.

The total length of tunnel is 750 feet. Up to the end of the year only 278 feet 10 inches of heading were driven, of which 239 feet 10 inches were driven during the year, besides sinking the two shafts.

There are now six faces open, but of these only two were open during the whole of the year and two more only for about four months.

Every effort was made to induce the Railway Companies to carry dynamite for the work, but without success. Some has now been obtained by road, and it is hoped that the progress will in future be more satisfactory.

The progress for the quarter ending 30th June was 108 feet, or on an average 1 foot 2 inches per diem, but the dynamite was only in use for a few days. On 1st July the total length of heading out was 386 feet, leaving 364 yet to be driven. This with dynamite may it is hoped be out by the end of January next.

One accident occurred, when a muccadum in tamping a hole was blown up and received injuries from which he eventually died.

169. *Level crossings.*—In the 1st Division twenty-five have been provided, being at the rate of about one for every two miles. Gates have been erected both in this and other Divisions for all crossings in connection with fencing, but at other crossings posts and chains only have been provided.

In the 2nd Division thirty-two have been sanctioned, but little has been done as yet except in making up the crossings. The lodges in connection with station gates have been built, but others were only just commenced.

For the 3rd Division twenty have been sanctioned, but no money was available even to make a commencement.

170. *Fencing.*—At first it was intended to fence the line only in connection with stations or in the neighbourhood of large towns, but

during the year as the passenger traffic developed to such a large extent between Nagpur and Kamptee it became almost imperative, for the safety of the public, to fence the whole length, which was done, and the speed of trains was then increased to 20 miles an hour. Beyond this the fencing was completed at all stations opened for traffic, materials were ready for Gondia station, but further on nothing was done.

The fencing adopted, with the exception of that at Kamptee, for which some surplus fencing from the Wardha Coal State Railway was utilized, is according to type drawing No. G. C. 20A. It has not proved satisfactory.

Ballast and permanent way.

171. *Ballast.*—Ballasting was completed in the 1st Division, and from the 1st April last the maintenance of the line up to Tumsar was transferred to Revenue.

In the 2nd Division the collection of two-thirds of the full amount of ballast required was practically completed, but no stone ballast had been laid on the banks, pending settlement.

In the 3rd Division about two-thirds the full amount of metal required was collected, and had been laid down generally in cuttings, but on all banks gravel or moorum only has been laid pending final settlement.

172. *Permanent Way.*—This was completely laid in the 1st Division except at the Nagpur Terminus, where lines are laid in only according to traffic requirements. Some few additions may hereafter be required at some of the smaller stations.

On account of the great passenger traffic in connection with Kamptee to facilitate the running of trains, a triangle was laid down at the station, at the same time that the fencing between Nagpur and Kamptee was put up.

The rails supplied for the first 100 miles have not proved satisfactory, a great number splitting longitudinally, in some cases the full length of rail. Some are reported to have split before traffic ran over them, attributed to variations of temperature by day and night, showing their very inferior quality.

In the 2nd Division the laying of the Permanent Way was greatly delayed by the want of sleepers, the Central Provinces Forest Department having failed to keep their engagements. The work was commenced during the rains of 1880, and was carried forward to mile 64 by lorries, the rails being laid with only 3 or 4 sleepers each. By the end of the year this portion was fully sleepered, and rails were laid on to the 79th mile. Material trains were used between the 64th and 79th miles for carrying forward the rails &c. The line is now laid up to 92nd mile.

A temporary diversion 7,300 feet long across the Wainganga river was commenced in December, and the rails were linked in with main line early in January 1881.

In the 3rd Division 10 miles of rails &c. were sent forward to complete the road from Baghnadi bridge to Salikussa, near the stone quarries for the Baghnadi bridge. For this portion sleepers were obtained from local suppliers, all of Eyne wood.

This portion of line was all linked in by the end of the year, making a total length of line laid on the whole railway of about 88 miles.

Throughout, since the commencement of work on the Railway, the supply of sleepers has been a constant drawback. The Forest Department originally undertook to supply the full number, but failing to supply as required, it was found necessary to get them where they were most easily obtainable according to the exigencies of demand.

Upwards of 50,000 half-round creosoted Pine sleepers were obtained through the State Railway Store Department at Bombay. Local contractors supplied in each division, and consequently a great variety of sleepers exists on the line, but all of timber believed to be of good quality.

Those supplied by the Forest Department are principally Teak and Saj, but a few of Eyne and Bijasal or Rohun have been supplied. The quality of those furnished by that department is reported to be very good.

173. *Stations and Offices.*—The arrangements at the Nagpur Terminus in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Station were sufficiently completed to enable the traffic to make use of the station in December. The new iron overbridge on the main road connecting Sitabaldi with the City of Nagpur and also with the G. I. P. Railway Station, was completed in September. The signals were all arranged in communication with the Consulting Engineer and the G. I. P. Railway authorities, who have the working of the Station. Certain modifications suggested by the Government of India were carried out as far as possible.

Stations and buildings.

The Engine Running Shed was completed and in use by the close of the year. It has since been found necessary to lengthen this shed on account of the length of the new F. class Engines being greater than that of the old F.s, for which apparently the sheds were designed.

The local goods shed and platform &c. were well advanced. A carriage shed and coal shed have yet to be provided when funds are available.

At Kamptee everything was completed, but for the convenience of the passenger traffic, some additional waiting sheds may hereafter be required. A small room was added to the east end of the station building to provide a Station Master's office, and a portion of the goods shed was enclosed for a goods office.

The necessary accommodation at Tharsa was completed. A site has been arranged for a goods shed, but it will not be built until the traffic shows the necessity for one.

The Bhandara station was also completed, and the same remarks apply regarding the goods shed.

At the Dowhali station (junction for Tumsar,) arrangements were completed for working the traffic, but as little or no traffic is expected in connection with it (passengers and goods coming from Tumsar), no platforms have been built, and no permanent station building. It was thought desirable to wait and see what will be actually necessary.

At Tumsar also, pending the results of opening up to Dongargaon on the grain trade at this station, it has not been considered desirable to construct any permanent works. A large goods shed has been erected (capable of being removed if necessary), a portion of which has been enclosed for all the necessary offices; a triangle is laid down for turning engines, and temporary watering arrangements exist. These with a few porters' huts are all that have been provided.

At Tirora everything is complete except a goods shed, which will only be erected if found necessary.

The same remarks apply to Gondia, only for want of funds a temporary station house was provided in lieu of a permanent one.

At Amgaon every thing has been sanctioned and is in progress except the goods shed. This will be built when shown to be required.

174. In addition to the above mentioned stations, it was found necessary during the year to add two crossing stations to facilitate the traffic, viz. one at Salwa between Kamptee and Tharsa, the other at Khat between Tharsa and Bhandara. These have been constructed with nothing but the necessary station machinery—a small station building and an ash pit.

Between Bhandara and Dowhali is the junction to Koka quarries; this has been used as a crossing station. Whether it will be kept up permanently or not has yet to be decided. The distance between Bhandara and Dowhali is only 12 miles.

Arrangements have been made by adjusting gradients &c. so that, if found necessary, crossing stations can be laid in between Tirora and Gondia and Gondia and Amgaon.

A small temporary station was also established at the Wainganga bridge, which was necessary for the working of the line across the diversion and also for the works at the bridge.

175. It was at first proposed to make Amgaon at 94th mile from Nagpur and about half way between Nagpur and Raipur, an engine changing station; but on receiving advice derived from practical experience on the Rajputana line, and on Government of India finally approving of extensions on to Bilaspur, it has been determined to make Dongargarh at 126th mile, the first changing station. The next will be at Bilaspur, about 130 miles further on.

These distances may perhaps be considered long, but no difficulty is anticipated in working the traffic, and the change will undoubtedly lead to economy in working. Amgaon will be provided with examining pits and also be a refreshment station.

176. The property at Nagpur previously known as "Nagloo's Hotel" and mentioned in last year's report as having been purchased for Rs. 10,500, has been modified and enlarged to adapt it for offices for the Manager and other officers connected with the open line. At the end of the year the roof of the upper storey only remained incomplete; and the whole building might have been ready for occupation by the Railway Offices before the rains. It was, however, temporarily handed over to the Census Superintendent for the use of his establishment on his representing that no other suitable accommodation was available at Nagpur and on his arranging to provide temporarily for the Railway Offices elsewhere. It will be again handed over to the Railway in October next on the completion of the Census operations.

177. *Workshops Store Buildings.*—The main buildings for this Division, viz.

the Erecting shop,
" Carriage "
" Boiler "
" Store

were nearly completed in the year under report, the iron work for the roof of the Boiler shop being the only one to which any great amount of work remained to be done.

An enclosure wall to the workshops and also a comprehensive drainage scheme, were nearly completed during the year.

178. *Staff Quarters.*—Two blocks of quarters at Nagpur for Europeans were completed and handed over to the Manager. Some huts near the Engine Running Shed erected for construction purposes were also modified and utilized for Native firemen, cleaners, &c.,

At Kamptee, the Station Master's quarters were completed, and the necessary Porters' quarters were provided. The tank houses at this and other stations were provided with doors and windows and utilized for housing pumpers, &c.

At Salwa, Tharsa, Khat, and Bhandara, quarters for the Station Masters have been provided in the station buildings. These are so arranged that in the event of extra station accommodation proving necessary, separate Station Master's quarters can be erected, and those now used given up. At Dowhali and the Waingunga stations small temporary quarters were provided. The necessary Porters' and Pointsmen's huts were provided at every station.

Permanent Way Inspectors' quarters were completed at Tharsa and Dowhali.

The quarters taken over from the Provincial Public Works Department near the Kanhan bridge not proving necessary have been given up.

In the 2nd Division, Station Masters' quarters have been provided in the Station offices at Tirora and Gondia. At Amgaon temporary quarters only have been provided.

Quarters for Porters and Pointsmen have been provided at all the stations, and for a Carriage Inspector at Amgaon.

Quarters for Permanent Way Inspectors were erected at Tirora and Amgaon.

In the 3rd Division, with the exception of one set of Permanent Way Inspector's quarters, no staff quarters were commenced.

At Salikussa, Durrakussa and Boretalao, Station Masters' quarters will be provided in the Station Offices.

At Dongargarh, the changing station, special quarters will be provided for the Station Master. Here also many other quarters, *viz.* for Running shed Foreman, Running rooms for Drivers and Guards, Carriage Examiners, Clerks, &c., &c. will be required.

Quarters for Permanent Way Inspectors were commenced at Boretalao, but the progress was unsatisfactory.

179. *Station Machinery.*—In the 1st Division all necessary machinery was supplied sufficient for traffic puposes, but several requirements have yet to be added. A carriage examining pit is now under construction at Nagpur, and a carriage weigh bridge has been sanctioned since the end of the year.

The engine turn table, tank house and steam pump at Nagpur were completed.

During the year an estimate was sanctioned for supplying the workshops with water, consisting of a tank house, engine house, the necessary pipes for distribution and stand pipes, &c., &c. Estimates were also sanctioned for erecting and fixing one 45-feet Engine Turn table, two 16 feet mixed gauge Turn Tables for vehicles and also twelve metre gauge Turn tables of 12 feet for vehicles.

At Kamptee it was found necessary to erect a second water column, and the work is now completed. Second water columns will, it is believed, also hereafter be found necessary at Bhandara and Tirora.

At Amgaon and all other stations beyond, yet unopened, the station machinery, including ash pits, watering arrangements, signals, &c., were in hand or under provision.

180. The above remarks apply to the construction of the line. It is proposed to re-open the diversion over the Wainganga bridge as soon as circumstances will permit or probably by 1st November. The bridge over this river, as before observed, will probably be opened before the monsoon of 1882.

The next obstruction is the bridge over the Baghnadi, which should be opened by January. The tunnel should be opened by March, or possibly by the end of January, and as far as can be seen the line may be opened to Dongargarh in April. If not it will solely be due to want of funds.

181. *Engineering.*—The principal expenditure under this head was on account of portable engines and pumps required for the Wainganga bridge. Several new engines and pumps had to be procured on indent towards the end of the year to secure the laying of the founds of Nos. 4

Plant.

and 5 piers, as, if these had not been put in, the opening of the bridge would probably have been delayed till 1883.

182. *Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon.*—Considerable expenditure was also incurred on locomotive and carriage and wagon machinery for the workshops.

The tools and plant from the Kanhan shops, Kamptee, were removed to Nagpur, and some of them fixed in place. All of them were got to work, but only those in the Carriage shop were permanently founded, as until the dimensions of the machine tools indented for from home were known it was not possible to arrange them to best advantage.

183. *Station and office furniture.*—The expenditure on account of station furniture was of no great amount. All stations up to Gondia were furnished.

Rolling stock.

184. Under Rolling stock, in addition to that made up in previous year, the following were fitted up:—

New.F. class engines...	10
Short covered wagons...	174
Low sided wagons	148*
Carriage truck	1
Horse wagon	1
4th Class carriages, temporary.	6
Do. do. ordinary	8
2nd Class do. temporary	4
1st Class do. do.	2
Powder van	1
Fuel trucks	2
Platform wagons	3
Timber trucks	2

The complete stock for work now on hand is as follows:—

B. Class Engines	2
F. Class do.	10
1st Class temporary carriages	2
2nd do. Do. do.	4
4th do. Do. do.	6
4th do. ordinary do.	8
Brake vans	18
Inspection van	1
Short covered goods wagons	189
Low sided wagons (iron under frame) ...	87

*85 iron under frame,
63 wooden do.

Low sided wagons (wooden under frame)			...	63
Powder van	...	...	...	1
Carriage truck	...	...	...	1
Timber do.	...	...	...	8
Horse wagon	...	...	...	1
Fuel trucks	...	...	...	2
Platform wagons	...	...	...	3

Establishment.

185. The charges during the year amounted to about 10·41 per cent on the net Indian outlay, the percentage on whole expenditure up to date being about 10·6 per cent.

The works have it is believed been carried out substantially and efficiently and with due regard to economy.

186. The total charges for interest to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 3,91,510, and the receipts from revenue to Rs. 1,59,044.

187. The Stores Division was worked satisfactorily. At the commencement of the year the debits amounted to Rs. 6,17,198, and at the end to Rs. 2,84,330. During the year the debits and credits amounted to Rs. 8,59,755 and Rs. 11,92,623 respectively.

WORKING OF THE NAGPUR AND CHHATTISGARH STATE RAILWAY.

188. The first 53 miles of this line were opened for goods traffic only on the 6th April between Nagpur and Tumsar.

The traffic was not large. This was possibly influenced by the line not being open for passenger traffic. The advantages to construction were however considerable.

When the rains set in, the line being new, and principally running through black cotton soil country, the banks sunk considerably, stopping traffic for a time; and this with the non-supply of Warora coal or cheap fuel, necessitated virtually the temporary closing of the line; but the temporary opening is believed to have influenced the traffic of this season, which has been considerable. The merchants, no doubt feeling certain of the line being available, made their arrangements accordingly.

The tariff of rates adopted at first was that prevailing on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, but modifications were made at times as found necessary.

In July the portion of line between Nagpur and Kamptee was passed for passenger traffic, temporary carriages being made up from the 14 feet covered goods wagons.

The passenger mileage rates were at first fixed at 18 pies for 1st class, 9 pies for 2nd, and 2½ pies for 4th, but under Government of

India Circular No. XIII, Railway, dated 1st July 1880, the latter two were modified as follows:—

2nd Class ... ... 8 pies per mile.
4th „ ... ... 2 „ per mile.

No 3rd class carriages were provided.

The passenger traffic developed so largely between Nagpur and Kamptee that additional temporary arrangements for vehicles had soon to be made.

The line was further opened for passengers to Tumsar in November, and a diversion with temporary bridge across the Wainganga having been completed, it was opened for general traffic to Tirora in February and again on to Amgaon, 81st mile, in April 1881, the construction of the line having been commenced in July 1878.

189. The following Statement shows the results of the working of the line or a net profit of Rs. 40,035, which, considering the numerous drawbacks that existed, may be considered as satisfactory.

It is understood that the results of the working of half year up to 30th June will be close on 4 per cent on Capital sunk on open portion.

Heads.	Budget estimate 1880-81.	Regular budget estimate 1880 81.	Actuals 1880 81.
I. RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching Traffic ...	No details.	22,830	38,753
Goods do. ...		1,20,780	1,23,060
Electric Telegraph ...		230	409
Sundries		160	228
Total Earnings ...	1,00,000	1,44,000	1,62,450
II. EXPENDITURE.			
Maintenance ...	No details.	...	...
Locomotive expenses ...		44,000	50,228
Carriage and Wagon expenses ...		10,000	13,739
Traffic		30,000	31,993
General charges		18,500	26,044
Special miscellaneous expenditure		500	411
Total Working expenses ...	1,00,000	1,03,000	1,22,415
III. Net results	...	41,000	40,035

190. The traffic developed very considerably during the last 3 months.

The merchants at Tumsar having had a short experience of the benefits of the Railway towards the end of the season of 1879-80 collected their consignments at Tumsar, and the Railway carried a very large quantity of grain from that station.

191. As it was found that with the G. I. P. Railway rates for carriage of grain, carts could compete with the Railway between Kamptee and Nagpur, a very considerable reduction therein was found necessary, and rates of 6 pies per maund per mile including terminals for through traffic and 7 pies for local traffic were fixed on. This led to a very considerable increase of traffic, and the result has been that the cart traffic on the road between the two stations has nearly ceased. Special reductions were also found necessary on account of hides and salt, which also proved satisfactory.

192. The terminal on through-booking charged by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company objected to by this Administration on signing the Agreement for interchange of traffic, is yet in force, and no doubt unduly influences the receipts of the Government Railway. Final orders on this subject are yet awaited from the Government of India.

193. The expenditure or working charges were, no doubt, heavy in proportion to the receipts, but it must be remembered that the line was virtually closed for some months, though establishments had to be maintained, and the working expenses on first opening are invariably heavy compared with those on an established line. Maintenance was duly kept up at the cost of Capital, but on the 1st April 1881 the whole of the works up to Tumsar were handed over to the Manager of the line, and the 1st Division was abolished.

194. The whole of the rolling stock, engines and wagons were made up locally in the workshops of the line, and have answered very satisfactorily, no serious accident of any kind having occurred.

Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway Extension.

195. In January 1880 the Chief Engineer inspected the country between Dongargarh, the terminus of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway, and Raipur, with a view to extension.

He reported that the route was easy, and a line 62 miles in length would cost complete, including rolling stock, about Rs. 53,000 per mile.

196. The Chief Commissioner in forwarding this report to the Government of India urged that a portion of the proposed line 19 miles in length or up to Nandgaon, a large and important grain mart situated on the present Eastern road, and only 42 miles from Raipur, estimated to cost Rs. 8,70,000, might be commenced at once.

The Government of India, however, did not feel justified in according sanction to this without the approval of the Secretary of State.

197. In November orders were received to make the Survey for the extension of the Railway on to Bilaspur and submit plans and estimates for the same.

198. On further representation the Government of India sanctioned the preparation of the estimate for the extension to Nandgaon as a separate project, and finally on the Chief Commissioner's urgent personal representation when in Calcutta in March last, the Government of India were pleased to telegraph to the Secretary of State, and sanction was obtained to the same. The final estimates amounting to 9 lakhs for 19½ miles have since been submitted to the Government of India and sanctioned, and an additional grant of 2½ lakhs has been given for the current year to admit of work being commenced.

199. For the line from Nandgaon to Bilaspur a Survey party was organized in the month of November, and returned to Nagpur by the end of March with the surveys complete with a view to preparing the final plans and estimates during the hot season and rains.

The estimate for the portion to Raipur will it is hoped be submitted by August, but further information is yet wanted for the Raipur-Bilaspur section, which will necessitate the Survey parties again taking the field for a short time after the rains.

The whole line from Nandgaon to Bilaspur will, it is calculated from information gained, cost exclusive of rolling stock somewhat under Rs. 45,000 per mile.

200. The question of extension on from Bilaspur to join the Bengal system of Railways has also been taken up, and is now under consideration.

201. The following shows the expenditure incurred during the year on the surveys for the extension :—

Main heads of expenditure.	Official year 1880-81. Budget estimate.	Regular estmate.	Outlay.	Deduct receipts on Capital account.	Net expenditure.	Net expenditure to end of previous year.	Net expenditure to end of 1880-81.	Sanctioned estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Preliminary expenses ...	...	19,878	19,987	7	19,980	...	19,980	66,000
Total Expenditure on Final Heads...	...	19,878	19,987	7	19,980	...	19,980	66,000
Suspense Accounts.	...	122	177	....	177	...	177	...
Grand Total Expenditure ...	...	20,000	20,164	7	20,157	...	20,157	66,000
Deduct debits to the Indian Books by Credit to "Expediture to England, for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England" ...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net Indian Outlay.	...	20,000	20,164	7	20,157	...	20,157	66,000

Distribution of outlay by funds to which chargeable.

	Productive Public Works Outlay.		Ordinary Outlay.		Grand Total.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
During the year ...	...	...	...	20,157	20,157
To close of year ...	...	...	...	20,157	20,157

V.—Land Revenue and Finance.

1. An abstract of the accounts of the Province for the year 1880-81 as furnished by the Comptroller is given below:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance, 1st April 1880...	46,04,934	...
Imperial Civil, Revenue and Expenditure ...	67,21,018	20,39,010
Provincial Services, Revenue and Expenditure.	49,65,667	49,12,993
Local Revenue and Expenditure ...	5,53,123	5,38,129
Municipalities on Government books ...	7,06,626	7,18,139
Excluded Local Funds, Revenue and Expenditure	97,971	84,917
Debt Accounts, Miscellaneous Loans ...	89,536	1,000
Deposit Accounts	24,68,203	22,47,286
Local and Foreign Bills and Cash Remittances.	82,77,295	81,40,578
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	11,19,506	11,45,268
Cash Bill Remittances to and from other Governments	20,90,010	37,87,991
Public Works Department	16,21,660	36,70,126
Telegraph Department	33,359	87,203
Post Office Department	17,95,081	2,26,471
Guaranteed Railways Suspense Account, Department Public Works	2,14,177	66,985
Military Department	20,55,461	51,44,765
Cash balance on 31st March 1881...	...	46,02,766
Total ...	3,74,13,627	3,74,13,627

(A.)—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

1.—*Land Revenue.*

2. The total realizations under the head of Land Revenue for 1880-81 amounted to Rs. 60,92,920 as compared with Rs. 60,60,072 in the previous year.

The details of these realizations are given below:—

	1879-80. Rs.	1880-81. Rs.
Ordinary Revenue	60,28,462	60,72,953
Sale of Government Estates ...	28	0
Sale proceeds of waste lands ...	2,848	38
Miscellaneous	28,734	19,929
Total ...	60,60,072	60,92,920

The fluctuations require no special comment. According as realizations of the second instalment of Land Revenue due on the 15th April are brought to account before the end of March, so will the receipts shown under Ordinary Land Revenue vary.

Tributes.

3. The fixed demand under this head is Rs. 1,36,000, and including Rs. 8,627, the uncollected arrears of the year 1879-80, the collections in 1880-81 should have been Rs. 1,44,627. At the close of the year, however, Rs. 18,744 were still outstanding from four tributary States. A considerable portion of this balance is, however, nominal, as it is believed that two of the Feudatory States attached to the Sambalpur district have for some years been paying tribute slightly in excess of the due demand, and excess collections will be placed to their credit during this year.

Figures for the fiscal year ending 30th September 1880.

4. The figures in the preceding paragraphs give the realizations under Land Revenue and Tributes as shown in the financial accounts of the Province for the financial year ending with March 1881; they differ, however, from the figures given in the Land Revenue Report, which deals with the fiscal year ending with September 1880. The year's results as shown in that report are given below:—

Details.	Land Revenue on the Rent roll.	Land Revenue not on Rent roll.	Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demands	61,23,101	94,132	20,405	62,37,638
Collections	61,21,178	93,449	20,286	62,34,913
Remissions	1,055	...	...	1,055
Balance	868	683	119	1,670

The total demand shows an increase of Rs. 11,029 on the demand for the previous fiscal year. The main portion of the demand remains unchanged from year to year during the currency of a settlement, but new estates are brought on the rent-roll, when the conditions of cultivating leases entitling to settlement have been duly carried out. The chief fluctuations result from lapses of rent-free or quit-rent tenures, on which full revenue falls to be realized from progressive assessments on specially settled estates, from revisions of assessment on clearance leases, and realizations from squatters in Government wastes, and on land being taken up for public purposes. On the whole, there is a steady tendency to an increasing revenue demand as cultivation extends under clearance leases and as desultory patch cultivation in wild tracts is better supervised and assessed.

Balances.

5. The balances of Land Revenue on the rent-roll in train of liquidation amount to Rs. 886, due in the districts of Jubbulpore, Saugor and Chhindwara. In the main these are old balances, which it has been arranged to realize in instalments, and were not of a character admitting realization during the year.

Coercive processes.

6. Practically the whole Revenue demand was collected within the year, and the Divisional reports show that the collections were everywhere made with ease. The actual number of "dastaks," or reminders to pay, issued, increased from 2,533 to 2,716, but the relative difficulty of realizing the revenue in different districts cannot be gauged by the number of reminders which may have issued. The practice in some districts is for landholders to wait for the receipt of reminders before paying up their revenue instalments. In others, where the issue of reminders is left to subordinate revenue officials, these issue too much as a matter of form, and as a fact the procedure followed is largely influenced by the control exercised in the matter by district officers. The best test of the actual lightness of the Government demand, and the ease with which the revenue was collected, is found in the fact that severe coercive processes required to be so little resorted to. No defaulters were imprisoned, in only four districts were attached personal effects sold, in only one district were villages attached, and the 4 villages attached were clearance leases in which cultivation had been neglected, while no transfers of shares, farms of villages, or sales were necessary.

2.—*Canal Revenue.*

7. There are no canals in these Provinces and therefore no canal revenue.

3.—*Sources of Imperial Revenue other than Land.*

(1) Customs &c.

8. There is nothing to record under the head Customs and Salt. The revenue realized on imports into these Provinces is treated as a whole by the Government of India.

(2) Opium.

9. The credits under the head "Cost price of opium supplied to the Excise Department" for the past two years are as below :—

1879-80.	1880-81.
Rs. 1,79,107	Rs. 1,99,306

Receipts of the latter year thus exceed those of the former by Rs. 20,199. The policy of the Administration has been to induce all Feudatory Chiefs attached to the Province to draw the supply of opium required for their States from the Excise Department.

10. The total receipts under the head of Interest were Rs. 18,243 as compared with Rs. 22,217 last year. Of this sum Rs. 11,385 were realized as interest on the loan to the Nagpur Municipality, and Rs. 6,858 on loans to certain Rajas and on advances to cultivators. As there were no new loans made and as the principal sums due are gradually repaid, receipts on account of interest naturally diminish.

(3) Interest.

11. A sum of Rs. 2,667 was realized during the year under this head against Rs. 1,524 last year. This amount consists of contributions towards pension by officers lent to Foreign States, Municipalities and Courts of Wards.

(4) Superannuation.

12. The contribution required by the Government of India for 1880-81 as insurance against famine was Rs. 2,34,000, the additional rate on land levied under Act X. of 1878 being estimated to yield Rs. 1,27,000 and the proceeds of Pandhri taxation Rs. 1,07,000. In last year's report it was stated that the balance of additional rate due up to the end of 1879-80 amounted to Rs. 13,397, to which extent Pandhri contributed more than its share of the Imperial demand. In order to adjust this excess contribution the additional rate should have contributed in 1880-81 a sum of Rs. 1,40,397 and Pandhri Rs. 93,603. The realizations from additional rates amounted, however, to only Rs. 1,32,214, and the difference required, *viz.* Rs. 1,01,786, to make up the Rs. 2,34,000 fixed by the Government of India, was taken from Pandhri. The rate was moreover still Rs. 8,183 in arrears at the close of 1880-81.

(5) Assessed taxes.

13. The Miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 320 against Rs. 524 in 1879-80, and the details are thus given :—

(6) Miscellaneous.

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
Premium on bills	419	257
Unclaimed bills	105	63
Total ...	524	320

14. The charges against Imperial Revenues during 1880-81 fall under the heads of Refunds and Political agencies, and amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 13,717.

Imperial charges.

The details were :—		Rs.
Land revenue refunds ...	...	9,336
Forest „ ...	...	789
Miscellaneous „ ...	...	1
Total Refunds	...	10,126
Political Agencies	...	3,591
Total Imperial charges	...	13,717

B.—Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

1.—*Provincial Revenues.*

(1) Excise.

15. The Account department gives the total revenue under the head of Excise as Rs. 18,57,475 as compared with Rs. 16,66,965 in 1879-80, or an increase of Rs. 1,90,510.

The receipts are thus shown in detail :—

	1879-80. Rs.	1880-81. Rs.
License and distillery fees and duties on sale of liquor and drugs ...	12,54,298	14,63,907
Gain on sale of Excise opium ...	3,59,928	3,91,132
„ „ „ ganja ...	50,505	...
Fines, Confiscations and Miscellaneous	2,234	2,436
Total ...	16,66,965	18,57,457

The increase of revenue is common to all heads, but owing to change of system of vend, the revenue from ganja now finds place under the first head of income. Duty on the sale of ganja amounted in 1880-81 to Rs. 65,339.

Results shown by the Excise department.

16. The revenue returned by the Excise department was Rs. 18,67,295, shown as under :—

	Rs.
Duty realized on country spirit at sadr distilleries	2,45,621
„ „ „ contract stills	1,11,750
„ „ „ out-stills ...	2,71,087
License fees realized for sale of country spirit	4,34,335
„ „ „ English liquor	4,734
Price of ganja supplied	64,356
License fees from retail shops ...	28,495
On account of tari	49,608
License fees from retail opium shops ...	2,47,615
Price of opium supplied deducting cost price to Government	3,91,133
Fines, forfeitures and miscellaneous ...	18,561
Total ...	18,67,295

The discrepancy between the departmental figures of the Excise department and those given by the Comptroller is due partly to the fact that the former include as Excise income fines inflicted in cases against the Excise law, which the latter classifies under Law and Justice.

Expenditure.

17. The charges in 1880-81 as given by the Excise department amounted to Rs. 2,44,503, compared with Rs. 2,61,574 in 1879-80.

From a financial point of view these figures are satisfactory. Under all heads, except tari and miscellaneous, there have been larger receipts; while the charges have decreased, and the net receipts for 1880-81 stand at Rs. 18,18,514 against Rs. 16,11,962 in 1879-80.

Country spirit.

18. Taking the receipts *seriatim* the following observations suggest themselves. The principles regulating our Excise system remain the same, that is to say, central distilleries supply the more populous tracts; contract stills less populous areas; while in the wilder and sparsely peopled tracts out-stills are allowed, the right to open them being put up to auction. For the purposes of retail vend, circles of villages are formed, in which a certain number of shops is licensed, and the monopoly of vend in these circles is put up to auction. In addition, it is important to bear in mind that by the formation and multiplication of small out-still circles the auction purchaser acquires the monopoly both of manufacture and vend within his circle. "He can set up one "still at any village in the circle that he elects, while for retail sale he "may have more than one shop, the actual allowable number being "fixed by the Deputy Commissioner with reference to the distance of "individual villages from each other. If the circles are large, then the "monopoly of manufacture should be sold separately from the mono-"poly of vend. One still will yet supply the whole circle, the site of "the still being fixed at his option by the auction purchaser. The "tracts subordinate to the still will then be divided into small circles "of vend, each of which will be sold to the highest bidder on the con-"dition that the liquor retailed shall be obtained from the licensed still "and from no other source"—(para. 46, page 19 of Excise Manual). It is observed that central distilleries decreased from 53 to 44, contract stills from 139 to 102, while out-stills increased from 1,033 to 1,416. One central distillery was closed in each of the districts of Chanda, Bhandara, and Chhindwara, two were closed in Balaghat, and four in Seoni. In three of the districts named, contract stills were reduced, viz. in Balaghat and Seoni by six each, in Chhindwara by five. Further in each of the districts of Mandla, Nimar and Damoh one contract still was abolished, in Raipur two were abolished, while in Jubbulpore and Sambalpur nine were abolished. On the other hand, while in nine districts (Nagpur, Wardha, Mandla, Betul, Hoshangabad, Damoh, Saugor Raipur and Bilaspur) out-stills remained either the same in number or received but little increase, the increase to out-stills was large in Chanda, Nimar, Jubbulpore and Sambalpur, and larger still in Bhandara, Balaghat, Seoni, Chhindwara and Narsinghpur.

Variations in details of working have then been most marked in the districts of Bhandara, Balaghat, Seoni, Chhindwara, Narsinghpur, Jubbulpore and Sambalpur.

There were special local causes which led to an enhanced yield from country spirits in 7 districts, but the one general cause which was everywhere at work and contributed to a greater consumption of spirit and consequently large receipts, was the good harvest. The out-turn of most crops was good, prices were easy because the demand for export fell off, and the mowha crop itself yielded abundantly, in some districts selling at an average of 50 sers per rupee. People then had more money to spend, and the effect of prosperity on excise receipts is very marked.

Opium.

19. The same cause which led to an expansion of the revenue derived from country spirits made the opium revenue more productive. The people were in better circumstances and had more money to spend. Farmers and contractors knowing this offered larger sums for farms, and the Government profited both by an increased consumption of the drug and by the higher bids made for farms. The opium revenue stands at Rs.8,34,469 in 1880-81 against Rs. 7,59,456 in 1879-80, an increase of nearly 10 per cent. The districts in which the issues of Government opium increased considerably were Raipur, Sambalpur, Wardha and Balaghat. In Raipur the greater consumption is accounted for by the circumstance that temporary shops were sanctioned on village bazar days which attracted some custom. In Sambalpur the greater consumption was owing to demands by residents in Native States. It appears that there was keen competition for the monopolies of vend, and the monopolists then lowered their prices to attract consumers. In Wardha smuggling from Berar has in a great measure ceased, and the increased issues are ascribed to the decline of smuggling rather than to increased consumption on the part of the inhabitants. In Balaghat the increase is said to be due to the shops not falling into the hands of a monopolist but to many individuals.

The issue of opium in the Damoh district seems to call for attention. The amount issued from the Government stores was only 5 maunds 39 sers. No other district took so little opium, and as the people of the district are not, so far as the Chief Commissioner is aware, noted for abstinence from drugs, and as the number of opium shops open (29) is not remarkably small, the Chief Commissioner is inclined to think that smuggling must be rife. Some attention also appears to be required to the number of shops in different districts. If 107 shops suffice for the interior of the Nagpur district and 58 for Chanda, it is difficult to understand why as many as 235 are needed for Wardha. These large differences are, however, apparently due to many of the shops being merely of a temporary character.

Madak.

20. Regarding madak little need be said. In Jubbulpore, Seoni and Chhindwara the duty on this drug has been raised, in other districts the number of shops

has been cut down. These steps should, however, be adopted with caution, as any action taken to repress a really existing demand is in danger of fostering illicit manufacture and smuggling. The diverse circumstances of different districts require careful consideration, and discretion is called for not less than energy.

(1) Ganja.

21. Receipts from ganja and from licenses to sell ganja were Rs. 92,851 in 1880-81 against Rs. 89,937 in 1879-80. The actual consumption of ganja is shown to have increased by about 240 maunds and to have been 838 maunds. It therefore appears that consumption has increased without a corresponding rise in the receipts of Government. The truth is that we are still very much in the dark regarding the actual consumption of ganja. It appears that during 1880-81 there was a reduction in the rate of direct duty levied on ganja. In 1879-80 there were varying rates in districts, in 1880-81 these gave way to a fixed rate. Again the license fees declined, and the Chief Commissioner is inclined to think that the system of monthly licenses at fixed rates varying according to the size of the town or village and without limit as to the number of licenses existing in one place, is unsuitable. Experience has shown that a small monopoly is the most attractive form which a privilege can take, and it will be necessary that existing arrangements be revised wherever they have worked badly. To ensure fair returns to Government under licenses at fixed rates it is necessary for Government officers to know the approximate consumption of the several localities and to fix the rates proportionately. We have, however, no knowledge of the actual consumption nor do we even know whether the drug is more commonly consumed in the localities where it is produced than elsewhere. Until then more accurate information is obtained trust can be put in the auction system disclosing by the keenness of competition where consumption is great and where large profits are expected.

The facilities for illicit possession of ganja both by smuggling and by illicit home growth are very great, and it is known that a good deal of untaxed ganja remained at the beginning of 1880 in the hands of contractors. All therefore that the figures for the present year indicate is that the known consumption has increased in a greater ratio than the receipts of Government.

It cannot yet be said that in all districts Excise arrangements are so cast as to satisfy the legitimate requirements of the people and of the revenue, and though some of the modifications at work during the year may have to be revised, yet it may be said that arrangements are more than formerly in accord with the condition and wants of the people.

(2) Assessed taxes.

22. Two assessed taxes are levied in these Provinces,—Pandhri under Act XIV. of 1867; the additional rate on Land under Act X. of 1878.

The rates of Pandhri tax have been revised during the year, so as to equalize its pressure by affording relief to the poorer classes of tax-

payers. According to the scale in force last year, there were nine classes of tax-payers. The lowest class, No. 1, consisted of persons whose annual income exceeded Rs. 150, but was under Rs. 250, and was assessed in Rs. 2 per annum. Persons in classes 2 to 8 with incomes from Rs. 250 to Rs. 999 were assessed in sums ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 9. The rate in the highest class which included persons with incomes of Rs. 1,000 and upwards, was Rs. 2 per cent, subject to the maximum limit of Rs. 500. In October 1880 the Chief Commissioner with the sanction of the Government of India introduced a modified scale of Pandhri taxation, by which incomes below Rs. 250 per annum were altogether exempted, the taxation of incomes Rs. 250 to Rs. 750 per annum remained unaltered, that on incomes from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000 was slightly enhanced, and an uniform rate of Rs. 1½ per cent was fixed on incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000. Persons whose income exceeded Rs. 2,000 were assessed at 2 per cent, subject to the maximum taxation of Rs. 500. The revised rates conferred an appreciable relief on the poorer tax-payers, and equalized the incidence of taxation on income other than that derived from agriculture.

The Indian License Acts Amendment Act does not refer to the Pandhri tax levied in the Central Provinces, which occupies here the place of the License Tax in other parts of India, but the instructions and directions in respect to the License Acts contained in certain Notifications regulating the mode of levy of fees under the License Acts were *mutatis mutandis* declared applicable to Pandhri taxation.

Pandhri receipts.

23. The total Pandhri demand for the year 1880-81 was Rs. 2,53,634, of which Rs. 2,40,913 were collected, leaving a balance of the year's demand amounting to Rs. 12,721. Of this sum Rs. 1,644 were remitted and Rs. 62 were paid as commission on collection. Of the balance uncollected up to the end of the year, Rs. 5,702 are in train of liquidation, Rs. 330 are doubtful, Rs. 1,666 are nominal, and Rs. 3,379 are irrecoverable owing to the death, departure, or insolvency of the persons assessed.

Comptroller's figures.

24. The Pandhri collections for 1880-81 according to the figures of the Account department amounted to Rs. 2,54,559 or Rs. 54,166 less than last year. Of this a sum of Rs. 1,01,786 were taken as Imperial Revenue as explained in paragraph 12 above. The Account figures include excess collections on account of previous outstandings.

(3) Provincial rates.

25. Education and District Post cesses are now credited under Provincial Funds. The receipts for the past two years are thus compared:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
Educational cess	1,29,438	1,30,903
District Post cess	33,071	33,434
Total ...	1,62,509	1,64,337

The receipts closely follow the fixed demand. The additional rate on land yielded Rs. 1,32,214, which as above explained was treated as Imperial revenue.

(4.)—Stamps.

26. The following is the income derived from Stamps as shown in the returns submitted by the Comptroller:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of Court Fees Stamps ...	7,73,563	7,43,542
,, general ,, ...	4,07,667	3,74,752
,, plain paper ...	1,486	2,145
Duty on impounded documents ...	5,307	5,609
Fines and penalties ...	3,453	8,526
Miscellaneous	371	480
Total ...	11,91,847	11,35,054

The Comptroller thus shows a net decrease of Rs. 56,793.

The figures supplied by the Superintendent of Stamps are as follow:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	Difference between 1879-80 and 1880-81.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General stamps, gross receipts	4,22,728	3,93,898	—28,830
Court Fees, do. ...	7,76,094	7,46,613	—29,481
Total A. ...	11,98,822	11,40,511	—58,311
Charges.			
General stamps ...	17,820	16,403	—1,417
Court fee stamps ..	14,027	12,960	—1,067
Head office charges ...	9,663	10,137	+474
Total B. ...	41,510	39,500	—2,010
Net revenue (deducting B. from A.) ...	11,57,312	11,01,011	—56,301

The gross receipts from general stamps were Rs. 3,93,898 against Rs. 4,22,728 in 1879-80, and the gross income from Court fees was Rs. 7,46,613 against Rs. 7,76,094 last year. There has thus been a falling off amounting to Rs. 58,311 in the gross Stamp revenue, very evenly distributed under general stamps and Court fee labels. Deducting the gross yearly charges the net income from stamps is less by Rs. 56,301 than that of 1879-80.

The difference of Rs. 5,457 between the figures given as receipts by the Comptroller and the Superintendent of Stamps respectively is due to different classification of fines for breach of the Stamp Law amounting to Rs. 2,525 and to recoveries of Rs. 2,885 fees in pauper suits. Both these items are treated as income by the Stamp department. The charges as given by the Stamp department are shown above, the Comptroller's figures will be given under expenditure.

General Stamps.

27. The diminished sale of document stamps accounts for the falling off in receipts from general stamps. On the other hand, there were increased sales of one anna revenue or receipt stamps and of hundi stamps. Sales of document stamps fell off to the greatest extent in Hoshangabad and Nagpur, and to a considerable extent in Nimar, Narsinghpur, Jubbulpore and Saugor. On the other hand, increased sales are shown in Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat and Seoni and the three districts of the Chhattisgarh Division.

In the districts of the Nerbudda Valley the decline is attributed to the influence of good harvests and a brisk foreign demand for grain. In the Eastern districts this favourable combination is alleged to have existed in a less degree. The causes assigned by the Deputy Commissioner of Bhandara for the increase in his district are probably correct, for an increase in petty contracts reduced to writing would naturally result from the execution of works connected with the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway. The exceptionally increased sales in the Chanda district are attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to transactions connected with sowing operations; and the fact that sales were most between April and August, when sowing operations are done, gives colour to this opinion. The large number of applications for arms licenses is also credited with part of the increase.

Duties and penalties

28. The increased income from stamp duties and penalties levied under Sections 33, 34 and 37 of the Stamp Act is satisfactory as indicating that the Courts are watchful to detect evasions and breaches of the law, and that Collectors vigorously enforce the payment of penalties on impounded documents. It is not believed that intentional omission to stamp documents according to law is more common than formerly; indeed the diminished number of prosecutions and decreased receipts levied as fines in criminal cases would point to the opposite conclusion. The fact appears to be that, owing to the tendency of reducing year by year a larger number of contracts to writing, opportunities for mistaken application of the law become more numerous, and more instances come to light.

Prosecutions under the Stamp Law.

29. Prosecutions on account of the infringement of the Stamp Law are not altogether satisfactory. There were 129 cases in which 248 persons were involved, of whom 168 were convicted and 80 acquitted. The ratio of acquittals is high, and leaves the impression that prosecutions must have been needlessly ordered. This seems specially the case in the Saugor and Narsinghpur

districts. In the former of 57 persons prosecuted as many 34 were acquitted; in the latter 15 out of 35 persons were acquitted.

Sales of one anna revenue stamps have increased at Jubbulpore, Wardha, Hoshangabad and Nimar; decreased at Nagpur, Bhandara, and Saugor; while sales of hundi stamps have increased at Wardha, Nagpur and Hoshangabad. It is useless to attempt to account for local fluctuations in sales of these descriptions by assigning local causes in the face of facts which the past two years have brought to light. In reviewing last year's Stamp Report, the Chief Commissioner, in commenting on the increased sale of hundi stamps in Nimar, noticed that it was accounted for by the transmission of Rs. 826 worth of these stamps to Bombay, where the rates of discount on vend were lower than those allowed in the Central Provinces. It was also mentioned that further particulars on this point were desirable. In accounting for the increased sale of one anna revenue stamps in his district during the year under review, the Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, among other reasons assigns the following:—"the purchase that is "made of them for use on the lines on the Great Indian Peninsula "Railway for the sake of the high rate of discount which prevails in "the Central Provinces as compared with Bombay." Similarly in explaining the increased sale of hundi stamps, the Deputy Commissioner, Wardha, states that 87 per cent of the hundis purchased from the Wardha Treasury were bought by the agents of a Bombay firm for use outside the district.

An equalization of the rates of discount allowed by the various local Governments is thus shown to be necessary; the desirability of its consideration by the various local Governments was pointed out in Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce Resolution No. 1094, dated the 19th of March last, and the course enjoined by Government was already being followed in these Provinces, and correspondence on the subject has taken place with the Bombay Government. The Chief Commissioner trusts that an uniform scale of discount may be introduced before the close of the current year, as the subject is now under discussion with the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Court fees stamp.

30. The revenue from Court fees stamps has fallen from Rs. 7,73,269 to Rs. 7,43,546, and this notwithstanding that in 9 districts there has been an increase.

The Civil report for the calendar year 1880 shows that the number and value of Civil suits instituted during that and the preceding year were as under:—

	Number of suits.	Total value Rs.
1879 ...	87,680	58,19,515
1880 ...	91,067	58,05,563

It appears that though the number of Civil suits increased in 1880-81, the aggregate value of property involved was less than in the

preceding year, suits of the higher values declining, while the increase which occurred was in suits involving claims under Rs. 50. This fact is one of the causes of diminished sale of Court fees stamps.

The decreased charges for the year are principally due to fewer fees being refunded under Sections XIII., XIV., and XV. of the Court Fees Act. The net receipts amounted to Rs. 7,33,653.

(5) Minor departments.

31. The receipts given by the Account department under the head "Model Farm" and the remaining heads of the Minor departments for the past two years were :—

	1879-80. Rs.	1880-81. Rs.
Model Farm	2,451	2,152
Emigration fees	269	20
Miscellaneous	422	81
Total ...	3,142	2,253

The departmental accounts of the Model Farm have already been shown.

(6) Law and Justice.

32. The receipts under Law and Justice were as follow for the years 1879-80 and 1880-81 :—

	1879-80. Rs.	1880-81. Rs.
Sale proceeds of unclaimed property ...	25,241	23,774
Court fees realized in cash ...	4,859	4,793
General fees, fines and forfeitures ...	1,64,454	1,32,250
Miscellaneous	5,535	8,429
Jails	3,05,244	3,74,166
Total ...	5,05,333	5,43,412

This gives a net increase in 1880-81 of some Rs. 38,000. There is a falling off of Rs. 32,000 under General fees, fines and forfeitures, and an increase of nearly Rs. 69,000 under Jails. Jail manufactures, School of Industry, and Hire of convicts, show increases of Rs. 28,000, Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 5 000 respectively.

(7) Police.

33. The receipts under Police for the past 2 years are compared below :—

	1879-80. Rs.	1880-81. Rs.
Police supplied to Railways ...	25,281	25,164
Do. Municipal and Cantonment Funds	9,136	12,851
Police supplied to Public departments, private Companies and persons ...	5,148	6,358
Cash receipts under Act XXXI. of 1880	...	143
Contributions for pensions ...	735	707
Miscellaneous ...	4,851	6,059
Total ...	45,151	51,282

There is thus a net increase of Rs. 6,131, mainly under Police supplied to other departments and Miscellaneous.

(8) Education.

34. The figures under Educational receipts show a slight increase under each head, and an aggregate increase of Rs. 6,265 on the receipts of 1879-80:—

	1879-80. Rs.	1880-81. Rs.
Fees of Government schools ...	15,867	16,903
Contributions ...	26,808	29,285
Sale proceeds of books ...	26,637	28,162
Miscellaneous ...	2,605	3,832
Total ...	71,917	78,182

(9) Medical.

35. The receipts under Medical for the two years 1879-80 and 1880-81 were as follow:—

	1879-80. Rs.	1880-81. Rs.
Lunatic Asylum receipts ...	1,163	1,357
Contributions ...	480	480
Miscellaneous ...	472	590
Total ...	2,115	2,427

These figures call for no remark.

(10) Stationery and Printing.

36. Under the heading Stationery there is a slight increase in receipts at Jail presses, the figures being—

	1879-80. Rs.	1880-81. Rs.
Stationery receipts ...	143	162
Sale of Gazettes, &c. ...	994	964
Other Press receipts ...	16,836	18,203
Total ...	17,793	19,329

(11) Miscellaneous.

37. Miscellaneous receipts for the year 1880-81 may be thus contrasted with those of the previous year:—

	1879-80. Rs.	1880-81. Rs.
Sale of old stores, &c. ...	667	551
Unclaimed deposits ...	8,177	9,505
Miscellaneous fees and fines ...	706	268
Do. receipts ...	6,683	7,227
Total ...	16,233	17,551

These figures do not call for remark.

(12) Railways.

38. The traffic earnings of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway appear for the first time in the accounts of Provincial revenue in the year 1880-81. The amount Rs. 1,59,044 is taken from the exchange accounts received from the Examiner of State Railway Accounts.

39. The Provincial Public Works receipts for 1879-80 and 1880-81 were Rs. 61,833 and Rs. 74,792 respectively, the latter year showing an increase of Rs. 12,959. The increase is again under Toll collections by Civil Officers.

(13) Other Public Works.

Provincial charges.

40. The total charge on account of Interest for the year is Rs. 1,89,695, of which Rs. 1,86,456 is the interest payable by the Local Administration on the Capital expenditure on Productive Public Works, and Rs. 3,239 the interest paid on the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway Debenture Loan. The interest payable on the expenditure from Imperial grants for the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway is reckoned thus:

(1) Interest.

		Rs.
Actual outlay to end of 1879-80	...	38,21,448
Deduct Provincial contribution Rs. 4,00,000		
Do. Local Debenture Loan Rs. 1,73,000		
		5,73,000
Net Imperial outlay	...	32,48,448
Actual outlay for 1880-81	...	20,44,027.
Deduct Local Debenture Loan	...	2,54,000
Net Imperial outlay	...	17,90,027
Interest at 4½ per cent on Rs. 32,48,448	...	1,46,180
Do. at 2¼ per cent on Rs. 17,90,027	...	40,276
Total	...	1,86,456

41. Provincial refunds amounted to Rs. 51,931 in 1880-81, against Rs. 52,269 in 1879-80. The details are:—

(2) Refunds.

	1879-80. Rs.	1880-81. Rs.
Excise	1,697	400
Assessed Taxes	4,664	5,398
Provincial rates	126	1,202
Stamps	15,645	15,792
Registration	10	62
Law and Justice	28,545	27,355
Police	80	380
Education	1,003	144
Medical	24	335
Stationery and Printing ...	58	...
Miscellaneous	416	861
Public Works	1	2
Total ...	52,269	51,931

42. The charges for Deputy Commissioners and their Establishments amounted in 1880-81 to Rs. 5,82,958 against Rs. 5,89,800 in 1879-80. The charges

(3) Land Revenue.

for contingencies were Rs. 50,134 in 1880-81 and Rs. 45,291 in the previous year, the net result being a decrease of Rs. 2,000 in 1880-81.

(4) Excise.

43. The charges are considerably lower than last year, but it will be seen from last year's report that there were in 1879-80 exceptional charges under headings Petty construction and repairs and Miscellaneous.

The figures against the Revenue heads are:—

		1879-80. Rs.	1880-81 Rs.
Central office establishment	...	20,032	17,717
Loss by dryage, &c. of ganja	...	...	14,147
District establisment	...	35,033	32,468
Construction and repairs	...	15,587	3,454
Conveyance of opium	...	1,580	998
Miscellaneous	...	11,487	1,484
Total	...	83,719	70,295

In 1880-81 there was an extraordinary charge of Rs. 14,000 for loss on dryage &c. of ganja. Omitting the unusual charges of both years the expenditure in 1880-81 is about Rs. 10,000 less than in 1879-80. The saving under Central office establishment is in the salary of the Excise Commissioner, that under District Establishment is owing to reduction of ganja establishment and in some districts of the regular establishment.

The Commissioner of Excise gives the total charges at Rs. 48,782. His figures may be reconciled with those of the Account department thus:—

		Rs.
Charges according to Excise Department	...	48,782
Add cost of Central office establishment	...	17,717
Loss by dryage &c. of ganja	...	14,174
Total	...	80,673
Deduct rewards to informers included in Excise accounts	...	10,088
Total charges	...	70,585

(5) Stamps.

44. The charges in 1880-81 amount to Rs. 31,532 or about Rs. 4,000 less than last year. The decrease is mainly under "Stamps" supplied from Central stores. The figures for the 2 years are:—

		1879-80. Rs.	1880-81. Rs.
Establishment	...	2,158	2,160
Discount on sales	...	13,748	12,853
Miscellaneous charges	...	662	734
Stamps supplied from Central stores	...	18,968	15,780
Total	...	35,536	31,532

The Superintendent of Stamps does not include in his charges the cost of stamps supplied from Central stores. Allowing for this difference there is no great discrepancy between his figures and those of the Account department.

(6) Registration.

45. The charges for the two years are:—

		1879-80. Rs.	1880-81. Rs.
Superintendence	...	10,768	9,750
District charges	...	17,613	17,585
Revenue Record-room charges	...	132	3
Total	...	28,513	27,338

There was a small saving in 1880-81 in the salary of the Inspector General.

(7) Post Office.

46. The expenditure on District Post is a Provincial charge and amounted to Rs. 45,053 in 1880-81 against Rs. 43,263 in the previous year.

(8) Administration.

47. The charges for 1880-81 aggregate Rs. 3,54,409 or nearly Rs. 8,000 more than last year. The details are:—

		1879-80. Rs.	1880-81. Rs.
Chief Commissioner	...	46,980	54,000
Tour expenses	...	12,467	11,903
Civil Secretariat	...	79,571	82,159
Commissioners	...	1,96,422	1,95,439
Provincial establishment in Imperial offices	...	11,051	10,908
Total	...	3,46,491	3,54,409

In 1879-80 the Chief Commissioner was on leave and there was a saving in his salary. The increase therefore under this head in 1880-81 is nominal.

(9) Minor departments.

48. The charges under Minor departments for the past 2 years are compared thus :—

		1879-80. Rs.	1880-81. Rs.
Model Farm	...	9,639	9,854
Donations to scientific societies	...	1,200	...
Exhibitions and fairs	...	107	400
Government bull and stallion charges.		473	171
Botanical and public gardens	...	2,800	4,000
Provincial statistics	...	12,919	11,716
Do. museums	...	1,626	1,605
Miscellaneous	...	1	1,993
Total	...	28,765	29,739

The increase under Miscellaneous is owing to the payment of charges incurred in previous years in connection with the Charwa Colonization scheme.

(10) Law and Justice.

49. The charges under Law and Justice in 1880-81 amount to Rs. 12,15,893, being Rs. 3,000 less than the total for the previous year.

The details are :—

COURTS—

	1879-80. Rs.	1880-81. Rs.
Judicial Commissioner ...	58,184	61,004
Civil and Sessions Courts ...	29,431	28,727
Courts of Small Causes ...	36,363	39,554
Criminal Courts ...	5,50,229	5,50,073
JAILS—		
Central Jails	1,45,154	1,23,502
District „	98,238	73,388
Lock-ups	13,072	8,320
School of Industry	29,458	30,803
Manufacturing charges in jails ...	1,68,578	1,77,527
„ „ in School of Industry...	90,301	1,22,995
Total ...	12,19,008	12,15,893

The increase under Courts of Small Causes is owing to the absence on privilege leave of two Judges. District and Central Jail charges are considerably less in 1880-81 owing to the prices of food grains &c. being lower than in 1879-80. The increase in manufacturing charges is on account of purchase of stock and raw material.

(11) Police.

50. The charges under Police for the two years are—

	1879-80. Rs.	1880-81. Rs.
Superintendence	38,284	40,961
District Executive Force ...	10,69,348	10,63,876
Railway Police	30,288	31,517
Total ...	11,37,920	11,36,354

The increase under the first head is caused by the absence on privilege leave of the Inspector General. The decrease under the second is against Inspectors and Constables.

(12) Education.

51. The total expenditure on Education was Rs. 5,36,492 against Rs. 5,26,327 during the previous year.

The charges in detail are—

	1879-80. Rs.	1880-81. Rs.
Direction	26,901	26,394
Inspection	74,759	79,726
Government schools	2,73,879	2,71,298
Normal „	27,060	28,356
Technical „	312	534
Scholarships	25,104	25,892
Prizes	4,946	4,781
Grants for encouragement of literature	1,351	700
Government Book Depot ...	27,029	27,406
Grants-in-aid	29,061	34,856
Payments by results	10,129	14,631
Miscellaneous	25,796	21,918
Total ...	5,26,327	5,36,492

The cost of Inspection was lower than usual in 1879-80 owing to the absence of officers on leave. The increase under that head in 1880-81 is therefore nominal. The real increases are under the heads Grants-in-aid and Payments by results.

The Comptroller does not attempt to reconcile the Inspector General's figures with his own, for, as stated in last year's report, the Educational accounts include some transactions which are not brought into the Provincial accounts, and bills passed though not paid up to the end of the year are included in the former but not in the latter.

The only charge is one of Rs. 1,871 for Cemetery establishments.

(13) Ecclesiastical. 52. The cost in the previous year was of Rs. 1,931.

(14) Medical Services. 53. The Medical charges of the two last years are given below:—

	1879-80. Rs.	1880-81. Rs.
Medical Establishment	13,259	10,704
Vaccination	9,846	9,739
Medical Schools	13,153	16,417
Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	56,316	60,867
Lunatic Asylum	21,482	18,838
Sanitary Commissioner	22,429	10,242
Grants for Medical purposes ...	1,519	520
Total ...	1,38,004	1,27,327

The Sanitary Commissioner's salary is in the latter year taken to Medical Establishment as an Imperial charge, hence the decrease under this head. The other figures require no comment.

(15) Stationery and Printing.

54. The figures under this head for the two years are:—

	1879-80. Rs.	1880 81. Rs.
Stationery purchased in the country ...	18,699	18,321
Stationery supplied from Central stores	36,332	48,957
Government Presses	52,929	56,099
Printing at private presses ...	140	687
Total ...	1,08,100	1,24,064

There has thus been an increase of some Rs. 12,000 on account of stationery supplied from Central stores, and of Rs. 4,000 under Printing at private presses.

(16) Miscellaneous.

55. The Miscellaneous charges for 1880-81 amount to much the same as last year.

They are:—

	1879-80. Rs.	1880-81. Rs.
Travelling allowance to officers attending examinations	69	382
Rewards for proficiency in languages ...	540	180
Donations for charitable purposes ...	4,562	3,763
Rewards for destruction of wild animals	14,707	16,613
Charges on account of European vagrants	122	108
Rents, rates and taxes	27	51
Petty Provincial Establishment ...	178	132
Other Miscellaneous charges ...	1,927	665
Total ...	22,132	21,894

(17) Railways.

56. A charge appears under this head for the first time in 1880-81 for maintenance of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway line. The amount is Rs. 1,34,511.

(18) Other Public Works.

57. The expenditure on Provincial Public Works in 1880-81 was Rs. 8,52,864, as compared with Rs. 8,02,912 expended in 1879-80.

The figures are those furnished by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts.

2.—*Local Revenues.*

Funds shown under Local Revenues.

58. The funds now shown as Local Revenues are four in number—

The District Public Works Fund.
The Patwari Fund.
Municipal Funds.
Excluded Local Funds.

(1) District Public Works Fund.

59. The receipts and charges of the District Public Works Fund for the year 1880-81 were as follow :—

RECEIPTS.

		Rs.
VI.—Provincial rates—		
Road cess	1,39,655	
House tax	6,559	
		1,46,214
XVII.—Police—		
Cattle trespass fines	1,26,384	
Sale proceeds of unclaimed cattle	23,107	
		1,49,491
XXIV.—Miscellaneous—		
Rents	47,447	
Sale of lands, houses, &c.	1,596	
Miscellaneous fees and fines	1,231	
Miscellaneous	46,260	
Contributions	18,010	
		1,14,546
XXVII.—Public Works—		
Tolls on Ferries		39,900
Total revenue		4,50,151
Debt accounts		77,570
Balance 1st April 1880		3,55,336
Total Rs.		8,83,057

EXPENDITURE.

			Rs.
(3) Refunds and drawbacks			9,597
(4) Land revenue—			
Deputy Commissioners' establishment.			5,160
(17) Administration—			
Commissioners' establishment			2,400
(18) Minor departments—			
Public exhibitions and fairs		8,414	
Management of local funds		20,872	
Botanical and other public gardens		20,565	
			49,851
(20) Police—			
Collection of cattle trespass fines		41,731	
Miscellaneous		650	
			42,381
(22) Education			972
(24) Medical services—			
Vaccination		14,908	
Hospitals and Dispensaries		6,691	
			21,599
(29) Superannuation—			
Retired and compassionate allowances.			215
(30) Miscellaneous—			
Petty establishments		17,266	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges		13,583	
			30,849
(34) Public works—			
Roads		2,00,711	
Civil buildings		9,306	
Public improvements		37,799	
Establishment		25,434	
Tools and plant		3,415	
Grants-in-aid to municipal public works		6,457	
			2,83,122
Total expenditure			4,46,146
Debt accounts			76,455
Balance on 31st March 1881			3,60,456
Total Rs.			8,83,057

60. The Patwari Fund is raised by a cess on the Land Revenue to meet the cost of Patwaris. In some districts the malguzars pay the Patwaris direct and the cess is not collected by Government agency. The balance of the Patwari Fund on the 1st April 1880 was Rs. 77,271. The receipts for the year 1880-81 were Rs. 1,12,569 and the expenditure on Patwari establishment and contingencies amounted to Rs. 1,01,581, leaving a balance at the close of the year of Rs. 88,259.

(2) Patwari Fund.

61. The 8th Section of Chapter III. deals with Municipal administration, and the receipts and expenditure are there explained; the following table gives in detail the figures furnished by the Account Department.

(3) Municipal Funds.

RECEIPTS.		Rs.	EXPENDITURE.		Rs.
Taxes, rates, and cesses including taxes on houses ...	30,485		Refunds ...		36,890
Octroi ...	5,53,756		Collection of taxes and cesses ...		70,306
Licenses ...	81,477		Police ...		1,10,908
		6,65,718	Education ...		30,647
Miscellaneous ...	23,395		Medical ...		26,276
	62,235		Minor establishments ...		2,06,812
Contributions ...		8,419	Miscellaneous ...		40,583
			Contributions ...		21,797
Total Revenue ...		7,59,767	Public Works—		
			Roads ...	82,952	
			Civil Buildings.	28,752	
			Public Improvements ...	74,308	
			Establishments.	12,469	
			Tools and plant.	1,983	
					2,00,464
			Total Expenditure ...		7,44,683
Advances recovered ...		31,602	Advances recovered ...		71,647
Opening balances in Treasury on 1st April 1880 ...		2,75,586	Closing balance in Treasury on 31st March 1881 ...		2,64,078
Ditto outside ...		25,548	Ditto outside ...		12,095
Total Rs.		10,92,503	Total Rs.		10,92,503

(4) Excluded Local Funds.

62. The income, expenditure, and balance of each of the Local Funds were as under—

Name of Fund.	Balance on 1st April 1880.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Payments during the year.	Balance on 31st March 1881.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cantonment Fund ...	8,939 3 1	38,552 3 5	47,491 6 6	39,169 14 7	8,321 7 11
Police Remount Fund ...	7,080 12 10	4,344 9 6	11,425 6 4	4,800 15 10	6,624 6 6
Police Batchat Fund ...	33 14 2	327 3 4	361 1 6	337 5 0	23 12 6
Dispensary Fund ...	32,685 1 7	53,315 5 7	86,000 7 2	39,096 8 10	46,903 14 4
Museum Fund.	528 5 5	1,432 0 0	1,960 5 5	1,511 11 4	448 10 1
Municipal Fund	2,75,589 8 2	7,06,625 15 6	9,82,215 7 8	7,18,138 13 8	2,64,076 10 0
Total ...	3,24,856 13 3	8,04,597 5 4	11,29,454 2 7	8,03,055 5 3	3,26,398 13 4

These figures need few remarks. No comparison can be made between the figures shown here as Dispensary funds, and those given in Chapter VI., Section 4 (*a*), as the latter show results for the calendar year while the former are for the financial year. The Police Remount fund is raised by deductions from the Mounted Police for the supply of remounts when necessary; and the "Bachat fund" consists of savings payable to unemployed owners of horses in use by members of the mounted force. The Museum fund is for the support of the Nagpur Museum which is under the Inspector General of Education as Curator, and is an useful institution.

VI.—Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

1.—*Census.*

The Government of India has decided that a brief general account of the recent Census should be given in the General Administration Report for 1880-81, a more detailed notice being postponed until the detailed report for the Province is prepared.

Preparatory arrangements.

Instructions to organise preparatory arrangements for the Census of 1881 were received in letter from the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 55-2145, dated 13th November 1879. On 24th January 1880 the Chief Commissioner instructed Deputy Commissioners to commence work by—

(*a*) preparing exhaustive lists of existing villages and hamlets;

(*b*) Grouping villages into Census circles, not, as a rule, to exceed 600 households each;

(*c*) appointing supervisors, as far as possible from among officials, over Census circles;

(*d*) preparing, through supervisors, lists of buildings in human occupation within their circles;

(*e*) sub-dividing circles into convenient blocks, not, as a rule, exceeding 60 households, to be set forth in a form named the supervisor's list;

(*f*) selecting and appointing to each block an enumerator, to be furnished with a list of the buildings constituting his block;

(*g*) painting numbers on buildings to correspond with the numbering in the enumerators' lists.

On the 23rd April, Mr. Drysdale, an Officiating Deputy Commissioner, was appointed Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations.

Census agency.

2. The official agency available for Census work was so insufficient that it was eventually found advisable to call in the aid of non-officials to prepare the preliminary building lists, instead of having them prepared mainly through official agency as was at first intended. Instructions for the selection and appointment of non-official enumerators,

and for the guidance of enumerators and supervisors in all preparatory matters, were issued in Census Circular A., dated 31st May. The same Circular also arranged for—

(*h*) assisting Tahsildars by appointment of reliable officials to be Superintendents of Census arrangements in sections of tahsils, (subsequently denominated "charges" by the Government of India);

(*i*) preparation of maps of "circles" for Supervisors, of "charges" for Superintendents, and of "districts" for Deputy Superintendent Census, showing details of Census areas.

Arrangements in Feudatory States.

3. In accordance with letter from Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 835G., dated 27th April, the Feudatory Chiefs of these Provinces were invited on 5th June to co-operate in arrangements for a census of their States in manner similar to the rest of the Provinces. In their case, however, the preparation of maps of Census areas was impracticable, and it was deemed advisable also to permit preliminary lists of buildings to be dispensed with, provided a statement were rendered for each State detailing the distribution of villages among enumerators and supervisors. The guidance of Census arrangements in Feudatory States devolved upon the Deputy Commissioners of those districts to which such States are attached. The Deputy Commissioners of Bilaspur and Sambalpur deemed it prudent to require the preparation of preliminary lists of buildings in the nine Feudatory States attached to their districts, and this was sanctioned.

Supervisors and enumerators.

4. Complimentary letters of appointment for all non-official supervisors and enumerators, copies of detailed instructions on preliminary matters for all the Census agency, and forms of building lists and supervisors' lists of enumerators' blocks were printed or lithographed in Nagpur, in Hindi, Marathi, Urdu, Telugu and English, and distributed through Deputy Commissioners of districts. The translations into Telugu were prepared at Sironcha, and the lithographed copies were despatched from Nagpur on the 25th August. Main supplies in the other languages were issued in July, but unexpected supplementary indents continued to be received until October, and even occasionally after that as arrangements were revised and changes made. Unlooked for delay occurred in arrival of main supplies for the Raipur and Bilaspur districts. Owing to the untrustworthiness of the cart-men engaged to convey the forms to those districts, the forms did not reach Raipur and Bilaspur until the 9th September and the 4th October respectively. The Deputy Commissioners of both districts were thus placed at a great disadvantage as compared with other districts. Still they had meanwhile been maturing arrangements to utilize the forms immediately on arrival, and eventually in both districts preparatory arrangements were completed in good time.

Urya, the language of the Sambalpur district, is almost unknown in Nagpur, and it was necessary to authorize the Deputy Commissioner of that district to procure his supplies of forms and instructions from Cuttack.

Forms.

5. The form of Census schedule was prescribed by Resolution in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department No. 6(C), dated 29th March 1880. That Resolution required that full instructions for the guidance of enumerators in using the form should be printed in each book of Census Schedule forms, and called for a draft of proposed instructions. The draft for the Central Provinces was submitted to the Government of India, under Assistant Secretary's letter No. 2082-28 of 5th June.

The Government Resolution No. 3-104-116C., dated 31st July, communicating the model instructions approved by Government, was received only on the 7th August. The requisite Provincial modifications left to the discretion of Administrations were made, Marathi and Hindi translations prepared, and complete sample books, as approved for use in the Central Provinces, were forwarded in Marathi on 24th August to the Government of Bombay, and in Hindi, on 24th idem, to the Government of Bengal. It had previously been arranged with these Governments that they should have the editions required in those languages printed for this Administration at Calcutta and Bombay respectively, and paper for the purpose had been obtained.

Manuscript copies of this sample book were forwarded on the 1st September to the Deputy Commissioners, Sambalpur and Chanda, for translation into Urya and Telugu, respectively.

Supply of Forms.

6. It was paragraph 44 of the Census Commissioner's report of 1878 which suggested that the books of enumerators' schedules for these Provinces might be printed at the Presidency towns. The arrangement was made with the Governments of Bengal and Bombay, and the Deputy Superintendents of Census in those Presidencies were to arrange for our books along with their own. The preliminary forms and instructions had with difficulty been locally printed and lithographed, but anticipations of more prompt supply under the new arrangement were also disappointed. The form of Census book and instructions adopted for the Central Provinces differed from those of the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies sufficiently to necessitate the printing of separate editions for the Central Provinces. For instance the Central Provinces Administration from the first arranged to economise paper by dispensing with repetition of the column headings in each page of the Census books, and also by utilizing each page for as many entries as it could conveniently contain, instead of reserving a separate page for each household. The latter arrangement involved corresponding modification in the instructions for enumerators. Other minor changes were also introduced into the draft instructions issued by the Government of India, such as quotation of religions and aboriginal tribes peculiar to the Central Provinces, and insertion of a clause impressing by illus-

trations that persons whose chief income is derived from an occupation different from that special to their caste should not be returned as following their caste occupation, even though they might occasionally do that work also. The translations also were made in terms more intelligible to the residents of these Provinces than the Hindi and Marathi of the Presidencies. The press proof therefore had to be sent to Nagpur to be examined and corrected.

7. The proof of the Marathi edition was passed on the 13th October subject to the introduction of the above acceptation of the term "occupation," which was an amendment of rule suggested by the Census Commissioner at Bhosawal on the 8th idem. It was not, however, till the 2nd week in December that the Marathi books began to be despatched from Bombay, and our Marathi districts received their supplies of Census books only in the latter half of December and the first week of January.

8. A second proof of the Hindi edition was returned to Calcutta on the 5th November, with instructions to correct carefully mistakes noted, and to strike off. The mistakes however were many, and the Superintendent of Census Bengal unfortunately deemed it advisable to forward a 3rd proof, which was returned with similar instructions on 19th idem. Many of the Hindi districts are remote from the line of rail and great anxiety was felt as to whether the Census books could be printed and forwarded so as to be distributed in time. Eventually the Hindi books for each district were despatched from Calcutta by Passenger train between the 22nd and 25th December. Districts on or near the Railway line got their supplies during the last days of December or the first week of January. It is illustrative, however, of the delays of inland transport that the supplies for one district, Bilaspur, did not reach district head-quarters until the 17th January.

Instruction of Census Agency.

9. Paragraph 45 of the Census Committee's report of 1878 advised that the necessary instructions for enumerators both in English and and Vernacular, should be in District officers' hands by the 1st December, so as to be carefully explained to enumerators and supervisors before the 1st of January. More or less failure must have resulted if preliminary instruction had been deferred until receipt of these printed Hindi and Marathi books. Five hundred sample copies of the enumerator's book in English had, however, been printed in Nagpur and distributed to districts in October, and Deputy Commissioners had local translations of these prepared, and utilized them for preliminary instruction of the Census agency. This instruction included check of more or less preliminary record on rough paper in anticipation of receipt of the printed books. Indeed, as a general rule, such preliminary record on rough paper was completed and checked in every district, except in places where the agency was fully reliable, before record in the printed books was commenced.

Census books.

10. An edition of 700 Census books in Telugu was lithographed in Nagpur, and issued on the 8th December. Small Urdu and Tamil editions were lithographed in Nagpur, and distributed in the beginning of January. It was still found necessary during January to print off other small editions in Nagpur, in Hindi, Marathi and English, to meet supplementary indents. These supplementary indents were very trying for a central office whose reserves both of paper and books were restricted to an economical margin. Original estimates allowed only 20 per cent for contingencies including any necessary fair copies, and with so varied an agency as our Census enumerators, it was naturally found difficult to get the work done without waste. Original estimates also had not allowed sufficiently for the effect of the rule which necessitated the use of a separate Census book, not only for each block, but also for each village or distinct hamlet or portion of a separate village included in a block. This plan, however, of commencing with only a moderate margin and then supplying additional books only when the necessity for them was established, though trying to officers, must have been beneficial to Government, in restraining wasteful use of books. As regards the latter issues, it should be explained that they were required only for central localities, because under rule the more remote portions of each district were all supplied in full from the main supplies first received.

Forms for Feudatory States.

11. As late as the 5th November a Circular Memo. was received from the Census Commissioner suggesting adoption for the Feudatory States in these Provinces of the simplified form of Census Schedule adopted in the Central India States. The simplification consisted mainly in reduction of the schedule to 8 columns, by giving up the four columns for "Civil condition" "Mother tongue," "Education," and "Infirmities." The proposed 8 column schedule was at once adopted, but it seemed unnecessary to introduce the changes of rule which were also suggested in respect of the retained columns, for instance that record of the period of life, "infant," "boy" or "girl," "young," "middle aged" or "old" man or woman, should be accepted instead of entry of years of age, and that record of occupation in one or other of the three classes "agriculturist," "trader" or "artizan" should be accepted as sufficient. Accordingly a special 8 column schedule for Feudatory States, with instructions for enumerators, the same as for corresponding columns in the British India schedule, were printed or lithographed at Nagpur, in Urya, Hindi, Telugu and also in bilingual form, Hindi and Telugu. These were all despatched from Nagpur during the last ten days of December.

Progress of preparatory arrangements.

12. In districts the formation of Census circles and charges and selection of the superior agency of supervisors and superintendents, and supply to each supervisor and superintendent of a map of his circle or charge, with a list of the villages therein, was completed with 3 partial exceptions before the 30th October. The following Statement shows in convenient form the districts in which other portions of the preparatory work were completed

respectively before the close of October or during each subsequent month :—

Periods.	Formation of Enumerator's blocks.	Appointment of Enumerators.	Check of building lists.	Supervisors' revised lists showing final arrangement of blocks and enumerators appointed.	Painting Nos. on buildings.
Before 31st October.	Chanda, Saugor, Damoh, Seoni, Betul, Chhindwara, Nimar, Bilaspur.	Chanda, Damoh, Seoni Betul.	Betul.	Damoh, Betul.	Betul.
November.	Bhandara, Wardha, Balaghat, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur.	Bhandara, Wardha, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Bilaspur.	Chanda, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Chhindwara, Narsinghpur, Bilaspur.	Chanda, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Narsinghpur Silaspur	Seoni, Narsinghpur.
December.	Nagpur, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Raipur.	Nagpur, Balaghat, Saugor, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Raipur.	Nagpur, Bhandara, Wardha, Balaghat, Damoh, Nimar, Raipur.	Nagpur, Bhandara, Wardha, Balaghat, Saugor, Nimar, Raipur.	Wardha, Bilaspur. Jubbulpore, Balaghat, Raipur.
January.	Sambalpur.	Chhindwara, Sambalpur.	Saugor, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Sambalpur.	Sambalpur, Chhindwara, Mandla, Hoshangabad.	Sambalpur, Chhindwara, Saugor, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Bhandara, Chanda, Damoh, Nagpur, Nimar.

In the Chanda, Seoni and Chhindwara districts building lists had not only been prepared but checked before the appointment of enumerators had been completed. The explanation is that supervisors or circle patwaries were required to prepare building lists of those blocks for which separate enumerators were not promptly forthcoming. The reports from several districts mention that the numbers first painted on houses were not unfrequently washed out by rain or effaced at the annual white-washing usually carried out in anticipation of the Diwali festival in October, and this of course entailed some re-numbering.

The fact that in 13 districts there remained portions of the preparatory arrangements not reported complete until January, illustrates the effort requisite to get arrangements thoroughly completed in time. In all instances, the bulk of the work had been accomplished before January, and generally it was only delay in exceptional localities or in receipt of reports therefrom or the necessity for occasional change or for repainting of numbers that prevented earlier submission of completion reports. In the Chindwara, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Chanda, Damoh and Nimar districts preparatory arrangements were known to have been particularly well advanced before the close of October. In the case of the Betul district, for which all preliminary arrangements were reported complete on 31st October, the cold weather inspections must have suggested modifications and alterations such as eventually delayed completion reports from those districts which had not submitted them before the camping season. In all districts the revision and perfecting of preparatory arrangements latterly proceeded simultaneously with instruction of the agency in the method of filling up the Census schedules, and with the preliminary record therein.

13. The following is an abstract Statement of the agency organized under Deputy Commissioners to carry out the Census:—

Details of agency.

Details.	Officials.	Non-officials.		Total.
		Paid.	Unpaid.	
Superintendents ...	621	12	160	793
Supervisors ...	18,621	129	2,258	4,251
Enumerators ...	2,208	3,896	30,162	36,266
Total ...	4,693	4,037	32,580	41,310

The paid non-officials were generally merely reimbursed actual travelling expenses; a small proportion were writers whom it was

necessary to hire for service in distant parts where educated agency was not available. The total payments on account of non-official agency amounted only to Rs. 7,329.

The official agency included the following—

	Officials.
Educational Department	1,553
Police	1,026
Revenue and Judicial	672
Forest	460
Jail	48
Medical	39
Vaccination	33
Postal	25
Public Works	22
Military	202
State Railways	95
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	82
East India Railway	23
Deputed to Feudatory States	34
Others	379
Total ...	4,693

The official agency cost Government Rs. 3,269 in travelling allowances charged to Census. This, however, does not nearly represent the total amount of travelling allowances paid for journeys on Census duty, because as a rule the travelling allowance of officials is charged against the same head as their salaries, irrespective of the nature of the duty on which they travel. Official travelling allowance was charged against Census only in the case of those officials who held appointments in which they were not ordinarily required to travel on duty and for whose travelling expenses therefore no separate budget provision existed.

The non-official agency was drawn principally from the following classes:—

Landholders and cultivators, including relations and servants	16,542
Bankers and traders, including relations and servants ...	4,590
Patwaries, including relations and servants ...	3,748
Petition writers, copyists, and office candidates ...	955
Senior schoolboys	787
Others	6,583
Total ...	33,205

Government may well congratulate itself on having been able to obtain the services of so numerous a non-official agency, almost without payment, to assist in carrying out the Census. Work in many of the Government departments from which the official agency was drawn no doubt suffered, but the loss was Government's for a Government object. Non-officials, however, were induced to sacrifice private interests,

business, and pleasure, to take part in carrying out a Government measure the objects of which were appreciated by few. The district reports abound with hearty acknowledgments of the general diligence displayed by the non-official agency in carrying out the Census instructions issued to them from time to time. The worry and trouble they had to incur were great, *e. g.* frequent attendance at local centres for instruction, frequent attendance on officials, making house to house check of their record, frequent corrections of their work, not unfrequent fault finding. The majority of the non-official agency would fain have avoided being called out for Census duty; the very comprehensiveness, however, of the Government demand stopped objection: in the interior no qualified person escaped; what could not well be avoided was accepted with the best grace possible; gradually the men were trained to take an interest in their work and to vie with one another in its performance, and ultimately to take a pride in showing to officials and all who were interested the records they had prepared.

Agency in Feudatory States.

14. The following is an abstract of the agency by which the Census was carried out in Feudatory States:—

Relatives of Chiefs	82
Servants ditto	1,024
Landholders and cultivators, including relatives and servants	1,155
Bankers and traders, including relatives and servants	247
Patwaries, their relations and servants ...	54
Imported agency hired by the Chiefs ...	79
Deputed British officials	34
Others	771
Total ...	3,446

Final check.

15. The final check of the Census record was carried out everywhere on the night of the 17th February, except in the following exceptional localities, where it was deferred till daylight on the 18th or following days:—

Locality.	No. of villages.		
	18th.	19th.	20th.
CHANDA DISTRICT.			
In jungle parts of Mul Tahsil Zamindaris on February 18th.			
Sironcha Sub-division	25	...	...
Ahiri Zamindari	14	...	...

Locality.	No. of villages.		
	18th	19th	20th
BHANDARA DISTRICT.			
Tirora Tahsil	2	...	...
[Also an overlooked Telegraph party on 19th.]			
NARSINGHPUR DISTRICT.			
Accidentlly overlooked	1	...	...
RAIPUR DISTRICT.			
In villages as below, situated in the remotest and wildest parts of the district, and at great distances from one another, viz:—			
Dhamtari Tahsil	199	43	...
Raipur	20	...	...
Khariar Zamindari	217	...	...
Bindra Nawagarh	141	8	...
Silehti and Lohara	14	...	...
Kanker Feudatory State	38	6	...
Khairagarh	7	...	...
BILASPUR DISTRICT.			
Mungeli Tahsil	2	...	...
Government forest Sonakhera ...	19	...	...
Among dense forest and hills to the north of the district—			
In seven Zamindaris	163	...	...
In Kawardha Feudatory State ...	50	...	...
In Sakti	1	...	...
SAMBALPUR DISTRICT.			
Phuljhar Zamindari	22	...	...
Patna Feudatory State	402	174	7
Kalahandi Feudatory State	808	487	...
Raigarh	79	7	...
Bamra	151	...	...
Sonpur (details not known. ...	...	...	...

Even in wild tracts the final check was effected on the night of the 17th, in the larger villages where the enumerators passed the night. The residents of remote jungle villages travel so seldom, that the value of the final check is not likely to have been affected by its not having been accomplished until a day or two after the 17th.

Despatch of Census books to Central Office.

16. The first two or three days after the Census were occupied in preparing abstracts for each block. Superintendents and supervisors utilized the opportunity thus afforded further to check doubtful entries or omissions. The books from different districts reached the Central Census office in the following order:—

Chhindwara, 4th March.

Chanda, 5th March.

Wardha, Nagpur, Seoni, Bhandara, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Betul, and Nimar on dates between 15th and 31st March

Damoh, Balaghat, Jubbulpore, Saugor and Bilaspur on dates between 1st and 7th April.

The books of 3 tahsils and of one Feudatory State of the Raipur district arrived on 30th March, and the remaining books on 8th April, except those of the Chuikhadan State which arrived on 19th idem.

The books from the distant Sironcha sub-division did not reach Nagpur until the 14th April.

The last books to reach Nagpur were those of the Bastar State, on 20th June. This State is so remote as to be almost out of control. In October when no reports of progress with preparatory arrangements could be obtained, a Naib Tahsildar was specially deputed to assist the Chief in superintending Census operations. He found that the Rani had separated from the Chief and set up government on her own account in the former capital, old Bastar. There were in fact two parties and two governments in Bastar. However, both Raja and Rani wished to avoid displeasing the British Government, and both issued orders to have the Census carried out. The preliminary Census was commenced on manuscript sheets as fast as enumerators could be found, and is reported by the Naib Tahsildar to have been all completed in time for final check during day time of the 18th February. The Census record was afterwards fair copied into the printed books, which only reached Bastar on the 8th February. On the 13th April the Naib Tahsildar left Jagdalpur (the Bastar capital) with all the Census books of Bastar except those of the four large dependent Zamindaris of Bhopal Patnam, Bijapur, Kholkat, and Biji. He passed through the two first of these Zamindaris and got their books on his way to Sironcha where he arrived on 7th May. It was not till 29th May that the last of the Bastar Census books reached Sironcha, and the Naib Tahsildar left Sironcha with them on the 1st June.

17. The Census statistics of the Central Provinces, excluding Sambalpur, occupy 50,206 books of enumerators' schedules, in different languages as follows:—

Hindi ...	37,479	English ...	489
Marathi ...	10,767	Urdu ...	304
Telugu ...	1,155	Tamil ...	12

These exclude 5,282 Census books of the Sambalpur district as follows:—

(*a*)	British Khalsa ...	...	3,773
(*b*)	Feudatory States ...	...	1,509
	Grand Total	...	55,488

The majority of the Sambalpur Census books are in Urya, but a large proportion are in Hindi. Some English books also were used at Sambalpur and in officers' camps.

Urya is so completely unknown in Nagpur that a branch Census office had to be formed at Sambalpur under the Deputy Commissioner, to abstract and compile locally the Census statistics of the Sambalpur district. The Census books reached Sambalpur in time to enable the Deputy Commissioner to report rough totals for the district and all its attached Feudatory States, except Sonpur, on the 9th April. The Census books of the Sonpur State did not all reach Sambalpur until the 25th April.

18. This brief account of the Census operations has already trespassed into 1881-82. The compilation of the Census statistics is still in progress. Government does not wish to anticipate the final results. It is interesting, however, to note that the rough totals show an increase since 1872 from 8,173,824 to about 9,800,000 in population of the Khalsa, and from 1,049,710 to about 1,700,000 in the population of the Feudatory States. The total increase is about 2,300,000 or about 25 per cent in all, consisting of about 1,650,000 or nearly 20 per cent increase in the Khalsa, and about 650,000 or nearly 60 per cent in Feudatory States. Of course abnormal increase indicates incomplete enumeration at the Census of 1872.

The more remarkable increases are noted below, viz:—

	Census population of 1872.	Rough total Census 1881 about
Sambalpur Feudatory State ...	529,500	950,000
Raipur district, Khalsa ...	1,093,405	1,400,000
Bilaspur district ...	715,398	1,000,000
Sambalpur district, Khalsa ...	523,034	690,000
Jubbulpore district ...	528,859	680,000
Bhandara	564,813	680,000
Bastar Feudatory State ...	78,856	190,000

2.—*Births and Deaths.*

Birth rates.

19. On former occasions the Chief Commissioner has recorded that most careful observations warrant the belief that the normal annual birth rate of the Central Provinces is very little, if at all, below 50 per *mille* of the population, and that the death rate varies greatly in different seasons and in different localities, and probably ranges from 25 per *mille* in a healthy season to 35 or 40 or even higher in an epidemic or an unhealthy season. It may therefore be well to see whether the year 1880-81 was a healthy or unhealthy one. The years 1878 and 1879 will be remembered for their high death rates and low birth rates, due to scarcity and to abnormal atmospheric conditions acting on the public health. The opening month of 1879 showed a high rate of mortality, which then fell and continued to decrease. In 1880 an era of scarcity and distress seems to have terminated. Of this there are distinct indications in all the annals of the Province. Thus crime, and especially petty crime, retreated to ordinary limits, offences against property were markedly fewer, and jails were less crowded. The obvious cause of these favourable statistics was that food was abundant and cheap, and that fewer people were by the pressure of distress driven to petty crime and pilfering. As in years of famine and scarcity the birth rate is low and the death rate high, it may be anticipated that in a year of comparative plenty and affluence the opposite results should be shown.

According to the compiled tables the mean birth rate of the Province was 44·87 per *mille* in 1880; the mean death rate 29·10 per *mille*. These figures to some extent support the belief in the general accuracy of the statistics recorded. Since 1876 the ratio of births per *mille* of the population has been

1876	39·39
1877	39·26
1878	38·63
1879	38·24
1880	44·87

It will then be seen that for the four preceding years the number of births was stationary, showing a tendency to decline in 1878 and 1879; in other words, owing to unhealthy seasons and high prices, the natural fecundity of the people received a check, and there was not the normal increase to the population. Taking the death statistics for the same period we find the following ratio per *mille* :—

1876	30·38
1877	23·91
1878	46·04
1879	34·44
1880	29·10

These figures will probably not be found to be in discord with those reproduced in other Provinces in India, that is to say, that a famine or scarcity with its concomitants checks the birth rate and enormously swells the death rate, but that the birth rate recovers itself sooner.

The district birth rates vary considerably, the highest being Bilaspur with 55·69 per *mille*, the lowest Hoshangabad with 33·29. The circles which exhibit the most marked variations are,—

Birth ratio per mille.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Murwara ...	49	44	48	40	54
Jubbulpore ...	41	38	45	35	45
Seoni ...	45	41	40	30	44
Balaghat ...	43	40	39	35	50
Bhandara ...	43	44	39	44	53
Raipur ...	36	38	34	35	49
Bilaspur ...	41	45	42	49	55
Sambalpur ...	36	40	39	38	48

It is not easy to draw any accurate inferences from these figures. All that it seems safe to say is that the years 1878 and 1879 were years of pressure, years of high death and low birth rates, and although it cannot be affirmed that the districts mentioned suffered specially, yet they suffered in common with the rest of the Province, and the recovery in their birth rates is more marked than elsewhere. Probably the Census figures of 1881 will throw much light on all our vital statistics, and the Chief Commissioner believes that in the Mahanaddi Division, comprising the districts of Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur, the population has increased very greatly, and that the comparatively high ratio of births per *mille* shown by them is susceptible of easy explanation.

Regarding the birth rates in head-quarter towns it may be remarked that nearly all towns show a lower birth rate than the circle surrounding them. There are five exceptions—Murwara, with a circle ratio of 54 and a town ratio of 66; Burhanpur, with a circle ratio of 36 and a town ratio of 42; Betul, with a circle ratio of 37 and a town ratio of 38; Burha, with a circle ratio of 50 and a town ratio of 60; and Wardha, with a circle ratio of 35 and a town ratio of 42. Registration in the towns of Nagpur and Jubbulpore seems decidedly defective; in the former the ratio of births per *mille* was 33, in the latter 26.

Death rate.

20. The death rates vary from 36·17 per *mille* in the Damoh district to 20·47 in the Burhanpur circle of the Nimar district; the mean rate being 29·10. Eight districts show a death rate exceeding 30 per *mille*, viz.:—

Damoh	36·17
Jubbulpore	33·65
Saugor	32·89
Narsinghpur	32·56
Bilaspur	32·20
Bhandara	31·83
Balaghat	31·60
Mandla	30·99

In all these districts (with the exception of Damoh) the rate for 1880 is less than the mean ratio during the previous five years. It is worthy

of notice that in the year under notice the death rate seems to have been more equally distributed over the country than in previous years, and the greater equality of distribution is attributable to the fortunate circumstance that no epidemic ravaged any district or portion of the Province.

The total average town death rate among 72 towns was 34·78 per *mille*. The extremes are much more marked in towns than in districts. The 4 highest and 4 lowest ratios with the mean of the previous 5 years are—

	Ratio of 1880.	Mean of 5 years.		Ratio of 1880.	Mean of 5 years.
Bargarh ...	57·56	23·72	Saugor Cantonment...	9·01	15·70
Sehora ...	48·90	53·46	Arvi ...	13·56	23·59
Murwara ...	47·49	52·20	Kamptee ...	14·60	22·63
Burha ...	46·03	50·	Khandwa ...	14·87	30·89

In all these towns, with the exception of Bargarh, there has been a considerable reduction in the death rate, but no attempt can yet be made to show if the reduced mortality in towns can be attributed to sanitary and other improvements carried out in them.

The months which were most fatal to life were September and October. The year 1880 opened with a death rate slightly above the average, which decreased in February, rose slightly in March, and remaining stationary in April, rose again somewhat in May, but fell in June and continued to fall throughout July: a marked increase in mortality then occurred in August, and the mortality continued to rise till November when it gradually decreased, the rate for December 1880 being 2·49, against 1·99 at the beginning of the year. There is nothing specially noteworthy in these returns; they accord with those recorded in former years, and conform to the rule that the rainy months or rather the months immediately following the rains, August, September, October, are the most unhealthy.

Causes of mortality.

21. The following deaths were registered from the chief death causes—

	Total deaths.	Deaths per 1,000.
Cholera ...	330	0·04
Small-pox ...	5,184	0·69
Fevers ...	136,840	18·46
Bowel complaints ...	19,205	2·59
Injuries ...	4,126	0·55
All other causes ...	49,926	6·74

The Army Sanitary Commission, in reviewing the Central Provinces' Sanitary Report for 1879, considered the four first death causes in this list the most important in their bearing on questions of public health, and from the statistics of that year, concluded that the two epidemics properly so called, viz. cholera and small-pox, neither of which has a direct relation to famine, were just half as fatal in the towns as they were in the country, but that fevers and bowel complaints, which have a

close relation to scarcity, were rather more fatal in the towns. The numbers for the year 1880 stand thus:

	Ratios per 1,000.	
	Towns.	Country districts.
Cholera	0·10	0·04
Small-pox	0·36	0·72
Fevers	16·39	18·61
Bowel complaints	4·02	2·49

Cases of cholera were happily so few that they may be left out of consideration; small-pox continues to be more fatal in the country than in towns; fevers were more fatal in the country, and bowel diseases more fatal in towns.

Small-pox.

22. The deaths from small-pox numbered 5,184. The disease prevailed during every month of the year and in all districts. Its monthly distribution was:—

January	...	501	July	...	542
February	...	591	August	...	323
March	...	626	September	...	191
April	..	662	October	...	114
May	...	732	November	...	154
June	...	629	December	...	119

This distribution is similar to that which has been observed in former years,—an augmented mortality during the early and hot months of the year, with a gradual and progressive decline on the fall of the rains and during the cold weather months.

Deaths from small-pox were returned from 130 out of 168 registration circles, and from 1,803 villages out of 27,418. The districts which suffered most severely were Bilaspur with 1,111 deaths, Raipur with 941, Saugor with 451, and Sambalpur with 411. The towns which suffered most were Mandla, Bankheri, Betul, Damoh and Bargarh. Neither districts nor towns, however, suffered so severely as in former years, and it is matter for congratulation that 1880 should have been a year in which neither cholera nor small-pox was epidemic.

Fevers.

23. Fevers are again the chief death cause. During the year 1878 no fewer than 218,577 deaths were registered from them, equal to a death rate of 29·50 per 1,000; in 1879 the registered deaths fell to 135,933, yielding a death rate of 18·34 per 1,000; in 1880 the registered deaths are 136,840, yielding a death rate of 18·46 as against an average fever rate of 20·40 for the preceding 5 years. Fever deaths were registered in 1880 in all the 168 registration circles and in 19,751 villages out of 27,418 in the Province. Fevers were most fatal in the rainy and cold months, from August to February. The highest fever rates were in the Bilaspur district 27·92, Balaghat 27·38, Narsinghpur 25·96, and Bhandara 25·39; while the lowest were in Nagpur 7·16, Betul 7·77, Sambalpur 8·17, and Chhindwara 12·60.

In towns the highest fever rates are Sehora 33·60, Warora 27·34, Armori 26·93, Lakhnadon 24·69. On the other hand, many towns show a surprisingly small fever death rate, Kamptee 1·18, Nagpur 3·16, &c.

As bowel complaints are the direct results of insufficiency or bad quality of food it might be anticipated that mortality from such complaints had largely diminished. This is however not the case. Deaths from such diseases were in 1878, 26,098 or 3·52 per *mille*; in 1879, 19,747 or 2·66 per *mille*; and in 1880 19,205 or 2·59 per *mille*. There is a considerable decrease from the returns of 1878, which was admittedly a year in which bowel complaints had been more numerous and more fatal, and had probably been caused by the consumption of innutritious and damaged grains, which would not have been used but for the high prices prevailing. But the ratios of death stand about the same for 1879 and 1880, and as the mean ratio of mortality from bowel diseases for the last 5 years is 2·60, it may be affirmed that a rate of mortality from 2 to 2½ per *mille* is normal.

It is to be regretted that the Sanitary Commissioner has calculated the ratios of births and deaths on the rough totals of the Census of 1881. The conclusions drawn must be vitiated to a great extent by this cause, especially in the districts of Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur where Feudatory States are most numerous, as the population of those States as also the population of certain non-Feudatory Zamindaris have hitherto been neglected as not being under registration.

3.—*Emigration.*

24. There is nothing to record under this head.

4.—*Medical Relief.*

(*a.*) Dispensaries.

25. The number of dispensaries on the 31st December 1880 was 81, of which 5 were opened during the year; and the number of persons who applied for relief was 509,361. The 5 new dispensaries at Sakoli in the Bhandara district, Mul in Chanda, Ramtek and Katol in Nagpur district, and the Civil dispensary at Jubbulpore, seem to have been judiciously located and to supply wants.

Classification of dispensaries.

26. The classification of dispensaries has received attention during the year. The subject was raised by the Surgeon General with the Government of India in his memorandum on the Chief Commissioner's review of last year's Dispensary Report. Dr. Cuningham admitted the difficulty of enunciating any criterion of classification which would ensure each dispensary being rated at its precise worth. On the one hand, it was not sound in principle to grade dispensaries according to the number of patients treated. He illustrated the fallacy of adopting this standard, by pointing out that judged by it the branch institution in Jubbulpore would rank higher than the main hospital "which is one of the finest hospitals in Upper India." The relative number of in-patients accommodated should, in his opinion, be an element of the

classification if the number test were to be adopted in any form. He thought, however, that it would be better to take the percentage of the cost paid by the people or by Local Funds as the criterion for fixing the class; any dispensary entirely self-supporting being ranked in the first class, those which contribute three-fourths in the second, and so on. The basis of classification which commended itself to the Chief Commissioner combined both criteria, and orders were issued in October last giving effect to these views. The Chief Commissioner believes that those orders contain the elements necessary for classifying dispensaries on a basis which corresponds with the degree of their relative public utility. Classified according to those rules, the dispensaries in the Central Provinces are—

32	of the 1st class.	
20	,, 2nd ,,	
29	,, 3rd ,,	
Total ... 81		

It is true that the ward accommodation in hospitals has not been fully utilized, and on this subject the Deputy Surgeon General remarked:—"A general ward will never attract the sick; what is needed "is an arrangement to enable the patient to have members of his "family about him, and this can only be obtained by a system of separate "rooms." The Chief Commissioner can, however, hold out no hope of Government supplying separate rooms and arranging for patients having their families with them. The cost alone would be prohibitory; besides which separate wards would entail great additional labour on the resident Hospital Staff.

Number of patients.

27. Of the 509,361 persons who applied for relief 7,882 were treated as in-patients against 8,141 in the preceding year. Of these, no less than 14 per cent were treated in the hospitals of the Jubbulpore district, while more work in regard to in-patients devolved on the Nagpur Main Dispensary than on any other single institution. The mortality among in-patients amounted to 10·11 per cent,—a high rate, which is due to the many moribund cases which are picked up by the Police from the streets and taken to the hospitals. The year's figures give a decrease in the number of in-patients treated, and an increase in the number of out-door patients, which was a little over half a million.

The Chief Commissioner has called the attention of Civil Surgeons to the remarks of the Deputy Surgeon General on the technical matter of accurate classification of fevers. It seems that affections of the respiratory organs, bowel diseases, and rheumatic affections have increased considerably, while cases of malarial fever and ophthalmia have increased largely in number. In the absence of explanation it is impossible to say whether these diseases have been absolutely more prevalent than in 1879 or if more cases have been brought for treatment. The treatment of lepers has been referred to by the Civil Surgeon of Saugor alone. The usual specifics, arsenic, carbolic oil and chaulmongra oil were tried, but with no material effect. It is a matter of satisfaction that the midwifery class for native nurses has been reopened at Jubbulpore and that four women were under instruction.

The example of the Civil Surgeon, Jubbulpore, might be followed elsewhere. Experience has shown that women who have received instruction and are skilled have no difficulty in obtaining remunerative employment.

Classification of operations.

28. A re-arranged classification of operations has been made during the year, and the list now follows that given by the Surgeon General of Bengal. It is important for purposes of comparison that the lists of the various provinces should be assimilated. The fact that major operations have risen from 314 to 398 and that minor operations have fallen from 15,951 to 15,856 would seem to indicate rather a change in the method of classification of operations than an increase in surgical work. It has frequently been remarked that success in surgical cases is more likely to impress natives and create confidence in our medical treatment than anything else, and it is well known to the Chief Commissioner that some Civil Surgeons have acquired a deserved reputation as successful and skilled operators.

The income and expenditure of all dispensaries under the various heads is given in the following statement:—

	1879.	1880.
INCOME.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance on 1st January ...	43,990	32,624
Received from Government as salaries ...	40,178	39,408
Do. do. otherwise ...	29,389	13,687
Do. do. Local Funds ...	27,117	28,181
Subscriptions from Europeans ...	4,216	4,152
Do. Natives ...	21,158	24,657
Miscellaneous income ...	2,450	1,133
Total ...	1,69,180	1,43,842
EXPENDITURE.		
Establishment	60,119	58,359
Bazar medicines	1,856	2,191
European medicines	28,641	13,869
Diet	9,724	6,989
Miscellaneous charges	9,871	5,640
Building and repairs	7,389	5,053
Total expenditure	1,17,600	92,999
Money invested	3,941	6,564
Balance in hand	47,639	44,279
Total ...	1,69,180	1,43,842

These figures show that the Government contribution towards the support of the dispensaries has decreased by Rs. 16,472, of which no less than Rs. 15,590 has been saved in the value of Europe medicines supplied by Government. It is hoped that the saving is real and not only nominal. The Chanda District is quoted as one where a remarkable fall occurred in the amount spent on Europe medicines. Their cost in 1879 is shown as close on Rs. 3,500, and in 1880 as under Rs. 400. This is an extraordinary variation, but the correctness of the figures is challenged by the Civil Surgeon, who, on the 9th April in a letter to the Deputy Commissioner, writes that the total cost of medicines supplied to the district during 1879 was £98-14-8, exclusive of the cost of a few medicines and instruments which could not be priced, as they are not mentioned in the price list supplied to the district.

The question of making dispensaries as far as possible self-supporting has been again discussed during the year, and there can be little doubt that when the cost of European medicines consumed at each institution has to be defrayed locally, indents for such drugs will be reduced to absolute requirements. The general reduction in the value of medicines indented for shows that efforts to reduce expenditure have been made, and now that the experience of these and other provinces has justified the conclusion that Rs. 5 per hundred patients treated is a fair annual allowance for European medicines, there is little difficulty in deciding what indents are adequate and what excessive.

Regarding the extent to which dispensaries shall be liable for the cost of European medicines supplied to them, the case stands thus:— In August 1879 the Chief Commissioner remarked that ten years previously he had reported to the Supreme Government that none of the dispensaries in the Central Provinces could purchase their own medicines and be independent of Government support. Progress had, however, been made within these ten years, and the Chief Commissioner thought the time had come when municipal and other large towns might take on themselves the charge of supplying European medicines. It was indicated that the Chief Commissioner looked to a time when Government might almost entirely withdraw its support, and confine itself to providing Hospital Assistants only, all other charges being defrayed locally.

The Commissioner, Nerbudda Division, has lately reported that all the dispensaries in his division may now be considered independent of the Government supply of medicine, and that Local and Municipal grants supplemented by voluntary subscriptions will be provided to defray this charge. Reports from the other divisions are to the effect that though certain dispensaries were solvent and could undertake the charge, all could not do so. In order to enable the Chief Commissioner to pronounce definitely what institutions may in future be self-supporting in this respect, a statement of the financial position of each

main and branch dispensary in regard to receipts and expenditure has been asked for, so that it is hoped that definite orders may issue before the close of the year.

Indigenous drugs.

29. Supplementary to this subject is that of indigenous drugs, and the extent to which they can be substituted for European equivalents. In so far as former expenditure of European drugs was carefully controlled, a curtailment of the supply will necessitate a wider use of medicines locally procurable. It has been proposed during the year that these native medicines instead of being purchased loally, a course open to several objections, should be supplied from the Central Depôt. The uncertainty and unequal quality of the supply in the local bazars as well as other reasons render it desirable that indigenous drugs should be supplied on indent, and in order to enable the Chief Commissioner to ascertain if the Medical Depôt can undertake to supply them, the Deputy Surgeon General has been asked to furnish a list of the commoner kinds of 'bazar' medicines usually purchased locally for use. A reply on this subject is awaited, and it is expected that the measures now being taken regarding the supply of medical requirements will result in a still more economical working of the dispensaries in the Central Provinces.

In regard to sums locally contributed the Deputy Surgeon General observed "it is natural that Committees should wish to expend as they "like the money thus contributed, but it seems that there will be the "same need of supervision, of control, and of the application of those "principles for ensuring economy which are now in use. It is not in any "way desirable that Medical Officers should have the power of order-"ing medicines as they think best; there should be one principle guid-"ing all, so that dispensaries may be furnished much in the same way." The Chief Commissioner thinks that money locally raised should be spent in the manner advocated by the subscribers, and as the Committee would probably allow itself to be guided by the Civil Surgeon and District Officer there would be a sufficient safeguard against extravagance. To apply subscriptions without regard to the wish of the subscribers would be entirely wrong.

Cost of diet.

30. Excepting in three districts the cost of diet per head has decreased. The Chief Commissioner, however, notices the very high rate (Rs. 4-2-2) that has been paid at Kamptee for the monthly diet of each in-door patient. Even this amount is considerably less than that paid last year, but there seems no reason why the rate should be so much higher in Kamptee than at Nagpur (Rs. 2-5-4).

(b.) Lunatic Asylums.

31. There are two Lunatic asylums in the Provinces, one at Nagpur and one at Jubbulpore, under the superintendence of the Civil Surgeons of those stations.

The details as to the inmates of the two asylums are given below :—

		Nagpur.			Jubbulpore.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Remaining on 1st January	1879 ...	99	25	124	92	30	122
Do. do.	1880 ...	93	29	122	91	34	125
Admitted during	1879 ...	14	7	21	16	9	25
Do. do.	1880 ...	13	6	19	9	4	13
Discharged as cured in	1879 ...	9	1	10	7	1	8
Do. do.	1880 ...	8	5	13	...	...	...
Transferred to friends in	1879 ...	3	1	4	6	2	8
Do. do.	1880 ...	5	...	5	2	...	2
Otherwise discharged in	1879 ...	1	...	1	2	...	2
Do. do.	1880 ...	1	...	1	4	...	4
Died during	1879 ...	7	1	8	3	2	5
Do. do.	1880 ...	6	3	9	5	2	7
Total remaining on 31st Dec.	1879 ...	93	29	122	91	34	125
Do. do.	1880 ...	86	27	113	89	36	125

Lunatic population under treatment.

32. The numbers both in respect to admission and total population are smaller than in former years, for the tendency to fill the asylums with harmless incurable lunatics or persons temporarily affected with madness has ceased, and only criminal and other lunatics whom it is impossible to make over to their friends are now retained in the asylums. It is somewhat curious that the Superintendent of the Nagpur asylum should show 13 lunatics cured and 5 transferred to their friends in an improved condition, while in Jubbulpore no cures were effected and improvement resulted in only two instances. The Superintendent, Jubbulpore, refers thus to the matter :—

> "None were discharged cured because all who could be made over to their friends were discharged during the previous three years, leaving now only those who are hopelessly insane. Seeing also that those admitted were in all instances suffering from aggravated symptoms of disease, it is not likely that there will be many cures effected in coming years. There were two harmless but incurable lunatics remaining from last year, whose friends were sought out and to whom they were made over in an improved condition."

The truth seems to be that in former years the number of cures effected was swollen by reason of the promiscuous confinement of lunatics in the asylum and their subsequent discharge.

Sickness among the lunatics was greater at Jubbulpore, but deaths were more numerous at Nagpur. There was no overcrowding at any time. The maximum number confined on any one night was 124 at

Nagpur, and 127 at Jubbulpore; the number for whom accommodation is provided is 155 at Nagpur and 161 at Jubbulpore.

Types of insanity.

33. The following table shows the types of insanity amongst the lunatics in the two asylums during the year. The variations are striking, viz :—

	Nagpur.	Jubbulpore.
Acute mania ...	23	6
Chronic „ ...	53	24
Melancholia ...	13	5
Acute dementia ...	4	9
Chronic „ ...	35	60
Paralysis of insane ...	1	...
Idiotcy ...	...	32
Insipientia ...	7	2
Homicidal mania ...	2	...
Not insane ...	3	...
	141	138

but, as is remarked by the Superintendent, Jubbulpore "happily these "differences do not affect the well-being of the patients: the treatment "and management of lunatics are not determined by refinement of "diagnosis."

It appears that sickness has been less at the Nagpur asylum and greater at Jubbulpore, while the mortality in both has been higher than in the previous year. The prevailing diseases were ague and dysentery.

The statements of receipts and expenditure are generally satisfactory. A general fall in the price of food-grains has caused a diminished expenditure under diet, and careful management has been exercised to keep all charges as low as possible.

The Nagpur asylum has been more successfully managed than that of Jubbulpore. This is because a farm is attached to the former, where food-grains and cotton are grown, whereas at Jubbulpore there is only a small plot under garden cultivation in which vegetables are grown. To raise his income, and, at the same time, reduce present expenditure, the Superintendent of the Jubbulpore asylum proposes to introduce oil pressing on a scale sufficient to meet the small demands of the institution. This industry may be introduced, but the Superintendent should be careful not to exact too severe task work.

(o) Lock Hospitals.

34. There are four Lock hospitals in the Provinces,—at Saugor, Kamptee, Jubbulpore, and Pachmarhi, respectively. The cost of maintaining each institution is exhibited for the past two years :—

	1879. Rs.	1880. Rs.
Saugor ...	1,722	1,498
Kamptee ...	3,062	3,058
Jubbulpore ...	2,175	1,926
Pachmarhi ...	506	533

Results.

35. There has been a slight increase in the average number of prostitutes on the registers, and in the average number who attended for periodical inspection; the total number reported to Cantonment Magistrates has considerably decreased; the number found diseased and admitted to hospital has slightly increased; and the aggregate expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 450. The registration of women practising prostitution appears to be less efficient than it might be at Kamptee, Saugor and Jubbulpore. The difficulty of getting men to point out the women from whom they may have contracted venereal disease is notorious, and is borne out by the experience of the officers in medical charge of the Saugor, Pachmarhi and Kamptee Lock Hospitals. It avails little that admissions to hospital of registered women decrease in number, if, as at Jubbulpore, a diminution of disease in the women co-exist with an increase of venereal disease among the British troops. The conclusion that in a large number of these cases the disease was contracted from unregistered women is irresistible, and under these circumstances the remedy appears to the Chief Commissioner to rest mainly with the Military authorities, who by closer supervision of their men may assist the Police in reporting the practice of unregistered prostitution. It is satisfactory to note that the aggregate amount of venereal disease among the British troops at Kamptee was less in 1880 than in the preceding year, and that the cases were of a milder character. Even allowing for the reduced strength of the troops in the latter year, the percentage of admissions to hospital for venereal affections fell from 179 to 162 per 1,000 of strength for period of occupation. A similar result was apparent also at Saugor. There was a slight increase in the number of cases treated at Jubbulpore and in admissions for venereal disease to Pachmarhi Lock Hospital, but in a large majority of the latter cases the disease was imported and not contracted locally. The Chief Commissioner notes with satisfaction that the exclusion of female labourers from barracks still receives attention. Their admission is doubtless a fertile source of disease. The small number of registered prostitutes as compared with the large civil population resident near the cantonments of Jubbulpore, Saugor and Kamptee is of itself sufficient to prove that the registration of professional prostitutes is incomplete. It is on this point that efforts appear most necessary and that the co-operation of the Military and Cantonment Police may be expected to produce beneficial results.

(*d*) Nagpur Medical School.

36. The fourteenth session of the Nagpur Medical School has now been completed.

At the beginning of the session of 1880-81 there were the following students under instruction :—

(1). Thirteen students entering on their third year of study who had been attached to the school under the orders of the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, in 1878.

(2). Three students, Hindus, belonging to the Central Provinces, attached to the school in 1879 by the Principal, who were beginning their second year of study.

(3). Fourteen students, residents of the Central Provinces, selected as probationers by the Principal at the end of 1879, who after being attached for 6 months to dispensaries in Nagpur, were admitted to the school as 1st year students in June 1880.

Results.

37. The results reported were these :—

(*a*). That of the 13 third year students, 7 have passed satisfactory and creditable examinations, and may now be classed as Passed Medical Pupils, who after one further year's service, become eligible to promotion to the grade of 3rd class Hospital Assistants. The remaining six appear to have done badly, for one of them was detected copying and declined to be examined in Surgery, and the other five have become idle and dissipated. These young men are under suspension, and their dismissal from the school is recommended.

(*b*). The 3 second year students are said to be "quiet and well-"behaved, fairly hard-working, and two of them intelligent," and the percentage of marks which they obtained at the annual examination supports this opinion. Thus the total marks obtained by two of them compare favorably with those assigned to the successful 3rd year students, and the third of them while deficient in knowledge of Medicine and Surgery did well in Anatomy, Materia Medica and Chemistry.

(*c*). Of the 14 first year students, one withdrew in July 1880, resigning all the stipends drawn by him, and thirteen completed their first year of study satisfactorily. Their previous education, tested by successful passing in the High School scholarship examination, renders them better able to benefit by instruction, and all are said to be well-behaved and intelligent young men. The results of their examination seem to the Chief Commissioner very creditable. Of a possible maximum of 300 marks, 5 students obtained more than 250; 4 obtained marks exceeding 200; and the remaining 4, marks in excess of 150.

Discipline of the school.

38. Regarding the discipline of the school and the conduct of the pupils a few words may be said. The conduct of the 3rd year students cannot be said to have been good. Nearly one half of the number failed to pass, and the habits of five became dissipated. They also appear to have led away the three 2nd year students to a certain extent. The 1st year students, on the other hand, behaved well. These facts seem to the Chief Commissioner to indicate that the new system, whereby lads selected from the students in schools of the Central Provinces are attached to the school, is preferable to the old system, by which youths from any part of India were forwarded by the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, for instruction. Under the new system we have a guarantee

that the probationers have a certain amount of instruction and a capacity for acquiring knowledge, and most of them are near their families, while on all home influences can be brought to bear. Under the old system, on the other hand, youths on the verge of manhood were sent to Nagpur, where they had neither relations nor friends. They were too young to be trusted like men and too old to be treated as boys, and the sole restraint on them out of school hours was servants, who might or might not report irregularities of conduct to the Principal. It might be anticipated that under such circumstances the less steady would succumb to idleness and evil influences.

The teaching staff of the school remains the same as in previous years. The Principal delivered a short series of lectures on Midwifery during the year. The Assistant Surgeon, who has been connected with the institution for the past 12 years, is its resident manager, and as he is also in executive charge of the Mayo Hospital, is particularly fitted to direct the clinical studies of the students. In addition to lectures on Materia Medica and Chemistry, a series of lectures on Hygiene has also been delivered during the year. This course was attended by the 3rd and 2nd year students and by 12 superintendents of vaccination, 44 vaccinators, and 1 compounder. At the end of the course an examination was held and 10 superintendents, 37 vaccinators, and 1 compounder received certificates of proficiency. The Principal of the school writes:—

"All these have a very fair knowledge of Hygiene and should be "able to give good advice to their countrymen as well as afford an "intelligent assistance to the health officers under whom they may serve." The Chief Commissioner has no doubt that the course of lectures has done good, and should be persevered with.

39. The expenditure on the Medical School during the year amounted to Rs. 16,204-2-3 as detailed below:—

Expenditure.

Disbursements.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
Pay of Principal	3,000	0	0
,, ,, teachers	9,600	0	0
Stipend of pupils	2,628	3	0
Establishments	791	14	6
Travelling allowance of teachers ...	.....		
,, ,, pupils ...	.....		
Compensation to pupils in lieu of uniform...	.....		
Miscellaneous Contingencies ...	184	0	9
Total Rs. ...	16,204	2	3

The prize fund contained a sum of Rs. 703-9-7, of which the greater part was spent in prizes to successful candidates which were distributed by the Chief Commissioner in public durbar on the 24th November 1880.

The school has worked satisfactorily during the year and the Rajas and native gentlemen of Nagpur subscribe liberally to the prize fund.

5.—*Sanitation.*

Results of the year.

40. The sanitary works and improvements which are effected relate mainly to improvements in the water-supply. It is impossible to show even in a rough way the improvements to water-supply effected. In each year the inhabitants of many villages in every district do something in the way of constructing new wells: indeed it has been from time immemorial, and is still, a favourite way of spending money. Many new wells have probably been constructed which find no place in the Government records. In regard to larger works, it may be remarked that the towns of Nagpur, Seoni and Burhanpur have a good water-supply, and that Jubbulpore, Hinganghat and Khandwa have comprehensive schemes which have now been commenced.

Conservancy.

41. In regard to conservancy, in 19 municipal and head-quarter towns about a lakh and a quarter is spent on conservancy, equal to one-fourth of the income of these towns. While in the larger towns a considerable measure of attention is given to conservancy, much yet remains to be done. All district officers are alive to the importance of keeping towns and villages clean, of a good water-supply, of preserving streams, river banks and wells from being polluted, but there are obvious difficulties to contend with, and it is specially difficult to enforce on the people the obligations of preserving the water-supply from contamination. Of course something may be done without money; but after all the crying want is the want of funds. There is, however, no prospect of funds forthcoming for the improvement of villages and small towns, and all that it is possible to do is by constant and continuous pressure to get the people to abandon many of their hereditary insanitary practices.

42. The annual fairs held at Ramtek in the Nagpur district and Birman in the Narsinghpur district, have not been noticed by the Sanitary Commissioner, but as the Government of India on one occasion asked that these annual gatherings of the people should receive mention in the Sanitary report the Chief Commissioner will briefly notice them.

The Ramtek fair began on the 6th November, the 16th was the great religious day set apart for bathing and worship, and the people dispersed on the evening of the 23rd. The number of people attending the fair is calculated at 217,445. Conservancy arrangements were made in the same manner as in former years. Eight suitable sites were selected on the outskirts of the fair, and at each of these 10 long and deep trenches were dug. One trench at each site was daily enclosed and partitioned off with bambu mats, and a layer of dry earth thrown in every quarter of an hour, thus ensuring both privacy and cleanliness. Similar arrangements were made for the women at each site in separate latrines. All who objected to enter the latrines were permitted to frequent a plot of ground marked off at a considerable distance. During the whole period of the fair there was no epidemic disease or illness of any kind.

43. The annual fair at Birman began on 17th November, and the people dispersed on the 31st December. The usual conservancy arrangements were made. No latrines were erected, but quantities of dry earth were stored on ground marked off for purposes of nature, and the sweepers daily covered all excreta with a quantity of dry earth. The ground was daily visited by the Inspector of Police. Three plots of ground were marked off for males, and three for females on the south bank of the Nerbudda, and one for males and one for females on the north bank. The site of the fair was also carefully watched, and except during the first few days no attempt was made to pollute the dry bed of the river. As in former years a breadth of 20 feet from the edge of the stream was kept free of shops; and bathing, washing of clothes, &c. were restricted to the stream below the fair. For the fair itself 23 sweepers were daily employed, and for the ground used as latrines 26. This constitued the regular staff, but extra men were taken on from time to time. The total number of persons who attended the fair is estimated as a little in excess of 265,000. This is a larger number than attended in the preceding year, for an eclipse of the moon during the continuance of the fair attracted large numbers. A temporary dispensary was as usual opened under the charge of a Hospital Assistant. In all 243 persons were treated, and relief or cure is shown to have been afforded to 227. There was no serious disease of any kind.

44. It may, therefore, be affirmed that the large gatherings at Ramtek and Birman passed off without mishap of any kind, and that the conservancy and sanitary arrangements were successful.

6.—*Vaccination.*

General results.

45. It is satisfactory to note that the out-turn of work was larger than in any previous year. In all 325,021 vaccine operations were performed, 317,838 of which were primary and 7,183 secondary. Of the primary operations 29,44,755 were done by the Vaccine establishment in British and Feudatory territory, and 23,083 by hospital assistants at dispensaries. Of the 317,838 cases 301,140 or 94 per cent were successful, *viz*:—280,151 of cases by the Vaccine establishment, and 20,989 at dispensaries. Of the secondary vaccinations numbering 7,183, 6,195 were done by the Vaccine establishment and 488 at dispensaries. Of these 7,183 cases 4,775 were successful at places other than dispensaries and 311 at dispensaries, in all 5,086, giving a percentage of 70 per cent.

The arrangements for the supply of lymph seem generally to have been suitable, and vaccination was started early in the cold season. In the districts of Hoshangabad, Seoni and Raipur the arrangements seem, however, not to have been effective; in the first named the English lymph supplied had lost its vitality, in Seoni the supply of vaccine matter was not kept up, and in Raipur the supply was not successfully preserved. On the good quality of the vaccine used the protective power of the vesicles

depends, and the Government of India, in its remarks on the report for 1879-80, observed, "that the thoroughly good quality of the vaccine "used is even more essential than a large number of operations."

The first striking variation is the great increase in the number of vaccinators from 160 in 1879-80 to 196. The increase is thus explained. The staff of the present year includes 33 vaccinators employed in Feudatory States attached to the Chhattisgarh Division; 4 more vaccinators were entertained in the Raipur district, and 1 less in Chhindwara. In all other districts vaccinators remained at the same numerical strength. It further appears that in eight districts, *viz.*, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Mandla, Bhandara, Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda, there was a large increase in vaccinations; in four districts, Narsinghpur, Balaghat, Raipur and Sambalpur, there was a slight increase. On the other hand, there was a slight decrease in the Saugor district, a more marked decrease in the districts of Nimar and Chhindwara, and very large decreases in Betul, Seoni and Bilaspur.

The average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator was 1,511, which is a lower average than that of the preceding two years, when the figures were 1,644 and 1,718 respectively. The Chief Commissioner thinks it must be difficult if not impossible to lay down with even approximate accuracy the number of vaccinations which each operator may be expected to perform, for density of population, distances, the number of towns, and the degree of education and enlightenment among the population have all to be taken into account. The districts which show the worst results are Nimar, Seoni, Bilaspur, Betul and Raipur. The 4 first named show large decreases in the number of operations performed, and, as just noticed, Nimar, Betul and Raipur stand at the foot of the list showing the average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator. In the Nimar district the bad results are ascribed to several circumstances,—one, the greater number of marriages with consequent absence of villagers and their children from their homes; another, the employment of two vaccinators for a month and a half on Census duty; a third, the inefficiency of one vaccinator, who only vaccinated 1,346 persons. In Seoni the poor out-turn of work is ascribed to employment of the vaccination staff on Census duty. From Bilaspur the explanation is that six vaccinators had to attend to cholera cases, distribute medicines, &c., in addition to their ordinary duties, while two were altogether removed from their vaccination work and sent to Zamindaris where cholera was epidemic. In Betul the abandonment of the practice of collecting villagers with their children at central points accounts in some measure for the decrease in the number of operations, but Census work also occupied the time of the estalibshment, and some of the vaccinators used their employment on Census duties as a cloak for staying away from their legitimate work. The Civil Surgeon of Raipur reports that the slight increase of operations, and the low average number of operations for each vaccinator, are due to the employment of the vaccination staff on Census duty from the 5th of January to the middle of March. The Census did undoubtedly absorb the time of many vaccinators and there is hardly any department which does not complain of the demands made upon it by the Census.

The year's work.

46. Compared with the preceding year Civil Surgeons were on tour for a greater number of days, but visited fewer villages and inspected a smaller number of vaccinated persons. The percentage of successful cases seen by Civil Surgeons increased from 90·57 in 1879-80 to 93·01 in 1880-81. The Civil Surgeon who was longest on tour was the Civil Surgeon of Betul. He was on tour for 67 days, visited 261 villages, and inspected 2,976 vaccinated persons, and certified the percentage of successful cases to be 92·07. The lowest percentage of successful cases certified to was in Bilaspur, where the Civil Surgeon, after being 31 days on tour, visiting 135 villages and inspecting 2,690 vaccinated persons, returned the percentage of successful cases at 75·76. The Civil Surgeons of Nagpur and Raipur were not able to go on tour at all, and in future years the Chief Commissioner hopes it may be feasible for an Assistant Surgeon to go over a certain area and satisfy himself as to the approximate correctness of the returns made by the subordinate vaccinating staff. The Civil Surgeon of Balaghat was kept at head-quarters by his duties as Superintendent of the Jail till the close of the cold weather, when he he made a rapid tour of 7 days, visited 77 villages, and saw 1,428 vaccinated persons, in all of whom the operation had been successful.

The Chief Commissioner is glad to see that the importance of Civil Surgeons themselves checking the returns of vaccinators is recognized. He is of opinion that such check cannot solely be entrusted to the Native Superintendents, many of whom are no better than the vaccinators, and some of whom have been punished during the year for neglect of their duties. Indeed several Civil Surgeons asked that they might be allowed to try the experiment of working their vaccination staff without the aid of a Native Superintendent, and in districts where this plan has been tried the absence of a Native Superintendent does not seem to have caused trouble or embarrassment. Native Superintendents, even allowing for their smaller numbers, were on tour for fewer days, visited fewer villages and inspected fewer persons vaccinated, but certified to a higher percentage of successful cases, *viz.* 91·33 in 1880-81 against 90·80 in the preceding year.

The percentage of successful cases returned by vaccinators was 96·55, that certified to by Native Superintendents 91·33, and that certified to by Civil Surgeons 93·01. The higher percentage certified to by Civil Surgeons seems explained by the circumstance that one of the duties of the Native Superintendent is to re-vaccinate all unsuccessful and doubtful cases; and if a Civil Surgeon's tour follows on that of a Native Superintendent a higher percentage might necessarily be expected. It is not *primâ facie* probable that a Native Superintendent would re-inspect villages seen by the Civil Surgeon. It is however evident that the vaccinators still take credit for a higher percentage of success than they are entitled to. This would seem to be specially the case in Hoshangabad, where a percentage of 96·49 claimed by the vaccinators was reduced by the Civil Surgeon to 80·26: in Bilaspur, where a percentage of 92·59 was reduced to 75·76: in Chhindwara, where a percentage of 99·61 was reduced to 86·87: and in Jubbulpore, where a percentage of 96·59 was reduced to 85·76. The quotations

given from the various districts show that the percentages of success receive considerable scrutiny from Civil Surgeons, though the Chief Commissioner finds some difficulty in following the remarks of the Civil Surgeons of Betul and Chhindwara, which do not seem borne out by the tabular Statements.

More vaccination work was done at dispensaries during 1880-81 than in the preceding year, and this is again satisfactory. Primary vaccinations numbered 23,083, of which 20,989 were successful; secondary vaccinations 488, of which 311 were successful. The percentage of successful primary vaccinations was 90, that of secondary vaccinations 63. The districts which show best in regard to dispensary vaccination are Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Chanda and Saugor. Compared with the previous year the number of operations at dispensaries in Nagpur and Raipur has largely risen; operations in the other districts named have somewhat fallen off.

Expenditure.

47. The total expenditure of all kinds amounted to Rs. 37,515, and on the whole, the Chief Commissioner is inclined to think that a creditable amount of work has been done. Census operations interfered to a considerable extent with vaccine work, and lazy vaccinators were not slow to take advantage of this and perform very few operations, and their indolence was detected too late. Apathy and repugnance to vaccination still continue, but if the people do not welcome vaccination as a protection against small-pox they seem to submit to it as a disagreeable necessity. Patience and tact must continue to be exercised, and with these, further progress should only be a matter of time.

VII.—Instruction.

1.—*General system of Public Instruction.*

1. There has been no alteration in the system of instruction, which has been fully described in previous reports. The Chief Commissioner hoped that the educational scheme for the Provinces might be completed by the conversion of the Jubbulpore High school into a College by the addition of third and fourth classes. The Inspector General of Education showed that during the last five years the Central Provinces have provided more students for senior college classes than the Agra, Benares and Muir colleges of the North-West Provinces, and that even better results may be anticipated; and added that "the same "reasoning that forbids the establishment of a college in the Central "Provinces as premature, because of so few passes by the F. A. stand-"ard, might condemn the three principal colleges in the North-West "Provinces, as none of them have in five years passed so many stud-"ents as the Jubbulpore school."

2. In replying to the Chief Commissioner's proposal recommending the establishment of a college at Jubbulpore, the Secretary to the Government of India, in letter No. 144, dated the 25th June last, after mentioning that the proposal involved an additional expenditure of about Rs. 15,444 per annum, said:—

> "In the opinion of the Governor General in Council, the establishment at the present time of a college at Jubbulpore would be premature. The number of students belonging to the Central Provinces who have passed the First Examination in Arts during the last 5 years is stated to be 46, or on an average only 9 a year. Judging by the small number who are able or willing to pursue their studies even up to the F. A. standard, it appears to the Governor General in Council doubtful whether the students in the Central Provinces likely to proceed with their education up to a degree would be sufficiently numerous to justify the formation of college classes at a considerable expense for their separate benefit. Under these circumstances the Governor General in Council regrets that he does not feel justified in recommending to the Secretary of State the proposal to convert the Jubbulpore High school into a college for the Central Provinces."

3. While the Chief Commissioner fully sympathised with the Inspector General of Education in his anxiety to complete an educational scheme for the Central Provinces, he did not know if the colleges of the North-West Provinces with which results were compared had in the eyes of the Government of India, and with respect merely to the number of passed candidates, justified the amount expended on them. The conclusion, therefore, that because the number of passed pupils in the Central Provinces exceeds that of three of the colleges of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the establishment of a college

in the Central Provinces is justified, is not necessarily sound. At the same time the Chief Commissioner trusts that grounds may yet be shown which may justify a further, and it is to be hoped a successful representation to Government.

2.—*Education.*

4. Various text books have been translated to meet the requirements of schools, the Text book committee has been reorganized, the fee rules have been revised, and the establishment of open air gymnasia in several districts ensures attention to physical, as well as to mental training.

General statistics.

5. The number of pupils taught in the schools has increased from 77,746 to 79,551, and their average attendance from 51,335 to 53,600. These scholars were thus distributed among the various classes of schools :—

	Schools.		Pupils.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Government schools ...	944	955	55,457	56,443
Aided private schools...	375	387	19·457	19,768
Unaided private schools	103	95	2,832	3,340
Total ...	1,422	1,47	77,746	79,551

All classes of schools excepting girls' schools have shared in the general improvement, and any further decrease in girl education is not anticipated as most of the hopelessly bad schools have been closed. There is nothing new to be said on this subject and nothing to be enjoined beyond patient effort.

Expenditure.

6. In 1879-80 the total expenditure on the schools was Rs. 6,10,090; this year the total expenditure was Rs. 6,30,800, an increase of Rs. 20,710. The details of expenditure on each class of schools is thus shown :—

	Provincial Revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government schools ...	2,77,322	1,31,962	28,301	23,118	39,733	5,00,436
Aided schools ...	52,710	...	5,242	12,093	55,837	1,25,882
Unaided schools ...	503	...	...	611	3,368	4,482
Total ...	3,30,535	1,31,962	33,543	35,82	98,938	6,30,800

The net cost of education to Provincial Revenue has increased by about Rs. 7,000, receipts from local cases have been larger, fee receipts in Government and aided schools have been higher, and municipalities have contributed slightly more than in 1879-80.

7. In reviewing last year's report on education the Chief Commissioner, while recognizing that municipalities have not often very much money to dispose of, did not think that they quite acted up to their duty in the matter of supporting education. The Government of India, in referring to the subject, remarked :—

> "The most unsatisfactory feature in the report is the continued smallness of municipal grants which aggregate Rs. 32,044 for the year. The matter has already been noticed by the Government of India in reviewing previous reports, and the Governor General in Council observes that you have again impressed on Municipal Committees the necessity for devoting a reasonable grant annually to educational purposes."

The subject was treated at some length by the Chief Commissioner in his review of municipal taxation and expenditure in the Central Provinces in 1879-80. He need not repeat that he is fully aware of the many calls on municipalities, that sanitary improvement has a stronger claim than education, that municipalities are using their best efforts to introduce liberal rules for the refund of octroi, and that the attempts they are making to make civil dispensaries pay for their European medicines, will all tend to prevent increased contributions towards education. He merely invites each municipality to give according to its means. At the same time he remarked that compared with the sum of Rs. 47,625 shown in the North Western Provinces and Oudh Education report for 1879-80 to have been contributed by municipalities to Government and aided schools in the joint Province, the contribution of Rs. 33,543 by the less wealthy municipalities of the Central Provinces can hardly be considered illiberal.

8. The state of education in each district may be referred to briefly and the causes of success or failure indicated.

The number of scholars has fallen off in the Balaghat district, and some of the defects in existing schools are owing to inefficient management and inspection.

In Betul, on the other hand, there has been an increase of pupils and also in the average attendance; but the Zila school is not as good as it should be, owing to want of zeal in the masters; and the Circle Inspector, who saw 11 out of the 19 village schools, classifies 1 as good, 3 as fair, and 7 as bad. These results cannot be pronounced satisfactory.

School management in Bhandara is successful. Both the number of pupils and their attendance have increased, and the average attendance in village schools is 81 per cent of those enrolled, the highest rate in the Provinces.

There has been an increase both in pupils and attendance in Chhindwara, all the town schools are in good order, and inspections by Tahsildars and their Naibs have been frequent.

In Chanda a decrease in scholars has been balanced by better attendance. The Zila school is in good order and two of the three Anglo-Vernacular town schools were pronounced by the Circle Inspector as fair. The Commissioner thought that while the town schools showed some improvement the village schools had not improved as they should.

The slight increase in pupils in Wardha is attended with decreased attendance. The stagnant or retrogressive state of the Hinganghat, Wardha and Deoli Anglo-Vernacular schools is attributed to the bad management of the Head-masters. The attendance at the Wardha schools appears to be bad all round, and it is therefore not surprising that the scholarship should be the same. The district report is silent on two important points, viz. the work of the Tahsildars and of the School Committees, and the poor results attained may probably be traced to insufficient effort on the part of the District staff.

In the Seoni district education progresses well, and the improvement extends to village and town schools. The School committees and inspections by Tahsildars are favourably reported on.

In the Nagpur district both scholars and attendance have increased, and the general results, except of girl education, are good. The Deputy Commissioner reports well on the activity in inspection of his Tahsildars, and the Commissioner writes "that the schools "have been well attended to and that some progress has been made."

The condition of education in the Damoh district is very satisfactory and shows steady progress. Much of this result is attributed to the zeal and energy of the Zila Inspector.

The Chief Commissioner regrets that vernacular education in the Hoshangabad district has deteriorated, entirely from bad management and inefficient inspection. There is less excuse for the latter, as there are two subordinate Inspecting Officers at Hoshangabad.

In the Jubbulpore district there has been increase in the number of schools, of scholars, and in average attendance. The results of the F. A. and other examinations are satisfactory, except for a decrease in the passes by the upper and lower primary standards.

In Narsinghpur an improvement is reported in vernacular education, mainly due to the good management and industry of the Zila Inspector, who has been rewarded by promotion.

In Mandla progress is sorely impeded by irregular attendance of pupils, apathy of School committees, and non-inspection by Tahsildars. The Chief Commissioner looks to the Deputy Commissioner to stir the latter up to greater activity.

In Nimar the schools appear to be in an indifferent state, mainly due to non-inspection by a dishonest Zila Inspector whose fictitious inspections were eventually betrayed by his travelling allowance bill.

The schools in the Saugor district are all excellently managed, and in girl education Saugor ranks first of the districts in the Central Provinces. The fact that the district has maintained its high standard is

another illustration, if further illustration were wanted, that the schools in any district are what the Deputy Commissioner, Tahsildars, Zila Inspector, and School committees choose to make them.

In Bilaspur the schools appear to have maintained their ground; the Zila school is a thriving instruction, and the Mungeli girls' school is in capital order.

In Raipur generally the results of the year's labours are not favourable. - English schools have certainly not improved, Government primary schools have deteriorated, but private schools have improved.

In Sambalpur education appears to be reviving and to be on a sounder footing than formerly.

9. The Chief Commissioner has been struck by the different manner in which Educational officers have been employed in Census duties. While fully realizing the different conditions of the several districts and the difficulty in obtaining suitable men as Enumerators and Supervisors, there is still a difficulty in understanding how in some districts Census and Educational duties have been made to harmonize, while in others they appear to have operated in direct antagonism. Thus while in Betul, Bhandara and Seoni the schools seem to have suffered scarcely at all, in Bilaspur the Zila school was closed for 30 days, in Raipur the loss to vernacular schools owing to the Census is estimated at 3 months' instruction, and in Chanda 93 masters were absent from their schools from 4 to 90 days.

There is no doubt that lazy masters made their Census duties an excuse for neglecting their schools, and the extent to which the Census interfered with education has been exaggerated in the districts of Nimar and Hoshangabad. Perhaps the exercise of more care in allotting to school-masters Census duties at places close to their schools would have enabled both works to be carried on without detriment to either. At the same time, the Chief Commissioner is glad to acknowledge the large amount of intelligent aid the Educational department gave in taking the Census. Without such help Census operations could hardly have been carried out.

Controlling agency.

10. There has been no change in the controlling agency; the zeal and energy of the Circle Inspectors are spoken of in high terms; and the District Inspectors with few exceptions, notably those of Hoshangabad and Nimar, have done good work.

Work done by the various kinds of schools.

11. During the year 3 students from the Jubbulpore College and High school graduated at the Muir College, and two of our students passed as Licentiates in Civil Engineering at the Poona Science College. The success of the 5 High schools, especially that at Jubbulpore, at the last Entrance examination has been greater than in previous years. Of the 314 schools that submitted candidates for the last Calcutta University Entrance examination, the Jubbulpore High school in the number of passes in the 1st and 2nd Divisions stands 4th. This is certainly subject for congratulation.

Secondary education.

12. It seems to the Chief Commissioner a satisfactory feature in an educational system that aided schools take such a great part in secondary education which embraces high and middle schools. Thus though there are 5 High schools, only one, the school at Jubbulpore, is a Government school. Regarding it mention has already been made, and a few words may be said of the other 4 High schools. These are the Jubbulpore Church Mission School, the Nagpur Free Church Mission School, the City Aided School Nagpur, and the School of St. Francis de Sales at Nagpur. During the present as in past years the reports on all of these institutions are satisfactory. The Church Mission School at Jubbulpore showed better general management, a remarkably good daily attendance in the high school, and an advance in scholarship. At the Free Church Mission School at Nagpur, the high school retains its good position in scholarship, the high department has much increased in numbers, and the Reverend Missionaries continue to maintain an excellent tone throughout the school. The discipline, tone, and management of the schools under the care of the Fathers of the Community of St. Francis de Sales at Nagpur are reported as excellent. The results of the Matriculation and Middle school examinations were good, and all the school-rooms are crowded. The Nagpur City High School continues to prosper under the management of a Committee the members of which show much interest in its welfare. It may be noted that there is ample room at Nagpur both for it and for the Free Church Mission High school. The success obtained by these two institutions in Matriculation and Middle school examinations is very equal.

The existence of these aided High schools at convenient centres is very satisfactory, as it enables youths to obtain a high school education at a comparatively small cost to Government.

Primary education.

13. Many of the Zila schools are in excellent order, and few have been unfavourably spoken of. Regarding primary education it is satisfactory that all the English primary schools have improved, and among those for girls, the Christ Church School at Jubbulpore, the Sitabaldi Orphanage maintained by the Free Church Mission, and the 3 institutions at Jubbulpore, Sitabaldi, and Kamptee managed by the Sisters of the Convent of St. Francis de Sales are well spoken of. Primary education for boys steadily progresses, and the demands which this class of schools has on the fostering care of Government are recognized by the fact that about half the total expenditure on education is spent on such schools. With few exceptions schools for girls are still heavily handicapped.

14. In respect to primary vernacular instruction a few remarks may be made. Such instruction is imparted in Government schools, in aided schools, and in unaided schools. In the Government schools substantial progress in every direction has been made. Schools have increased in number from 775 to 793; pupils from 49,032 to 50,000; the fees collected have risen from Rs. 10,735 to Rs. 12,773, while improvement in scholarship is shown by the passes by the upper primary

standard standing at 1,880 against 1,860 in the previous year, and by the passes by the lower primary standard standing at 5,262 against 5,229. The aided schools do not show similar progress. Though 6, however, have been added to the 324 open at the end of 1879, the number of pupils attending them has decreased by 47, and is now 17,017. Unaided schools show a decrease in number, being now 91; but the attendance has increased from 2,690 to 3,269.

Village schools for boys.

15. Village (Government) schools for boys must always be the schools where the mass of the population acquire instruction, and the following figures show roughly the state of such schools in the year under report:—

	Village schools.	Scholars.	Attendance.	Fees, Rs.	Passes.
Southern Circle ...	263	15,092	10,064	1,824	1,787
Northen ,, ...	293	15,573	10,627	3,490	2,513
Eastern ,, ...	96	7,164	4,666	449	642

From the remarks recorded in the Inspector General's report and in those of the District officers and Inspectors of Circles, the Chief Commissioner learns that in the Southern Circle village schools are good, and have made progress in Bhandara and Seoni, and also, except in the matter of regularity of attendance, in Nagpur; that such schools are fair in Betul, Chhindwara and Chanda, and indifferent in Balaghat and Wardha. In the Northern Circle progress is more marked, and the sympathies of the people would seem to be more enlisted. In Nimar and Hoshangabad unfortunately there has been no advance, but in all other districts there is an increasing number of really good schools where useful instruction is given. The Eastern Circle is as yet behind the other two in the number of its schools and scholars and its average fee collections, while attendance also is less regular. But in Sambalpur the schools have improved, those of Bilaspur have held their ground, while those of Raipur may be said to be stationary. In this last district the local executive authorities, the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, have recently had under fresh discussion the matter of primary education in indigenous (aided) schools, and it may be hoped that future good results attained in them may enable the Raipur district to take a better general place in educational statistics.

Technical schools.

16. Of the schools for special or technical training the Nagpur Normal School is well managed, and its efficiency is assigned to the able direction of the Circle Inspector, and to the judicious management of the Head Master.

Normal schools.

17. The Jubbulpore Normal School has been very successful, and that at Raipur fairly so. The Normal School for Mistresses at Jubbulpore continues to maintain its good tone and success under the able management of the Lady Superintendent.

Carpentry schools are still on their trial, and it would be premature to pronounce upon them, though they promise well,

3.—*Literature and the Press.*

18. The number of books bought and sold, their value, and the number and value of books in stock on the 1st April may be thus shown :—

The Book depot and press.

	Number of books bought.	Value of books and paper bought.	Number of books sold.	Value of books sold.	Number of books in hand on the 1st April 1881.	Value of books in hand on 1st April 1881.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Nagpur ...	170,253	25,311	156,335	†*c*32,713	102,674	26,291
Jubbulpore ...	**a*58,412	**a*8,897	46,052	†*b*9,244	51,690	8,494
Raipur ...	**a*25,042	**a*3,611	20,898	†*b*3,319	28,867	- 4,564

The value of the books bought thus decreased from Rs. 26,384 to Rs. 25,311, but the value of the books sold increased from Rs. 32,499 to Rs. 32,713. The increase in sales is due to the more extensive purchases of the Jubbulpore Book depot. The value of the books sold is ascertained by adding all the invoices of books sent out from the Nagpur and other depots during the year. The total receipts for book sales were Rs. 27,020, according to the Account department. The balance of Rs. 5,695 is represented by debts and by the increased value of books in the 19 local depots. The Account department represent the total expenditure on the Book depot at Rs. 27,406. Of this sum, Rs. 4,037 is for Establishment and Contingencies. So the cost of books purchased was according to the Account department Rs. 23,369. To this must be added the value of books lithographed at the Educational press, which was Rs. 2,063. If this be added to the value of books bought from booksellers and foreign depots we obtain Rs. 25,432. This sum nearly agrees with the purchases entered above and valued at Rs. 25,311. There must always be some difference between the accounts kept by the Account department and the Curator's accounts. The Curator considers all books bought when they are received, the Account department only when they are paid for. So purchases that are shown in one year in the Depot accounts often do not appear until the next year in the Comptroller's departmental accounts.

* *a*. All these books were bought from the Nagpur Book depot. The total value of all books and paper bought from private firms, and from the Educational Press, Nagpur, was Rs. 25,311 only.

† *b*. The value of these sales is for the most part included in sales marked "*c*."

Books and wall sheets published by the Educational lithographic press.

19. Besides publishing every month a vernacular newspaper, in Marathi, Hindi, and Urya, and lithographing all the new forms of Educational returns, the books and wall sheets published were as follows:—

HINDI.

10,033	Book of tables of weights and measures and multiplication tables
1,006	Sankshipta Sabha Bilas.
203	Sheets on school management.
53	Tables of weights and measures.
108	Translation of Mr. Elliott's Circulars on Educational method.
400	Model lesson forms.

MARATHI.

305	Mental Arithmetic.
5,015	Modi 1st book.
204	Kshetra Prakash (Surveying).
53	Tables of weights and measures.
1,012	Varnanklipi.

URYA.

Sets.	
100	Urya Reading sheets from No. 1 to 21.

URDU.

255	Ganit Bodh.

Books printed at other presses.

20. The books printed at other presses during the year were the Sanitary Primer in Hindi, the Sanitary Primer in Marathi, the Geography of Asia in Hindi, new editions of Hindi 1st and 2nd books, the History of India during the Mahomedan period, a Mensuration in Hindi, a book of Square roots, a small Catechism for Patwaris, an Urdu 2nd book, an Urdu Geography of the Central Provinces, and a small Anglo-Hindi primer. A new edition of the 3rd Hindi book and of the School Manual are in the press. A 4th Hindi book has been prepared, and translations of Clodd's Childhood of the World and the Astronomy Primer are ready, as also is a 3rd Urdu book. There is also in the press a general geography in Urya.

4.—*Literary Societies.*

21. There are 17 literary societies in the Central Provinces the most active of which is the Hit Sabha Sagar. Most of the principal members of the society met the Inspector General of Education at Saugor. There are several sections belonging to this society. During the year an Agricultural section was added, and land having been obtained near the public gardens, agricultural experiments were made,

This society partly support and entirely manage two boys schools, two girls' schools, and two adult schools, which are very well attended by artisans, shopkeepers, and servants. The Hit Sabha asked the Inspector General to distribute the prizes they gave, which he did. The Secretary, who is able and energetic, has been transferred on promotion to Jubbulpore. All the most influential native gentlemen in Saugor are members of this Association, and there are branch associations in some of the larger towns.

5.—*Arts and Sciences.*

The Nagpur Museum.

22. Very few specimens were added during the year. The number of visitors decreased: 1,22,164 native men and 95,511 native women visited the Museum. There were also 5,131 European and Eurasian visitors, adults and children. The specimens sent to the Melbourne Exhibition, excepting those from Burhanpur, have been presented to the Trustees of the National Gallery and Public Library of Victoria, and to the Technological Museum of Sydney. From both of these institutions large exchanges were promised for the Nagpur Museum and were in April being got ready for despatch. Selections from the raw products sent have been given to the Brussels' Museum and to the National Museum of New Zealand. Mr. James Inglis, the Executive Commissioner for India at the Melbourne Exhibition, has kindly promised to do his best to forward the specimens given in exchange. The Museum will be enlarged, the plans have been prepared by the Chief Engineer, and it is hoped the Museum will steadily improve in usefulness. During the year 114 books have been added to the public free library attached to the Museum. No private presentation of books to the free library was made this year. Now book cases are wanted. 426 books were circulated, and many were read at the Museum itself.

Of the Native libraries, those of Burhanpur and Bhandara are perhaps managed the best.

VIII.—Archæology.

1.—There is nothing to record under this chapter; as Archæological research is conducted by the Director General of the Archæological Survey.

IX.—Miscellaneous.

1.—*Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.*

1.—This is recorded for standard reference at pages 266 and 267 of the Administration Report for 1872-73. And there is nothing specially to report for the present year.

2.—*Stationery.*

2.—There is nothing calling for report under this section. No material change of system has been introduced; and there is nothing to add what was said last year.

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A. 1.—Area cultivated and uncultivated and Communications.

Principal Geographical Divisions of territory.		Total area in square miles.				Unappropriated culturable waste in acres.			Communications, mileage of—				
			Waste.							Made roads.			
		Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Rail roads.
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.													
Trans-Nerbudda districts.	Saugor ...	1,409	1,367	1,229	4,005	429,087	2,485	426,602	...	50	63	21	...
	Damoh ...	826	667	1,306	2,799	548,503	...	548,503	...	11	122	139	...
Nerbudda valley districts.	Jubbulpore ...	1,513	1,115	1,290	3,918	210,679	...	210,679	...	...	303	...	90
	Narsinghpur ...	984	222	710	1,916	120,393	...	120,393	204 (*a*)	...	32	...	70
	Hoshangabad ...	1,478	789	2,109	4,376	940,962	* 6,440	934,522	150 (*b*)	...	...	498	163
	Nimar ...	653	944	1,743	3,340	300,263	671	299,592	...	40	71	...	112
Satpura hill districts...	Mandla ...	556	2,530	1,633	4,719	1,405,295	† 4,700	1,400,595	...	...	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	519	655	1,967	3,141	69,789	...	69,789	105 (*c*)	...	116	...	...
	Seoni ...	978	706	1,568	3,252	482,739	...	482,739	...	...	90	...	...
	Chhindwara ...	1,270	572	2,011	3,853	548,501	...	548,501	120 (*d*)	...	46	120	...
	Betul ...	1,003	1,279	1,623	3,905	551,269	...	551,269	...	...	95	138	...
Nagpur plain districts in valleys of Wardha and Wainganga.	Nagpur ...	1,922	639	1,225	3,786	249,597	...	249,597	...	...	174	123	60
	Bhandara ...	1,230	1,183	1,509	3,922	352,147	..	352,147	245 (*e*)	...	58	...	48
	Chanda ...	1,161	5,831	3,793	10,785	1,149,346	...	§ 1,149,492	252 (*f*)	...	42	...	17
	Wardha ...	1,499	357	545	2,401	127,599	...	127,599	...	...	74	...	65
Chhattisgarh districts..	Raipur ...	3,553	4,420	3,912	11,885	876,160	...	876,160	132 (*g*)	...	82	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	2,429	1,569	3,800	7,798	407,601	...	407,601	25 (*g*)	...	...	...	...

Sambalpur district on the Mahanadi ...	1,125	888	2,394	4,407	‡	‡	‡	90 (*g*)	...	...	...	...
Total British ...	24,108	25,733	34,367	84,208	8,769,930	14,296	8,755,780	1,323	101	1,368 2,508	1,039	625
NATIVE STATES.												
Bastar	1,000	8,000	4,062	13,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karond	580	1,265	1,900	3,745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raigarh Bargarh	300	400	786	1,486	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Sarangarh	320	80	140	540	...	...	...	50 (*g*)	...	...	...	...
Patna	550	950	899	2,399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonpur	556	90	260	906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rairakhol	150	275	408	833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamra	600	580	808	1,988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sakti	41	47	27	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kawarda	176	172	539	887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kondka or Chhuikhadan ...	107	57	10	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanker	155	265	219	639	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khairagarh	366	421	153	940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nandgaon	435	294	176	905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Makrai	104	53	58	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	..
Total Native States ...	5,440	12,949	10,445	28,834	...	...	...	50	...	...	11	...
Grand Total ...	29,548	38,682	44,812	113,042	8,769,930	14,296	8,755,780	1,373	101	1,368 2,519	1,050	625

(*a*) During rains by Nerbudda, Dudi, Shakar and Sher ; (*b*) by Nerbudda, Tawa, Denwa and Ganjal ; (*c*) by Banganga, Bagh, Deo, and Son ; (*d*) by Pench and Kanhan rivers ; (*e*) during rains by Wainganga, Baghnadi and Chulban ; (*f*) by Wainganga and Wardha rivers at certain seasons, and by Godavari and Pranhita ; (*g*) by Mahanadi.

* Proprietary rights in this area were acquired and granted under the clearance lease rules during the year.

† 1,500 acres were restored to to the Bajpai family and 3,200 acres were given to Munalal in exchange for Bhawartal.

§ Includes 146 acres of resumed clearance lease plots.

‡ Waste lands have not been demarcated.

A. 2.—Character of the Surface.

For details of this table see Part II. of the Report of 1872-73, or Chapters I. and II. Introduction to "Central Provinces Gazetteer," Edition of 1870.

A 3.—Climate.

Places at which observations taken and year for which taken.	Rain-fall in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.		
					May.				July.				December.						
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
TRANS-NERBUDDA DISTRICTS.																			
Saugor—Civil Station ...	...	32·87	4·24	37·11	105·99	77·47	108·4	75·2	85·11	72·53	90·3	67·5	77·14	48·93	81·3	40·5	...	...	...
Kurai ...	·23	22·48	2·17	24·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rehli ...	...	23·07	4·20	27·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banda ...	·01	22·86	4·87	27·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh—Civil Station ...	·30	25·90	3·51	29·71	104·5	78·8	109·	71·	84·9	75·4	87·5	69·5	66·1	48·4	75·	35·	...	...	...
Hatta ...	...	22·50	4·90	27·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tejgarh ...	...	52·20	2·90	55·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patharia ...	...	22·25	2·90	25·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatiagarh ...	...	17·80	4·40	22·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NERBUDDA VALLEY DISTRICTS.																			
Jubbulpore—Civil Station..	...	43·43	6·82	50·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sihora ...	·13	33·98	2·72	36·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murwara ...	·13	26·06	4·60	30·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur—Civil Statn..	·09	38·26	3·22	41·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gadarwara.	...	45·31	3·25	48·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara.	...	39·03	3·70	42·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad—Civil Statn.	·09	54·93	3·12	58·14	109·2	80·2	112·7	76·8	89·4	74·3	93·4	73·9	78·1	45·8	81·0	42·0	...	...	...

A 3.—Climate—(Contd).

Places at which observations taken and year for which taken.	Rain-fall in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.		
					May.				July.				December.						
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
NERBUDDA VALLEY DISTRICTS—Contd.																			
Nimar—Civil Station ...	·02	15·64	4·57	20·23	68·4	53·5	107	74·	90·3	73·9	92·0	71·0	86·0	51·6	86·0	44·0	...	...	...
SATPURA HILL DISTRICTS.																			
Mandla—Civil Station ...	·9	57·23	2·89	61·02	...	...	106	76·	...	...	98·	54·	...	...	78·	31·	...	...	...
Balaghat—Civil Station ...	·57	85·18	3·05	88·80	108·89	75·55	111	68·	85·87	69·77	90·	67·	78·27	55·73	83·0	73·	...	...	...
Katanghi ...	·20	52·	1·50	53·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behir ...	1·10	76·84	2·82	80·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Langi ...	·80	92·60	5·30	98·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni—Civil Station ...	·19	49·07	2·60	51·86	101·25	97·87	106	·87·	80·45	78·96	86·	73·	75·61	70·25	80·	60·	...	...	...
Chhindwara—Ditto ...	0·9	37·88	3·52	41·49	103·62	72·06	103·50	60·0	83·82	59·0	89·50	57·0	81·22	49·67	81·50	44·	...	...	...
Betul—Civil Station ...	...	34·87	4·01	38·88	102·8	72·8	105·0	70·0	84·1	61·1	87·0	60·0	78·0	45·7	80·0	36·0	...	...	...
Multai ...	...	29·27	4·76	34·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atner ...	...	24·79	2·89	27·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shapur ...	...	31·18	5·25	36·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicholi ...	...	30·17	4·98	35·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amla ...	...	28·29	7·19	35·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhaisdehi ...	...	21·82	6·30	28·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAGPUR PLAIN DISTRICTS.																		
Nagpur.—Civil Station.	·34	30·49	2·71	33·54	10·99	81·9	112·4	77·3	88·1	74·1	92·7	72·1	82·0	52·5	86·5	47·7	2·2	7·9	3·1
Bhandara.— Ditto ...	·23	57·49	4·10	61·82	101·71	89·13	104·0	84·0	84·07	76·87	89·	74·	72·26	69·87	76·	68·	...	...	...
Tirora ...	·30	48·06	2·54	50·90	101·71	89·13	110·0	97·0	84·07	76·87	85·	72·	72·26	69·87	84·	71·	...	...	...
Chanda.—Civil Station..	1·01	38·09	10·03	49·13	111·8	82·8	113·5	73·2	88·9	75·1	95·0	72·8	83·0	52·3	86·7	43·1	1·9	7·3	4·3
Brahmapuri ...	·84	40·73	6·47	48·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mul ...	·13	36·56	7·63	44·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warora ...	·03	30·09	6·27	36·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sironcha ...	1·20	36·38	5·41	42·99	108·	84·	111·	77·	85·	76·	91·	73·	82·	57·	86·	51·	2·0	6·0	2·0
Wardha.—Civil Station.	1·30	30·44	2·40	34·14	...	...	108·	82·	...	...	96·	68·	...	...	77·	58·	...	...	...
Hinganghat ...	·50	30·15	2·71	33·36	...	...	120·	80·	...	...	105·	74·	...	...	94·	59·	...	...	...
Arvi ...	·35	19·07	1·93	21·35	...	..	107·	82·	...	...	98·	72·	...	...	100·	64·	...	...	...
CHHATTISGARH PLATEAU DISTS.																		
Raipur.—Civil Station..	·24	44·58	1·65	46·47	108·88	83·7	111·6	76·	86·19	73·46	92·	70·	79·69	53·75	82·60	47	3·05	8·98	1·74
Bilaspur.— Ditto ...	·54	55·58	5·71	61·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mungeli ...	...	37·79	1·87	39·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seorinarain ...	...	57·08	2·47	59·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saragaon ...	·23	64·75	3·79	68·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur in the Mahanadi Valley.—Civil Station ...	2·01	66·2	1·74	69·95	83·9	59·1	111·3	76·1	79·6	68·8	92·5	71·7	72·4	45·9	83·7	50·3	3·95	8·03	1·30

B 1.—Political Relations.

I.—Native States.

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	† Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production including manufactures and mines.
		Rs.		Rs,.			
1. Bastar ...	Feudatory ...	3,056	78,856	92,135	3 wall pieces (zambooks.) 4 Gunners. 12 Horsemen. 50 Sepoys.	None.	Rice, oilseeds, dyes, dammer, silk cocoons, lac, galls, fibres, some iron, horns, hides, wax, and honey. There is a considerable traffic in teak timber, which is sent to the Coast.
2. Karond* ...	Do.	3,975	133,483	80,000	Has a considerable force of paiks, some of whom are armed with muskets, but the exact numbers are not known.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton; wheat also grown in some parts. No important manufactures, and no mines.
3. Raigarh Bargarh ...	Do.	400	63,304	7,500	See foot note.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, cotton and a little wheat and gram. No manufactures of importance, and no mines worked, though iron is abundant.
4. Sarangarh ...	Do.	1,350	37,091	28,455	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
5. Patna ...	Do.	600	98,636	39,064	Do.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron ore found in many parts, but no mines are regularly worked.
6. Sonpur ...	Do.	5,000	130,713	28,000	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
7. Rehrakhol ...	Do.	580	12,660	6,000	Do.	Do.	Do. do. Also some valuable sal forests, and lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.

8. Bamra ...	Do.	350	53,613	16,000	Do.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, and cotton; also some valuable sal forests, and lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.
9. Sakti ...	Do.	350	8,394	14,623	Do.	Do.	Rice, wheat, oilseeds and cotton; also some forest produce but not much, consisting of lac, resin, gum, and mohwa fruit.
10. Kawardha ...	Do.	16,000	75,462	61,000	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
11. Kondka or Chhui-khadan ...	Do.	11,900	29,590	22,032	Do.	Do.	Wheat, gram, cotton, &c.
12. Kanker ...	Do.	Pays nothing.	43,542	15,000	Do.	Do.	Rice, kutki, kodo, lac, gum, &c.
*13. Khairagarh ...	Do.	47,000	122,264	1,33,563	Do.	Do.	Cotton, rice, wheat, gram &c. Some iron ore.
14. Nandgaon ...	Do.	46,000	148,454	1,10,642	Do.	Do.	Rice, tur, wheat, gram, batra, and kodo, oilseeds, cotton, and coarse cloth.
15. Makrai ...	Do.	Pays nothing.	13,648	36,600	Do.	Do.	Wheat, gram, rice, &c., gum, mohwa, chironji, achar, &c. No manufactures worthy of note. Iron ore exists, but no mines are regularly worked.

NOTE.—All the Chiefs have followers or retainers of kinds, but no accurate information regarding their equipment and discipline exists. They have no military force in the real sense of the term, and the column has therefore been left blank.

†The population is given according to the Census of 1872, the figures of the Census taken in February 1881 not being ready.

*Under British management.

B 2.—Native Chiefs and principal

Name of individual and State, and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.
1 Raja Bhairam Deo of Bastar ...	Feudatory.	Rajput.	41	Indifferently.
2 Raja Udet Pratab Deo of Kharond ...	do.	do.	42	Knows Uriya and Urdu well.
3 Raja Ghanasyam Singh of Raigarh ...	do.	Gond.	57	Knows Hindi.
4 Raja Bhawani Pratab Singh of Sarangarh ...	do.	do.	16	Is being taught English and Hindi.
*5 Patna State ...	...	...	...	...
6 Raja Niladri Singh Deo Bahadur of Sonpur ...	do.	Chauhan Rajput.	42	Fair knowledge of English, and well acquainted with Uriya.
7 Raja Bishan Chandar Janamuni of Rairakhol ...	do.	Janamuni Rajput.	62	Fair knowledge of Uriya.
8 Raja Sudhal Deo of Bamra ...	do.	Gangabansi Rajput.	33	do.
9 Raja Ranjit Singh of Sakti ...	do.	Raj Gond.	48	Knows Uriya and Urdu.
10 Rajpal Singh of Kawarda ...	do.	do.	31	Under tutor appointed by Deputy Commissioner.
11 Mahant Lacman Das of Kondka ...	do.	Bairagi.	70	Knows Hindi.
12 Raja Nahar Deo of Kanker ...	do.	Rajput.	32	do.
*13 Raja of Khairagarh ...	...	...	...	...
14 Mahant Ghasidas of Nandgaon.	do.	Bairagi.	61	do.
15 Raja Lachchu Shah *alias* Bharat Shah of Makrai ...	do.	Gond.	32	Has received a private education. Knows Hindi and a little Urdu.

*Under British

male members of their families.

How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.
In administering his territory.	Has sanad.	Follows primogeniture.	Has a nephew.
Do.	do.	do.	Had adopted his nephew Ram Bahdra Sai, but the adoption has since been annulled in consequence of his nephew's misconduct.
Do.	do.	do.	Has sons and 1 brother.
The State is under Government management.	do.	do.	A minor.
Sur Pertab Deo, Maharaj of Patna, died on 25th November 1878. The State is under Government management.	do.	do.	The late Chief left 2 brothers, the elder has a son.
In administering his territory.	do.	do.	Has a male heir.
Do.	do.	do.	do.
Do.	do.	do.	do.
Resides at Raipur, the State being under Government management.	do.	do.	Has 2 sons.
In administering his territory.	do.	do.	Has no male heir.
Do.	do.	do.	Has 1 son and 3 grandsons.
Do.	do.	do.	Has 1 son and 2 brothers.
The State is under Government management.	...	...	Lal Fateh Singh, who was deposed, died on 12th August 1874, and no new Chief has yet been recognised. The estate is under British management.
In administering his territory.	do.	Does not follow primogeniture.	Has 1 son and 3 chelas or disciples.
Do.	do.	Follows primogeniture.	Has a son.

management.

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

The chief executive authority in the Central Provinces is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, established under Foreign Department (Political) Resolution No. 9, dated 2nd November 1861. The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary with an Assistant, a Judicial Commissioner, a Sanitary Commissioner and Deputy Surgeon General, a Commissioner of Customs, and four Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, an Inspector General of Police and Prisons, an Inspector General of Education, a Conservator of Forests, and an Inspector General of Registration who is also Commissioner of Excise and Superintendent of Stamps.

The following is a Statement of the area, population, revenue, &c. of the different Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships and Revenue Sub-divisions of the Territory.

Name of Commissionership.	Names of the executive districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.		Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles, of villages from nearest Court.	Average do.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
														Land.	Gross.
PUR.	Nagpur ...	5	3,786	631,109	Nagpur	84,441	2,170	18	25	38	21	1,078	2,03,365	8,29,160	14,20,531
					Kamptee	48,831									
					Umrer	11,394									
					Khapa	8,007									
					Ramtek	7,045									
					Narkher	7,159									
					Mohpa	5,572									
					Kalmeshwar	4,738									
					Bela	5,012									

NAG	Bhandara	...	2	3,922	564,813	Bhandara	11,433	1,772	7	7	56	30	443	1,20,002	4,04,030	6,84,700
						Mohari	6,183									
						Tumsar	7,367									
						Pauni	8,973									
	Chanda	...	5	10,785	558,856	Chanda	16,233	2,793	8	13	130	20	589	1,52,374	2,79,817	5,73,065
						Armori	5,271									
						Sironcha	1,145									
	Wardha	...	3	2,401	354,720	Hinganghat	9,415	1,372	9	15	26	19	431	1,29,527	5,14,136	8,13,586
						Arvi	7,639									
						Deoli	5,558									
						Sindi	4,867									
						Ashti	4,262									
	Balaghat	...	2	3,141	302,482	Hatta	2,684	1,028	5	4	65	30	211	68,666	1,61,205	3,04,442
						Lanji	2,075									
	Jubbulpore	...	4	3,918	528,859	Jubbulpore	55,185	2,527	10	13	40	18	560	1,00,140	5,80,185	8,39,337
						Garha	2,588									
						Sehora	3,988									
						Panagarh	3,872									
						Murwara	2,885									
						Katangi	2,898									
						Belhiri	2,028									
						Bijeragogarh	2,008									
						Patan	2,662									
	Saugor	...	5	4,005	527,725	Saugor	45,655	2,107	11	10	28	26	557	59,286	4,41,758	6,19,050
						Garhakota	9,085									
						Rehli	4,406									
						Kurai	4,965									
						Deori	3,994									
	Damoh	...	2	2,709	269,642	Damoh	8,189	1,337	5	8	50	25	380	105,628	2,66,536	3,56,427
						Hatta	6,251									
						Hindoria	3,286									
						Raneh	2,611									

C—*Contd.*

Name of Commissionership.	Names of the executive districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.*	Chief towns with population.		Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles, of villages from nearest Court.	Average do.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
														Land.	Gross.
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NERBUDDA.	Seoni ...	2	3,252	299,856	Seoni	9,557	1,434	5	4	45	24	292	35,592	1,50,527	3,04,105
	Mandla ...	2	4,719	213,018	Mandla	4,936	1,614	4	5	61	25	287	69,780	98,172	2,33,437
					Bahmni	1,983									
	Hoshanghbad ...	4	4,376	449,977	Hoshangabad	11,613	1,396	13	19	55	14	625	1,60,905	4,40,604	7,23,873
					Harda	9,170									
					Seoni	7,579									
					Sohagpur	7,552									
					Babai	4,041									
	Narsinghpur ...	2	1,916	339,395	Narsinghpur	12,111	1,084	7	9	32	10	343	1,06,441	4,25,555	5,79,391
					Gadarwara	6,068									
					Singhpur	3,167									
					Kauria	3,167									
					Tendukhera	3,034									
	Betul ...	2	3,905	274,264	Betul	4,593	1,200	6	7	52	22	341	1,18,685	1,97,276	3,65,294
					Badnur	2.645									
					Multai	3,371									
	Chhindwara ...	2	3,853	316,095	Chhindwara	8,626	1,818	6	5	64	29	351	87,297	2,21,596	3,53,695
					Lodhikhera	5,219									
					Pandhurna	5,218									

CHHATTISGARH.	Nimar ...	2	3,340	211,176	Burhanpur Khandwa Asir Pandhana Borgaon	29,303 14,119 2,632 2,248 1,719	684	16	12	40	6	458	1,26,847	1,81,243	4,18,804
	Raipur ...	4	11,885	1,093,405	Raipur Dhamtari Rajim	19,116 6,023 2,808	4,653	13	11	51	14	471	1,43,016	6,49,255	9,07,832
	Bilaspur ...	3	7,798	715,398	Ratanpur Bilaspur Mungeli	5,111 4,893 4,392	6,874	7	7	56	10	338	1,16,148	2,80,661	3,98,676
	Sambalpur ...	2	4,407	523,034	Sambalpur	11,020	2,252	6	8	66	25	336	92,165	1,16,454	2,25,076
	Total ...	53	84,208	8,173,824	.....		32,115	156	182	...	...	8,091	19,95,864	6,238,230	101,21,322
														Revenue of reserved Forests ...	1,70,575
														Grand Total ...	102,91,897

*Population shown in this column is according to the Census of 1872, the figures of the Census taken in February 1881 not being ready.

Districts.	Inhabited houses.		Population.						Chris.
	Of the better sort.	Of the inferior sort.	Men.	Women.	Children. Male.	Children. Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.	Europeans.
Nagpur	9,530	111,589	209,392	205,491	112,048	104,178	631,109	169	2,224
Bhandara	2,352	103,769	163,969	176,416	115,315	109,113	564,813	144	17
Chanda	4,424	103,834	160,724	167,951	106,877	98,879	534,431	55	25
Wardha	1,916	73,229	117,366	112,787	63,533	64,034	354,720	149	22
Balaghat	108	37,084	54,837	58,611	41,799	39,761	195,008	75	...
Jubbulpore	1,749	113,113	176,691	173,996	93,546	84,626	528,859	135	744
Saugor	1,633	97,144	183,694	165,080	94,657	84,294	527,725	132	848
Damoh	5,901	51,787	91,942	86,245	48,020	43,435	269,642	96	5
Seoni	1,176	77,867	120,239	121,724	85,257	80,110	407,330	113	15
Mandla	416	44,497	64,269	62,522	46,201	40,023	213,018	45	21
Betul	536	52,698	84,442	81,607	60,161	57,842	284,055	69	8
Chhindwara	3,328	58,491	93,287	93,858	65,829	63,121	316,095	81	26
Hoshangabad ...	1,525	85,938	148,961	135,412	82,234	73,579	440,186	104	86
1 Feudatory State...	...	2,704	4,541	4,303	2,574	2,230	13,648	63	...
Narsinghpur	1,877	63,011	113,472	106,208	63,080	56,635	339,395	177	30
Nimar	475	41,689	75,158	65,392	37,282	33,344	211,176	63	222
Raipur	641	241,281	303,194	529,971	242,166	218,074	1,093,405	92	39
4 Feudatory States..	71	67,457	95,018	99,390	78,212	71,230	343,850	129	...
Bilaspur	35	170,202	197,751	207,946	162,682	147,019	715,398	92	8
2 Feudatory States..	28	22,318	24,298	25,171	18,379	16,008	83,856	84	...
Sambalpur	3,019	95,147	170,695	166,331	94,152	91,856	523,034	119	9
7 Feudatory States..	2,08	123,907	196,108	186,540	76,424	70,428	529,500	45	...
Upper Godavari ...	283	10,997	17,473	16,133	9,800	8,714	52,120	26	19
1 Feudatory State...	...	41,600	34,483	31,794	6,262	6,317	78,856	6	...
Total { British Territory..	40,924	1,633,367	2,547,556	2,533,681	1,624,645	1,495,637	8,201,519	96	4,365
Total { 15 Feudatory States ...	2,183	257,986	354,448	347,198	181,851	166,213	1,049,710	36	...
Grand Total ...	43,107	1,891,353	2,902,004	2,880,879	1,806,496	1,661,850	9,251,229	81	4,365

NOTE.—The population is according to the Census of 1872,
*m Marathi, u Urdu, h Hindi, g Gondi, t Telugu,

lation.

Classification of population.										Occupation.		Prevailing languages.
tains.												
Americans.	Armenians.	East Indians.	Natives.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists & Jains.	Aborigines.	Others.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	
...	...	834	2,402	548,212	34,917	12	3,034	39,378	99	134,431	496,678	m u g*
..	...	16	34	472,151	10,696	...	520	81,349	30	155,377	409,436	m
...	...	15	49	397,540	8,176	...	648	126,939	1,039	126,300	408,131	m g t k
...	...	32	42	303,905	12,428	...	2,381	35,910	...	99,673	255,044	m g u
...	...	7	4	131,176	2,934	..	39	59,217	1,631	86,942	108,066	m h g
3	5	187	728	396,558	25,968	16	3,477	100,239	934	190,472	338,387	h
...	...	95	373	462,488	23,541	..	15,927	24,453	...	186,747	340,978	h m
..	...	18	6	225,691	7,672	...	5,155	80,949	146	109,149	160,493	h u
...	...	1	33	241,013	14,566	15	1,020	150,050	617	158,588	249,742	h u m
...	...	3	5	76,996	2,716	1	146	126,735	6,395	111,231	101,787	u h g
...	...	...	11	168,788	4,555	8	937	109,748	...	118,428	165,627	u h m g
...	...	17	62	191,669	9,747	..	574	114,000	...	123,344	192,751	h g m
2	...	10	216	337,247	20,027	11	1,077	81,466	44	128,389	311,797	g u m
...	...	...	...	9,731	681	...	...	3,236	...	5,606	8,042	
1	1	9	33	283,102	11,958	...	860	43,332	69	116,913	222,482	h m g
...	...	68	130	154,889	21,449	6	545	33,843	24	47,867	163,309	m h u
...	...	42	303	674,965	11,562	5	223	227,485	178,781	481,773	611,632	c h u
..	...	...	1	197,515	2,629	...	14	99,848	43,843	184,741	159,109	
...	...	12	17	435,379	7,024	...	6	91,394	181,558	438,880	276,518	h u
...	...	..	...	46,051	1,552	...	...	21,206	15,047	47,473	36,383	
...	...	12	4	345,134	2,127	...	...	175,748	...	230,430	292,604	u h
...	...	4	...	355,830	1,152	..	...	172,514	...	303,245	226,255	u t k
...	...	44	226	33,047	1,184	...	...	17,600	...	13,048	39,072	
..	...	...	...	29,060	1,704	...	...	48,092	...	62,086	16,770	
6	6	1,422	4,678	5,879,950	233,247	74	36,569	1,669,885	371,367	3,058,022	5,143,497	
...	...	4	1	638,187	7,718	...	14	344,896	58,890	603,151	446,559	
6	6	1,426	4,679	6,518,137	240,965	74	36,583	2,014,731	430,257	3,661,173	5,590,056	

the figures of the Census taken in February 1881, not being ready.
* Chhattisgarhi, n Nimari, u Uriya, k Koya.

E.—Fiscal 1.

The Survey and Settlement.

SURVEY.

Area previously surveyed in miles.				Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.		
		Revenue.							
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	By villages.	By fields.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.
						Rs. a. p.			
7,633	28,024	55,206	...	...	...	45 4 2	...	...	

Includes survey of some portions of Feudatories.

SETTLEMENT.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
		Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity ...	...	...	...	
„ for 30 years or upwards.	53,068	57,54,897	30th June 1897.	
„ for 10 years and under 30 ...	6,843	1,57,330	30th June 1888.	
„ under 10 years ...	...	...	...	
„ in progress ...	...	...	...	
Total ...	59,911	59,12,227	...	Exclusive of Feudatories.
Settlement previously made, including full record of rights.	...	...	...	
Do. without such record ...	...	...	...	
Settlement during the year. Detailed ...	...	...	...	
Summary ...	...	...	...	

E.—Fiscal 2.

Surveyed and assessed area in acres.

Districts.	Cultivated.				Uncultivated.			Total area assessed.	Assessment.			
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing land.	Culturable.	Unculturable waste.		Gross amount.	Ratio per acre on cultivation.	Ratio per acre on culturable land.	Ratio per acre on total area of settlement.
	By Government works.	By private individuals.										
									Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Nagpur ...	...	11,161	1,080,539	1,091,700	97,535	255,933	336,812	1,781,980	778,772	0 11 4	0 8 7	0 6 5
Bhandara ...	...	301,045	442,228	743,273	30,845	713,236	627,206	2,114,560	403,606	0 8 8	0 4 4	0 3 0
Chanda ...	...	152,840	518,635	671,475	312,983	2,771,251	1,063,543	4,819,252	265,792	0 6 4	0 1 1	0 0 10
Wardha ...	...	2,374	894,889	8,972,363	20,814	182,811	200,043	1,300,931	511,830	0 9 1	0 7 4	0 5 11
Balaghat ...	...	20,224	435,300	455,524	31,215	131,661	202,726	821,126	156,887	0 5 5	0 4 0	0 3 0
Jubbulpore ...	...	3,487	777,912	781,399	4,198	606,735	4,94,652	1,886,984	550,334	0 11 2	0 6 3	0 4 8
Saugor ...	...	4,087	851,628	855,715	226,991	318,935	306,834	1,708,475	434,570	0 8 0	0 4 11	0 4 0
Damoh ...	...	783	458,567	459,350	177,171	152,977	315,279	1,104,777	264,746	0 9 2	0 5 4	0 3 10
Seoni ...	...	17,597	468,338	485,935	...	378,134	361,754	1,225,823	146,620	0 4 9	0 2 8	0 1 10
Mandla ...	...	733	352,436	353,169	...	717,970	370,213	1,441,352	64,821	0 2 11	0 1 0	0 0 8
Betul ...	...	10,470	623,678	634,148	177,827	524,938	266,263	1,603,176	188,132	0 4 9	0 2 4	0 1 10
Chhindwara ...	...	7,916	576,410	584,326	286,310	260,054	270,744	1,401,434	222,259	0 6 1	0 3 0	0 2 6
Hoshangabod ...	...	2,419	909,157	911,576	8,783	259,745	255,710	1,435,814	421,045	0 7 5	0 5 8	0 4 7
Narsinghpur ...	...	4,600	593,610	598,210	...	131,387	331,810	1,061,407	418,262	0 11 2	0 9 2	0 6 3
Nimar ...	214	10,875	340,295	351,384	...	250,472	153,827	755,683	173,042	0 7 10	0 4 7	0 3 6
Raipur ...	...	10,010	2,171,712	2,181,722	...	2,783,000	1,692,250	6,656,972	542,374	0 3 11	0 1 7	0 1 3
Sambalpur ...	...	79,515	638,925	718,440	510,691	569,666	1,087,703	2,886,500	103,923	0 2 4	0 1 1	0 0 6
Bilaspur ...	...	1,96,161	873,261	1,069,422	...	1,180,529	2,244,796	4,494,747	263,861	0 3 10	0 1 10	0 1 0
Total ...	214	836,257	13,007,520	13,844,031	1,885,363	12,189,434	10,582,165	38,500,993	5,910,876	0 6 10	0 3 4	0 2 5

E.—Fiscal 3.

Varieties of tenure held direct from Government.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders and shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Supposed net profit per acre.
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Great Zamindaris paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue, Held by individuals under law of primogeniture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...
Great Zamindaris paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue, Held by individuals and families under ordinary law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...
Large Zamindaris paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue, Under law of primogeniture ...	5	1,999	5	2,012,160	402,432	22,800	0 1 0	0 1 2
Large Zamindaris paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue, Under ordinary law ...	31	1,570	46	1,617,579	52,180	22,303	0 3 9	0 3 9
Small Zamindaris other than those of cultivating communities ...	14,828	22,012	39,013	29,407,396	1,983	332	0 2 8	0 1 8
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common ...	2,492	629	2,842	344,974	143	32	0 3 8	0 3 4

Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all estates paying less than Rs, 100		28,013	8,195	34,603	62,73,477	224	19	0 1 3	0 1 0
Holders of revenue free tenures ...	In perpetuity ...	3,331	1,210	3,699	6,20,542	186	...	.....	0 5 6
	For life ...	4,374	655	5,682	2,95,741	67	...	.....	0 5 3
,, of quit-rent tenures ...	In perpetuity ...	899	940	1,124	8,82,162	981	...	.....	0 3 6
	For life ...	784	664	906	5,46,737	697	...	.....	0 3 6
Under Kham management		15	15	...	14,264	951	134	.....	0 0 6
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue		1	1	1	1,090	1,090	...	.....	.....
Purchasers of waste lands		175	150	187	2,02,117	1,155	...	.....	.....
	Total ...	54,858	38,040	88,108	42,218,239	...	...	.....	.....

E.—Fiscal 4.

Varieties of tenure not held direct from Government.

Nature of tenure.	Number of holdings.	Average area of each holding.	Average rent of each holding.	Average rent rate per acre.
		A. R. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Intermediate holders between Zamindars and ryots. — On permanent tenure ...	9,961	134 2 32	32 8 11	0 3 10
Intermediate holders between Zamindars and ryots. — On farming leases ...	3,203	488 3 33	117 8 7	0 3 10
Ryots holding at fixed rates	1,80,067	17 1 1	13 4 10	0 12 3
Ryots with right of occupancy at variable rates... ...	1,81,537	14 0 19	11 6 1	0 12 9
Cultivating tenants with no permanent rights	5,02,033	13 0 2	8 14 8	0 10 8
Holders of service grants	54,313	5 3 1	1 11 10	0 4 9

E.—Fiscal 5.

Register of Transfers.

Nature of tenure transferred.	Number of transfers recorded.			Average area in acres of each holding transferred.			Remarks.
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	
Great Zamindaris, complete	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shares in ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Large Zamindaris	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shares in do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Small Zamindaris	157	49	621	963	1,902	26,945	
Shares in do.	374	93	1,118	271	296	1,133	
Villages owned by cultivating communities ...	25	15	89	608	742	841	
Shares in do.	35	32	271	199	260	342	
Holdings of proprietary cultivators... ...	237	44	1,291	37	53	136	
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character... ...	13	18	73	231	295	45	
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates	473	113	3,092	23	49	108	
Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy	342	18	2,517	21	193	27	
Revenue free tenures	34	5	321	10	15	21	
Quit rent tenures	3	2	33	293	1,301	632	

E.—Fiscal 6.

Land Revenue.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collection during the year.	Outstanding balances	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years ...	60,97,451	60,91,734	61,13,162	61,07,717						
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year ...	19,825	19,825	14,640	14,640						
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year ...	2,691	...	2,485	...	6,33,092	56,05,138	*3,762	...	...	* Rs. 1,206 of these have been remitted; the actual balance is therefore Rs. 2,556.
Collection from Government estates ...	92,649	92,142	94,132	93,449						
Income from sale of Government estates.	4,429	4,429	2,047	2,047						
Misscellaneous land revenue not included in above ...	25,230	25,135	20,496	20,377						
Total ...	62,36,893	62,33,265	62,41,992	62,38,230	...	...	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

I.—Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of in the year and sanctioned as required by Law.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.

2.—Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of in the year

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending why, and in what state.

3.—Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the chief Administrative authority of the for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.

Judicial Statement B 1.

Showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Central Provinces on the last day of the year 1880.

Classes of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid and unpaid Judges.		Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original or Appellate.	Total number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	Average annual salary of each Judge. European.	Native.	Total cost of Tribunals.	Net receipts from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officer.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year. Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appellate.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Magistrates of the second and third classes exercising Criminal powers only.	Paid ...	2	7,207	372,790	3	A single Judge presides over each Court: Jury or Assessors not employed.	Each Judge has powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd Class under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	...	...	3	...	6,600	...	...	...	The paid Judges are (1) a Civil Surgeon (2), a Dy. Conservator of Forests, and (3) an Asst. Conservator of Forests; the two former exercise the powers of a Magistrate 2nd class, and the latter that of a Magistrate 3rd class. These officers are Tahsildars (Sub-Collectors,) Asst. and Extra-Asst. Commissioners; they are employed generally in administrative work of the district to which they are attached.	Sundays and general holidays.	Courts of the Central Provinces.	17			
	Unpaid..	38	884	94,174	64			...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...				5,698	...	...	...
Magistrates of the second and third classes exercising Criminal, Civil, and Revenue powers.	Paid ...	44	2,166	215,978	62	Do.	Each Judge has on the Criminal side the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd class under the Code of Criminal Procedure, and on the Civil side power to hear suits of value up to Rs. 50, 100, 300, 500, 1,000, according to his powers under the Central Provinces' Courts Act (XIV. of 1865), and has on the Revenue side the powers of a Deputy Collector under the ...ent Law (Act X. of 1859, as ar... by Act XIV. of 1863).	2	...	1	59	4,400	1,591	Rs. 6,77,011	Rs. 7,80,063				9,075	23,830	5,497	...

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Judicial Statement B I.—(*Continued.*)

Classes of tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid and unpaid Judges.		Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of tribunals.	Constitution of tribunals, stating number of Judges in each and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial power of each Tribunal, Original or Appellate.	Total number of Judges. European: Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	Average annual salary of each Judge. European.	Native.	Total cost of Tribunals.	Net receipts from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officer.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year. Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appellate.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Magistrates of the 1st class (not Magistrates of Districts) invested with Civil and Revenue powers.	Paid ...	23	3,828	3,74,691	47	A single Judge presides over each Court; Jury or Assessors not employed.	In addition to full Magisterial powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure each of these Judges hear Civil Suits up to Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 5,000 in value according to his powers under Act XIV. of 1865; some of them are invested with the special powers of a Deputy Commissioner to hear civil appeals. On the Revenue side these Judges exercise the powers of a Deputy Collector under the Rent Law.	9	1	7	33	6,277	3,594	...	...	These officers are Assistant, and Extra-Assistant Commissioners, and Tahsildars, who aid Deputy Commissioners in the general administration of the districts to which they are posted.	...	...	2,553	13,584	947	545
Magistrates of Districts.	Paid ...	18	4,677	4,50,964	18	Do.	In addition to the full powers of a Magistrate, these officers hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes. They also exercise the special powers of Section 36, Code of Criminal Procedure, to try all offences not punishable with death; on the Civil side they can try suits up to any value, and hear appeals from the decisions of Subordinate Civil Courts of their districts of the four lowest grades specified in Act XIV. of 1865. On the Revenue side they have the powers of a Collector under the Rent law.	5	12	1		15,985	...	Rs. 6,77,011.	Rs. 7,80,063	These officers are Deputy Commissioners invested with administrative charge of districts.	Sundays and general holidays.	Courts of the Central Provinces.	2,494	198	29	3,046

Courts of Session exercising also Civil and Revenue powers.	Paid	...	4	21,032	2,023,511	5	A single Judge presides over each Tribunal. He is assisted by two Assessors when trying defended Sessions cases (Criminal.) The 5th Judge is the Additional Commissioner of the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions, who decides civil appeals only.	These officers preside on the Criminal side over Courts of Session, and try heinous offenders committed by Magistrates to their Courts for trial, and likewise hear appeals from the orders of Magistrates of the 1st Class. On the Civil side Commissioners have no ordinary original jurisdiction, but under Act XIV of 1865 hear appeals in all suits in which the value is Rs. 5,000 or more; and they also hear appeals from the judgments of Collectors and Dy. Collectors in certain suits under Act X. of 1859 (the Rent Act). They have also special original jurisdiction under Act IV. of 1869, the Indian Divorce Act, and X. of 1870, the Land Acquisition Act. In the Revenue Department they are Commissioners of Division, and hear appeals from orders of Collectors under the Rent Law. The Additional Commissioner hears Civil appeals only from all the districts of the Jubbulpore Division and from three out of the five districts of the Nerbudda Division.	3	2	...	...	30,881	...	...	Rs. 6,77,011.	...	Rs. 7,80,063.	Commissioners of Division have administrative charge of their respective Divisions, consisting of several districts.	243 days including 4 Barristers-at-Law, 2 Attorneys-at-Law, and 67 Pleaders practise in the	125	...	...	1,619
Court of the Judicial Commissioner	Paid	...	1	84,963	8,201,519	1	A single Judge presides over this Court unassisted by either Jury or Assessor.	The Judicial Commissioner's Court is the Chief Appellate Court in Criminal and Civil cases; hearing on the Criminal side appeals from the orders of Courts of Session; and on the Civil side, second appeals from decisions passed on appeal by Deputy Commissioners or Commissioners. In Criminal cases the Judicial Commissioner has also the power of a Court of reference and revision given by the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Sadar Court.	1	...	...	...	37,600	...								675	

ABSTRACT.*

Number of Criminal Courts.	
Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd Class	110
Magistrates of the 1st Class	54
Magistrates of Districts	18
Courts of Session	4
Court of the Judicial Commissioner	1
Total ...	187

Number of Civil Courts.	
Small Cause Courts	6
Courts of the Naib-Tahsildar	34
Courts of the Tahsildar	51
Courts of the Assistant Commissioner	36
Courts of the Deputy Commissioner	18
Courts of the Commissioner and Addtional Commissioner ...	5
Court of the Judicial Commissioner	1
	151

* Under administrative arrangements Officers exercising both Magisterial and Civil powers are sometimes employed only as Criminal, and sometimes only as Civil Judges, and sometimes as both. This abstract shows the actual number of Judges employed as Criminal as well as Civil Judges at the close of the year.

Judicial Statement B 2.—Criminal.

Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted in the Central Provinces, in the year 1880.

Description of offences.	Sections of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Class I.							
OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, THE PUBLIC AND JUSTICE.							
Against the State.							
1 Waging or conspiring to wage war against the Queen ...	121, 121A	...	...	...	...	...	
2 Collecting arms, or concealing design to wage war ...	122, 123	...	...	...	...	...	
3 Assaulting Governor General &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power ...	124	...	...	...	...	...	
4 Exciting disaffection or circulating false rumours ...	124A, 505	...	...	...	...	...	
5 War or depredation on allied powers ...	125 to 127	...	...	...	...	...	
6 Abetment of mutiny ...	131, 132	...	...	...	...	...	
7 Offences relating to the Army and Navy { Cognizable ... / Non-Cognizable ...	133 to 136, 138 / 137	...	...	...	...	...	
Relating to Coin, Stamps, Weights and Measures.							
8 Counterfeiting Coin ...	231 to 238	1	1	...	1	...	
9 Diminishing or altering Coin ...	246 to 249	7	10	...	10	...	
10 Passing or possessing bad or altered Coin ...	239 to 243 and 250 to 254	69	69	15	54	...	

Judicial Statement B 2.—(*Continued.*)

	Description of offences.	Sections of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining.	Remarks.
11	Counterfeiting Government stamps, or possessing or keeping instrument for the purpose ...	255 to 257	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Selling or possessing counterfeit Government stamps ...	258, 259	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Using as genuine counterfeit stamps, or effacing or altering the same ...	260 to 263	8	13	4	7	2	
14	Making, using or possessing false weights and measures ...	264 to 267	139	163	37	124	...	2 escaped.
	Against Public Justice.							
15	Personating public servant or soldier ...	140, 170, 171	36	33	7	25	1	
16	Concealing design to commit { a cognizable / a non-cognizable } offence ...	118, 120 118, 120	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
17	Omitting to give information of offence, or giving false information ...	176, 177, 181, 182, 202, 203,	454	605	150	429	22	4 escaped.
18	False information, punishable under special Revenue Laws...	{ Act X. of 1871, 70, 76 / Act XXXVI. of 1855, 7,	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Causing disappearance of evidence ...	201, 204	14	32	20	11	1	
20	Resisting, obstructing, threatening, or omitting to assist public servant ...	183 to 187, 189, 190	81	174	82	86	2	4 escaped.
21	Disobedience of lawful order, causing injury ...	188	98	128	28	99	...	1 escaped.
22	Intentional insult or interruption during judicial proceedings ...	228 and C. Cr. P. 435	23	26	1	24	1	
23	Harbouring an offender ..	212, 216	6	8	7	1	...	
24	Taking or offering gift to screen offender ...	213 to 215	42	54	11	43	...	

25	Resistance to, or rescue from lawful apprehension ...	224, 225 } Sec. 651 Act X.	65	77	5	71	...		1 escaped.
26	Escape from lawful custody or transportation ...	224, 225A, 226 } of 1877	67	79	5	74	...		
27	Aiding escape of State prisoner ...	130	...	...	...	...	...		
28	Absconding from, avoiding or disobeying summons, notice or order to attend or produce ..	172 to 175 and C. Cr. P. 435	32	40	11	28	...		1 escaped.
29	Refusing to take oath, or answer or sign ...	178 to 180	2	2	...	2	...		
30	Violation of condition or remission of punishment ...	227	...	...	...	...	...		
31	Failure to attend as Juror or Assessor ...	C. Cr. P. 414	...	...	...	...	...		
	By Public Servant.								
32	Abetment or concealment by { a cognizable } offence .. public servant of ... { a non-cognizable }	116, 119	2	2	...	2	...		
		116, 119	...	...	...	...	...		
33	Taking valuable thing by, or to influence a public servant ...	161 to 165 (read with Act XXXI. of 1867, 2)	39	53	25	28	...		
34	Public servant acting illegally to injure any person ...	166, 167	10	13	6	6	...		1 escaped.
35	„ unlawfully trading ...	168, 169	1	2	...	2	...		
36	„ fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture ...	217, 218	1	1	1	...	...		
37	Wilfully making order or decision contrary to law ...	219, 220	...	3	...	...		3	
38	Intentionally omitting to apprehend or permitting to escape...	128, 221, 222	2	2	...	2	...		
39	Negligently suffering escape ...	129, 223	51	84	20	64	...		
40	Breach of Police Act by Police officers ...	Act V. of 1861, 19, 29	38	48	15	31		1	1 escaped.
41	„ Excise or Opium Act by Excise or Police officers ...	Act X. of 1871, 69, 71 to 73, 76, and Act XIII. of 1857, 23, 28	...	...	...	...	...		
42	„ Salt Customs' Act by Customs, Police or Land Revenue officers ...	Act XIV. of 1843, 11, and Act XXXVI of 1855, 6, 7	...	...	...	...	...		
43	Fraudulent breach of the Indian Post Office Act by Post office officials { cognizable ... Non-cognizable	Act XIV. of 1866, 48, 52	...	...	...	...	...		
		do. 49 to 52	1	1	...	1	...		
	False evidence, false complaints or claims and forgery.								
44	Giving false evidence ...	193 to 196	72	115	46	64		4	1 escaped.
45	Fabricating false evidence ...	193 to 196	11	24	10	14	...		
46	Making, issuing, or using false statement or certificate ...	197 to 200	2	2	1	1	...		
47	False personation in judicial proceedings ...	205, 229	1	1	...	1	...		

Judicial Statement B 2.—(*Continued.*)

	Description of offences.		Sections of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining.	Remarks.
48	Fraudulent claim to, or concealment of property, or suffering of decree ..		206 to 208, 421 to 424	1	1	...	1	...	
49	False claim in a Court of Justice ...		209, 210	7	8	2	5	1	
50	„ charge of offence ...		211	66	88	42	44	...	2 escaped.
51	Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing a forged document	Cognizable ..	467, 471	15	15	7	8	...	
		Non-Cognizable..	465 to 469, 471 to 477	28	34	9	23	2	
52	Making or using false trade or property marks ...		482 to 489 and Act VII. of 1865, 6, Sub-rule 21	1	2	2	...	..	
	Public Nuisances.								
53	Nuisances under the Penal Code ...	Cognizable ...	269, 270, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294,	334	440	86	352	1	1 died.
		Non-Cognizable ...	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290, 294A.	213	252	25	226	...	1 escaped.
54	Nuisances under the Police, Municipal, or Cantonment Acts.		Act V. of 1861, 32, 34, Act XXII. of 1864, 19, (except Cl. 7), 26, 29, 30, 31, 33, Act XI. of 1873, 21	2,626	2,884	261	2,606	11	6 „
	Relating to Public Peace.								
55	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	Cognizable ...	143 to 153, 157, 158	64	467	146	321	...	
		Non-Cognizable ...	149, 150	...	...	...	...	...	

56	Omitting to inform of, or prevent riot	...	154 to 156	...	4	4	...	...		
57	Affray	...	160	165	633	115	508		6	4 escaped.
58	Offences relating to religion ... { Cognizable	...	295 to 297	9	14	1	13	...		
	{ Non-Cognizable	...	298	4	6	4	2	...		
59	Abetments or attempts of the above offences, (Class I.) not separately provided for	...	...	29	47	17	29	...	1	died.
	Total Offences under Class I	...	...	4,937	6,760	1,228	5,443		58	29 escaped, 2 died.
	Class II.									
	OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.									
	Serious.									
60	Murder by Thugs	...	302, 303 and 396	...	...	..	...	...		
61	„ Dacoits	...		1	20	...	18		1	1 died.
62	„ Robbers	...		15	23	10	9		4	
63	„ Poison for the sake of robbery	...		...	3	...	3	...		
64	„ „ from other motives	..		5	16	14	2	...		
65	„ other than above, { from motives connected with women	..		19	25	9	12		4	
66	„ „ from other motives	...		44	70	31	23		15	1 transferred.
67	Attempt to murder	...	307	20	30	7	20		3	
68	Culpable homicide	...	304, 308	16	33	14	18		1	
69	Causing death or grievous hurt by rash or negligent act	...	304A. 308	13	13	8	9		1	
70	*Abetment of suicide*	...	305, 306	...	...	...	...	...		
71	Attempt to commit suicide	...	309	195	202	54	148	...		
72	Causing miscarriage	...	312 to 316	5	7	3	4	...		
73	Exposure of infant or concealment of birth	...	317, 318	33	34	6	26		2	
74	Grievous hurt	...	325, 326	163	236	61	173		2	
75	„ „ on grave and sudden provocation	...	335	30	29	1	28	...		
76	*Hurt* by dangerous weapons	...	324	136	116	24	91		1	
77	Administering stupefying drugs	...	328	14	17	8	9	...		
78	Causing hurt to extort property or confession	...	327, 329 to 331	9	28	19	8		1	
79	„ „ public servant	...	332, 333	7	10	1	9	...		

Judicial Statement B. 2.—(*Continued.*)

	Description of offences.	Sections of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted.	Remaining under trial	Remarks.
80	Wrongful confinement after issue of writ for liberation, or in secret. — Cognizable ...	346	1	2	2	...	...	
	Non-Cognizable...	345	...	...	...	...	...	
81	" " to extort property or confession ...	347, 348	29	27	13	13	1	
82	Assault of public servant or to outrage modesty, or to dishonor a person or an attempt to commit theft or wrongful confinement. — Cognizable ...	353, 354, 356, 367	237	269	97	165	3	4 escaped.
	Non-Cognizable...	355	7	20	11	9	...	
83	Criminal intimidation punishable with more than two years' imprisonment ...	506	3	3	...	3	...	
84	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave. — Cognizable ...	371	...	...	...	...	...	
	Non-Cognizable...	370	...	...	...	...	...	
85	Kidnapping or abduction ...	363 to 365, 367 to 369	16	21	7	14	...	
86	Abducting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement ...	366	11	17	14	3	...	
87	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution ...	372, 373	3	2	...	2	...	
88	Enticing a woman with criminal intent ...	498	134	206	137	61	6	2 escaped.
89	Fraudulent and unlawful marriages ...	493 to 496	2	5	5	...	...	
90	Adultery ...	497	169	192	130	...	1	4 ditto.
91	Rape ...	376	78	74	26	48	...	
92	Unnatural offences ...	377	25	25	7	18	...	
	Minor offences against the person.							
93	Hurt ...	323, 334	2,456	2,871	1,133	1,675		12 ditto.
94	Rash or negligent act and hurt caused thereby ...	336, 337	56	42	11	30	...	1 ditto.

95	Wrongful restraint ...	341	88	170	63	99	7	1 escaped.
96	„ confinement ...	342 to 344	83	118	71	45	2	
97	Assault or use of Criminal force ...	352, 358	3,248	6,714	3,864	2,708	86	56 ditto.
98	Criminal intimidation or insult ...	504, 506 to 509	447	778	434	321	16	7 ditto.
99	Causing annoyance in a state of intoxication ...	510	7	9	...	9	...	
100	Unlawful compulsion of labour ...	374	12	13	2	11	...	
101	Defamation ...	500 to 502	298	525	377	131	15	2 ditto.
102	Abetments or attempts of the above offences (Class II) not separately provided for ...	...	41	78	31	42	5	
	Total offences under Class II ...	...	8,176	13,098	6,705	6,074	228	89 escaped, 1 died, and 1 transferred.
	CLASS III.							
	OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.							
103	Dacoity ...	395, 397, 398	37	294	65	208	20	1 transferred.
104	Preparation or assembly for dacoity ...	399, 402	...	...	...	...	...	
105	Robbery (With hurt or deadly weapon ...	394, 397, 398	3	6	1	5	...	
106	„ (By poison or stupefying drug		8	6	1	5	...	
106*a*.	„ (By other means ...		6	3	...	3	...	
107	„ (In a dwelling house ...	392, 393	19	14	8	6	...	
108	„ (On the highway ...		32	30	13	17	...	
109	„ (Elsewhere ...		27	33	19	12	2	
110	Extortion ...	384 to 389	95	160	86	68	6	
111	House breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft ...	451, 454, 457	4,372	2,080	393	1,665	10	12 transferred.
112	House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit an offence other than theft ...	449 to 451, 454, 457	69	82	18	64	...	
113	Theft, mischief, house-breaking or house-trespass with preparation for, or attempt at hurt ...	382, 440, 452 455, 458 to 460	31	42	15	26	...	1 transferred.
114	House-breaking or lurking house-trespass. ...	453, 456	404	291	69	221	1	

Judicial Statement B. 2.—*Continued.*

	Description of offences.	Sections of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
	Without violence.							
115	Theft { Of Cattle ...	379 to 381	1,153	1,295	213	1,058	8	14 transferred, 2 escaped.
116	„ { Ordinary ...		13,038	8,738	1,897	6,800	29	9 transferred, 3 escaped.
117	Dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	411 to 414	486	667	175	490	1	1 transferred.
118	Dishonest misappropriation of property ...	403, 404	222	278	49	228	1	
119	Criminal breach of trust { Cognizable ...	406 to 408	355	318	110	201	5	2 escaped.
	{ Non-Cognizable ...	409	50	57	21	35	...	1 escaped.
120	Cheating ...	417 to 420	181	284	131	131	11	11 escaped.
	Malicious offences.							
121	Mischief ordinary { Cognizable ...	430 to 433	66	71	29	42	...	
	{ Non-Cognizable ...	426, 427	127	247	126	117	4	
122	„ by poisoning or killing animals ...	428, 429	80	69	27	40	2	
123	„ by destroying landmarks ...	434	24	34	21	13	...	
124	„ serious by fire ...	435, 436, 438	264	45	27	14	2	2 transferred.
125	„ to vessels ...	437, 439	...	...	...	...	...	
126	Criminal trespass or house trespass ...	447, 448	1,514	2,082	752	1,311	11	1 died, 7 escaped.
127	Breaking open closed receptacle ...	461, 462	32	3	...	3	...	
128	Abetments or attempts of the above offences (Class III) ...	...	180	174	37	137	...	
	Total offences under (Class III) ...	...	22,875	17,403	4,303	12,920	113	40 transferred, 26 escaped 1 died.

	CLASS IV.								
	NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE OFFENCES.								
129	Belonging to a gang of Thugs	...	311	...	...	...	...	...	
130	Belonging to a gang of Dacoits	...	400.	1	1	...	1	...	
131	Belonging to a gang of Thieves	...	401	1	12	10	...	...	2 escaped.
132	Criminal breaches of contracts of service	...	490 to 492	10	18	9	9	...	
133	Apprehended breaches of the peace separately inquired into	..	C. Cr. P. 491 to 498	46	68	17	50	1	
134	Vagrancy	...	Do. 504	137	186	45	138	3	
135	Bad habit and repute	...	Do. 505, 506	117	186	61	120	5	
136	Abetments or attempts of the above offences (Class IV)	...	.....	8	11	2	9	...	
	Total Offences under Class IV	...	.....	320	482	144	327	9	2 escaped.
	CLASS V.								
	SPECIAL LAWS.								
	Breaches relating to—								
137	Acquisition of land	...	Act X. of 1870, 52	...	...	...	...	...	
138	Apprentices	...	Act XIX. of 1850, 13, 15	...	...	...	...	...	
139	Arms — Cognizable	...	Act XI. of 1878,	156	170	25	145	...	
	Arms — Non-Cognizable	...		472	518	60	434	...	24 escaped.
140	Cattle trespass	...	Act I. of 1871, 24, 26, 27	190	454	225	215	9	5 escaped.
141	Certain disputes between workmen on railways and other public works and their employers	...	Act IX. of 1860, 8	...	...	...	...	...	
142	Contagious diseases	...	Acts XXII. of 1864, 19, Clause 7, and XIV. of 1868	32	37	3	30	4	
143	Contracts by artificers, workmen and labourers in certain cases	...	Act XIII. of 1859, 2, 3	...	...	...	...	...	
144	Electric Telegraph	...	Act I. of 1876	...	...	...	...	...	
145	Emigration	...	Act VII. of 1871, 72 to 76	...	...	...	...	...	

Judicial Statement B 2.—(*Continued.*)

	Description of offences.		Sections of the Indian Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
146	European vagrancy	...	Act IX. of 1874	...	...	...	...	...	
147	Forests	...	Act VII. of 1878	1,534	2,076	344	1,705	23	1 died, 3 escaped.
148	Gambling	...	Act III. of 1867 ...	64	436	63	373	...	
149	Indian Christian marriages ...	Cognizable	Act XV. of 1872, 68, 71 73 to 75	...	...	...	...	...	
		Non-Cognizable	Act XV. of 1872, 69, 70	...	...	...	...	..	
150	Indian Companies ...	Cognizable	Act X. of 1866, 188	...	...	..	...	..	
		Non-Cognizable	Act X. of 1866, excepting 188	...	...	...	...	...	
151	Indian weights and measures of capacity	...	Act XXXI. of 1871, 16,	...	...	...	...	...	
152	Municipalities and Cantonments	...	Acts XXII. of 1864, and XI. of 1873	538	604	65	530	3	1 died, 5 escaped.
153	Opium	...	Acts XIII. of 1857, X. of 1871 and I of 1878 ...	520	756	191	559	6	
154	Pandhri	...	Act XIV. of 1867, 3 Clause 3	...	...	...	...	...	
155	Paper Currency	...	Act III. of 1871	...	...	...	...	...	
156	Post Office ...	Cognizable	Act XIV. of 1866, 48	1	2	2	...	...	
		Non-Cognizable	Act XIV. of 1866, excepting 48	11	14	2	12	...	
157	Prisons and Prisoners (only offences and cases tried by Magistrates) ...	Cognizable	Act V. of 1871, Sec. 29	2	6	...	6	...	
		Non-Cognizable	Acts V. of 1871, 20, and XXVI. of 1870, 45, 49 and 51 ...	22	25	7	18	..	

158	Purchase of Soldier's necessaries	...	Mutiny Act and Act VII. of 1867.	3	2	...	2	...		
159	Railways — Cognizable	...	Act XVIII. of 1854 25, amended by Acts LII. of 1860, XIII. of 1870, and XXV of 1871.	24	42	2	38	...	2 escaped.	
	Railways — Non-Cognizable	...	Act XVIII of 1854, excepting 25	122	145	8	137	...		
160	Registration	...	Act III. of 1877	4	8	1	7	...		
161	Salt and Saltpetre	...	Acts XIV. of 1843, XXXVI of 1855, and XIX. of 1862, as extended by VII of 1864, XXXI. of 1861 (amended by XXXIII of 1867, and XXV of 1869)	...	...	...	...	...		
162	Stage carriages	...	Act XVI. of 1861	...	...	...	...	...		
163	Spirits and drugs	...	Act X. of 1871	822	998	148	850	...		
164	Stamps	...	Act I. of 1879	172	298	77	212	4	5 escaped.	
165	Treasure Trove	...	Act VI. of 1878	3	11	2	9	...		
166	Census Act	...	Act XIV. of 1880	9	12	2	3	7		
167	Consequence of failure to comply with summons	...	Act X. of 1877,174	1	2	1	1	...		
168	Penalty for resisting apprehension or escaping from Custody under Code or Civil Process	...	Act X. of 1877,651	...	5	3	...	...	2 escaped.	
	Total offence against Special Laws	...		4,702	6,621	1,231	5,286	56	46 escaped, 2 died.	
									Escaped, Died, Transferred	
	Total offences under		Class I.	4,937	6,760	1,228	5,443	58	29 2 ...	
			,, II.	8,176	13,098	6,705	6,074	228	89 1 1	
			,, III.	22,875	17,403	4,303	12,920	113	26 1 40	
			,, IV.	320	482	144	327	9	2	
			,, V.	4,702	6,621	1,231	5,286	56	46 2 ...	
			Grand Total	41,010	44,364	13,611	30,050	464	192 6 41	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT B. 3.—(Criminal.)

Statement showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the tribunals of various classes in the Central Provinces, during the year 1880.

Class of Tribunals.	Number of persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.							
	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during the present year.				Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining at end of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.
		Under arrest by police.	Upon warrant.	Upon summons.	Voluntarily.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Magistrates	52	4,281	900	5,479	89	...	10,801	2,198	1,729	6,716	1	58	99	6·8	25,661
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates ...	82	8,973	819	4,168	193	4	14,239	2,616	1,713	9,738	...	38	134	6·5	34,123
Full power paid Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the District ...	109	9,934	1,533	3,397	311	...	15,284	2,585	1,539	10,770	179	91	120	6·6	42,778
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	61	3,002	514	283	104	...	3,964	779	366	2,659	51	52	57	6·9	12,182
Total Magistrates... 1880 ...	304	26,190	3,766	13,327	697	4	44,288	8,178	5,347	29,883	231	239	410	6·6	1,14,744
Total Magistrates... 1879 ...	259	32,542	3,405	14,626	711	3	51,546	8,267	6,031	36,345	292	276	335	5·4	1,26,460
Commissioners of Division ... 1880 ...	61	246	...	...	...	...	307	...	86	167	...	...	54	50·3	1,432
Commissioners of Division ... 1879 ...	10	304	...	...	...	...	314	...	70	183	...	...	61	50·1	1,216
High Court ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ... 1880 ...	365	26,436	3,766	13,327	697	4	44,595	8,178	5,433	30,050	231	239	464	5·8	1,16,176
Grand Total ... 1879 ...	269	32,846	3,405	14,626	711	3	51,860	8,267	6,101	36,528	292	276	396	5·5	1,27,676

Judicial Statement B. 4.—(Criminal).

Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Central Provinces, in the year 1880.

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to														
	Death.	Transportation.		Penal servitude.	Imprisonment.			Forfeiture of property.	Fine.		Whipping.		Persons ordered to find or give		
		For life.	For a term.		Rigorous.		Simple.		With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Securities of the peace.	Recognizance.	Security for good behaviour.
					With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	77	1,298	66	69	238	4,717	43	628	...	...	6
Subordinate and Local paid Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	217	2,446	116	251	809	5,705	61	1,471	...	...	...
Full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction .	...	...	...	...	655	2,684	149	349	768	6,464	224	1,046	39	48	172
Chief Magistrates of Districts	...	...	11	...	346	1,379	33	89	217	901	110	245	16	12	81
Sessions Court	28	34	10	...	6	91	2	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	...
High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... 1880...	28	34	21	..	1,301	8,098	366	761	2,041	17,787	438	3,391	55	60	259
Total ... 1879...	26	21	9	...	1,677	10,654	298	458	2,560	20,282	581	4,546	123	131	590

Judicial Statement B. 5.—(Criminal.)

Statement showing the result of Appeals and Revision in Criminal cases in the Central Provinces, in the year 1880.

Tribunals.	Number of appellants or persons applying for revision under Section 404, Code of Criminal Procedure.	Number of persons.							Remarks.
		Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry or evidence ordered.	Pending.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Magistrates of Districts ... From unpaid Magistrates ...	321	12	133	49	117	...	9	10	
Magistrates of Districts ... From paid Magistrates ...	394	33	162	64	126	...	8	9	
Courts of Session ... From unpaid Magistrates ..	30	4	17	4	4	...	8	1	
Courts of Session ... From paid Magistrates ...	641	110	234	83	180	16	66	18	
Sadar Court, *i. e.*, Court of the Judicial Commissioner ... Appeals from Courts of Session and Magistrates of Districts in exercise of powers under Section 36, Code of Criminal Procedure ...	253	148	31	14	43	1	7	16	
Sadar Court, *i. e.*, Court of the Judicial Commissioner ... As a Court of Reference ...	24	...	17	2	5	...	...	...	
Sadar Court, *i. e.*, Court of the Judicial Commissioner ... As a Court of Revision ...	505	79	124	121	141	13	8	27	
Total ... 1880	2,168	386	718	337	616	13	106	81	
Total ... 1879	2,350	333	919	377	557	91	98	73	

Judicial Statement B. 6.—(Civil.)

Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted and disposed of in the Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction in the Central Provinces, in the year 1880.

Class of Tribunals.	Money due.						Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Recovery of personal property or value thereof.	Damages.				Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific performance of contract.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Total.
	On written obligation for sum certain.	On unwritten promise for sum certain.	On account stated.	For money paid or received.	For goods sold and delivered.	For breaches of contract not included in the above.			For injuries to person not attended with direct or actual pecuniary damages.	For injuries to property.	For defamation.	For other injuries not included in the above.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Small Cause Courts ...	7,800	2,186	455	139	2,769	401	214	316		222			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,502
Sub-Divisional Courts ..	30,641	13,037	1,345	413	6,371	6,829	491	3,141		1,670			327	2	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	64,274
District Courts ...	4,774	762	275	87	431	800	33	413		354			3,517	106	305	44	31	3	110	7	231	7	...	...	12,290
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Total (1880...	43,215	15,985	2,075	639	9,571	8,030	738	3,870		2,246			3,844	108	310	45	31	3	111	8	231	7	...	...	91,067
Total (1879...	39,506	14,944	1,593	768	9,721	1,827	835	11,492		2,434			3,669	53	425	67	30	3	77	17	215	4	...	...	87,680

Judicial Statement B. 6.—(Civil)—Contd.

Description of Claims.	Number of cases in different Courts.			
	Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.	Total.
Revenue Courts.				
1. Suits to recover arrears of rent	5,883	64	...	5,947
2. Suits to establish or contest rights to enhancement or abatement of rent, to determine amount of rent ...	298	147	...	445
3. Suits regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint or demand	38	1	...	39
4. Suits relating to ejectment	1,583	14	...	1,597
5. Suits relating to occupancy	515	121	...	636
6. Suits under Section 1, Clause 2, Act XIV. of 1863	122	19	...	141
7. Partitions	56	336	...	392
8. Suits regarding account by or against agents, &c.	2	...	...	2
9. Suits to resume or assess land exempt from revenue or rent	...	...	...	...
10. Suits for Kabuliyats	127	8	...	135
11. Proprietary rights tried in Settlement Courts	...	...	...	...
12. Other suits not included in the above	4,889	128	...	5,017
Total ... 1880 ...	13,513	838	...	14,351
Total ... 1879 ...	12,458	832	65	13,355

Judicial Statement B. 7.—(Civil.)

STATEMENT showing the value of Suits disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Central Provinces, in the year 1880,

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.							Total value of suits.
	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-divisional Courts.		District Courts.		Commissioners' Courts.	Total number of suits.	
		Naib Tahsildars'.	Tahsildars'.	Assistant Commissioners'.	Deputy Commissioners'.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Not exceeding Rupees 5	2,365	6,937	2,478	801	15	...	12,596	42,932
Ditto „ 20	5,562	18,733	7,105	2,061	14	...	33,475	4,07,775
Ditto „ 50	4,108	11,032	8,360	2,086	7	...	25,493	8,31,684
Ditto „ 100	1,451	...	6,506	2,436	20	...	10,413	7,31,586
Ditto „ 300	809	...	3,223	2,792	20	1	6,845	11,20,807
Ditto „ 500	136	...	...	847	8	...	991	3,94,145
Ditto „ 1,000	71	...	...	605	9	...	685	4,72,988
Ditto „ 5,000	...	...	...	424	82	...	506	10,71,082
Ditto „ 10,000	...	...	...	9	34	...	43	2,93,463
Ditto „ 1,00,000	...	...	...	4	16	...	20	4,39,101
Exceeding „ 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... 1880	14,502	36,702	27,572	12,065	225	1	91,067	60,05,563
Total ... 1879	14,182	32,416	29,787	11,063	229	3	87,680	58,19,515

Judcial Statement B. 7.—(Civil.)—Contd.

Value of Suits.	Number of suits disposed of in different Courts.						
	Sub-divisional Courts.		District Courts.				
	Naib Tahsildars'.	Tahsildars'.	Assistant Commissioners'.	Deputy Commissioners'.	Commissioners' Courts.	Total number of suits.	Total value of suits.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
REVENUE COURTS.							Rs.
Not exceeding Rupees 5	...	1,250	126	3	...	1,379	4,530
Ditto „ 20	...	4,451	322	8	...	4,781	49,566
Ditto „ 100	...	2,475	209	1	...	2,685	109,601
Ditto „ 500	...	332	46	2	...	380	75,676
Ditto „ 1,000	...	9	10	...	...	19	12,681
Ditto „ 5,000	...	5	1	...	...	6	10,955
Ditto „ 10,000	...	...	...	1	...	1	*5,709
Ditto „ 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exceeding „ 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total... 1880...	...	8,522	714	15	...	*9,251	268,718
Total... 1879...	...	8,195	701	58	...	†8,954	266,596

*5,100 cases having no value have been omitted.
†4,401 do. do. do.

Judicial Statement B 8—(Civil).

STATEMENT showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Central Provinces in the year 1880.

Class of Courts.	Suits remaining from last year.	Filed in this year.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaints rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	Contested.		Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Average duration of suits.		Referred to arbitration.
													Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					Contested.	Uncontested.	
1	2	3	4	5	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CIVIL COURTS.																					
Small Cause Courts ...	804	14,265	..	15,069	1	62	2,354	236	1,559	3,564	3,156	48	2,720	802	14,502	567	6	1	28·3	19·9	19
Sub-Divisional Courts ...	2,614	64,584	...	67,198	...	309	12,366	728	9,142	17,065	8,914	603	11,490	3,657	64,274	2,924	100	1	34·5	22·9	182
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts ..	691	12,340	...	13,031	...	150	1,743	227	948	2,256	1,599	103	3,305	1,740	12,071	960	137	3	43·5	26·7	89
Chief Courts of districts ...	52	190	...	242	...	4	16	4	24	17	10	...	99	45	219	23	6	2	86·8	47·9	8
Superior Courts ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	11 0	...	...
Total ... (1880 ..	4,161	91,380	..	95,541	1	525	16,479	1,195	11,673	22,902	13,679	754	17,614	6,245	91,067	4,474	249	7	36·1	22·9	298
Total ... (1879 ...	3,977	87,865	...	91,842	1	510	17,502	1,726	9,813	21,469	12,438	607	17,307	6,307	87,680	4,162	284	20	34·3	23·0	393
REVENUE COURTS.																					
Courts of Tahsildars, Sub-Divisional Tribunals and Asst. Commr.s' Courts (as Dy. Collectors'.) ...	354	10,137	2	10,493	3	93	1,557	84	1,028	1,492	929	73	3,816	1,032	(a) 10,107	376	27	19	31·9	28·9	...
Courts of Collector ...	1	15	...	16	...	8	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	16	...	...	...	101·2	9·2	...
Total ... (1880 ...	355	10,152	2	10,509	3	101	1,559	84	1,029	1,492	929	73	3,819	1,034	10,123	376	27	19	31·9	28·0	...
Total ... (1879 ...	329	9,803	3	10,135	...	137	1,600	73	877	1,428	896	81	3,566	1,122	9,780	355	50	1	28·2	22·0	26

(a) Exclusive of 10 partition cases.

Judicial Statement B. 9.—(Civil).

STATEMENT showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Central Provinces in the year 1880.

Class of Courts.	Remaining from the previous year.	Instituted during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Rejected and transferred.	Dismissed for default under Sections 556, 577, Act X of 1877.	Heard *ex parte*.			Contested.				Total disposed of.	Pending	Over two months.	Objections under Section 561, Act X of 1877.	Objections allowed.	Remarks.
							Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Civil Courts.																			
Chief Appellate Courts of districts ...	228	3,224	...	3,452	...	231	409	44	77	1,452	275	448	253	3,189	263	5	...	2	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	118	1,118	...	1,236	...	45	91	15	38	503	100	204	143	1,138	98	1	10	5	
Chief Court of Province ...	115	503	4	622	269	9	3	...	15	66	21	62	63	508	114	13	...	...	
Total ... 1880 ...	461	4,845	4	5,310	269	285	503	59	130	2,021	396	714	459	4,835	475	19	10	7	
Total ... 1879 ...	393	4,747	...	5,140	216	281	562	34	162	1,803	352	699	510	4,619	521	8	3	2	
Revenue Courts.																			
Chief Appellate Courts of distircts ...	22	428	...	450	3	6	6	1	4	276	22	93	32	443	7	...	...	...	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	72	398	...	470	14	27	37	12	19	180	31	69	45	434	36	3	...	..	
Chief Court of Provincial Special Appeals ...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Total ... 1880 ...	94	826	...	920	17	33	43	13	23	456	53	162	77	877	43	3	...	...	
Total ... 1879 ...	62	791	12	865	22	25	51	4	40	332	64	155	78	771	94	22	2	2	

Judicial Statement B. 10.—(Civil).

STATEMENT showing the execution of decrees in the Courts of the Central Provinces during the year 1880.

Class of Courts.	Applications to execute decrees.				Decrees completely executed.	Partially executed.	Pending at the end of the year.	Nature and number of coercive processes issued.						Remarks.
	Pending from the previous year.	Filed in the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.				Imprisonment of person.	Moveable property.		Immoveable property.		Under Section 326, Act X. of 1877.	
									Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CIVIL COURTS:														
Small Cause Courts ...	756	8,578	18	9,352	2,209	2,06[illegible]	1,026	159	2,209	809	...	...	..	*21,532 struck off without execution being effected.
Local and Sub-Divisional Courts ...	3,345	31,210	585	35,140	10,124	8,56[illegible]	3,394	284	9,502	4,145	6,080	2,731	12	
District Courts	1,338	11,146	317	12,801	3,802	2,91[illegible]	1,662	152	2,705	1,220	2,448	1,014	52	†18,311 struck off without execution being effected.
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ... 1880...	5,439	50,934	920	57,293	16,135	13,544	*6,082	595	14,416	6,174	8,528	3,745	‡64	‡All temporary alienations.
Total ... 1879...	4,737	44,825	936	50,498	15,941	11,808	†5,438	617	12,280	5,512	7,381	3,518	38	

Judicial Statement B. 10.—(Civil)—Contd.

Class of Courts.	Applications to execute decrees.				Decrees completely executed.	Partially executed.	Pending at the end of the year.	Nature and number of coercive processes issued.						Remarks.
	Pending from the previous year.	Filed in the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.				Imprisonment of person.	Moveable property.		Immoveable property.		Under Section 326, Code of Civil Procedure.	
									Attached	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
REVENUE COURTS.														
Tahsildars' Courts ...	280	2,636	1	2,917	1,308	1,103	(a)232	21	550	244	191	73	1	(a) excludes 274 cases struck off without execution.
Assistant Commissioner' Courts...														
Deputy Commissioners' Courts ...	3	69	...	72	35	20	(b)11	1	10	1	1	...	...	(b) 6 do. do.
Total ... 1880 ...	283	2,705	1	2,989	1,343	1,123	243	22	560	245	192	73	1	
Total ... 1879 ...	168	2,626	2	2,796	1,301	1,037	283	23	517	193	191	77	3	

Judicial Statement B. 11.—(Criminal.)

Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Courts of the Central Provinces, in the year 1880.

Classes of Courts in which Juries or Assessors are employed distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with assessors.	Jury trials.			Assessors' trials.		Note showing in what classes of cases Juries or Assessors have been principally employed.
				Verdict in favour of the prosecutor or plaintiff.	Verdict in favour of the accused or defendant.	Jury discharged without verdict.	Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CRIMINAL COURTS.									
Sessions Courts of the Commissioner.	Two Assessors in each case. The prescribed legal qualifications, are education, character, and age.	1	101	...	1	...	85	16	...
Total ... 1880...	...	1	101	...	1	...	85	16	...
1879...	...	94	...	...	...	...	78	16	...

Statement of Deeds registered in the

Districts.	Registrations affecting immoveable											
											Compul	
	Number of Registration offices.		Instruments of gift (Section 17 clause *a*.)		Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.		Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.		Other instruments registered under Section 17, clauses *b* and *c*.		Perpetual leases Section 17, clause *d*.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	
	1879-80	1880 81	1879 80	1880-31	1879-80	1880-81	1879-80	1880-81	1879-80	1880-81	1879-80	1880 81
Inspector General's Office. ...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur ...	7	7	46	59	695	655	1,308	1,295	13	14	14	14
Bhandara ...	4	4	8	4	72	47	229	343	9	9	14	16
Wardha ...	4	4	35	33	153	151	709	731	26	23	40	28
Chanda ...	6	6	3	11	27	35	153	179	4	3	4	1
Balaghat ...	3	3	2	...	17	25	66	66	1	...	1	2
Jubbulpore ...	4	4	50	36	250	221	560	451	34	40	6	8
Saugor ...	5	5	23	21	82	91	258	227	6	10	4	1
Narsinghpur ...	4	4	34	14	96	8[illegible]	663	527	89	46	4	6
Hoshangabad ...	5	5	17	5	226	189	1,055	714	...	...	21	35
Seoni ...	3	3	6	10	37	50	107	109	5	1	...	1
Betul ...	3	3	9	3	78	76	256	210	12	3	9	7
Damoh ...	3	3	31	23	35	34	136	87	7	10	...	...
Mandla ...	3	3	1	...	18	14	27	33	3	...	...	...
Chhhindwara ...	3	3	11	9	126	118	449	480	13	20	29	27
Nimar ...	4	4	16	11	256	233	393	412	9	7	10	8
Raipur ...	5	5	12	10	89	70	134	153	...	...	...	2
Bilaspur ...	4	4	8	4	40	15	43	53	4	7	1	2
Sambalpur ...	3	3	...	1	28	20	70	65	1	...	2	2
Total ...	73	73	312	254	2,325	2,131	6,610	6,141	236	193	159	161

tration.

Registration Districts of the Central Provinces, for the 1880-81.

property, Book 1.

sory.								Optional.							
All leases other than perpetual leases which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause *f*.		Total of Compulsory registration.		Ordinary fees paid for the same.				Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.		Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.		Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses *a* and *b*.		Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause *c*) and leases exempted under the provision in Section 17.	
8		9		10				11		12		13		14	
1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.			1880-81.								
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.								
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	106	2,142	2,143	5,100	0	0	4,955	12	0	1,353	1,215	969	1,035	6	10	4	5
48	62	380	481	889	12	0	1,096	12	0	63	46	85	106	2	1	.	.
243	317	1,206	1,283	2,782	4	0	2,911	8	0	88	91	247	213	6	5	2	4
35	25	226	254	480	0	0	573	8	0	8	11	81	80	..	..	...	.
5	6	86	99	220	0	0	276	0	0	12	13	26	22	...	...	.	.
295	273	1,195	1,029	2,661	12	0	2,181	12	0	178	132	206	156	2	2	8	10
157	111	530	461	1,103	4	0	1,033	12	0	56	38	54	64	2	1	14	8
335	335	1,221	1,015	2,681	4	0	2,126	4	0	116	83	330	268	15	8	15	12
160	225	1,479	1,168	3,864	4	0	2,756	12	0	90	64	122	95	...	.	50	31
51	62	206	233	456	12	0	472	8	0	29	13	33	38	5	1	...	
25	23	389	322	899	8	0	738	8	0	55	37	135	133	..	20	...	...
199	149	408	303	555	4	0	470	12	0	32	21	36	26	3	4	...	
11	5	60	52	145	12	0	113	0	0	4	3	4	39	2	2	...	
29	23	657	683	1,555	8	0	1,566	8	0	113	88	181	184	4	4	2	..
88	190	772	861	1,649	8	0	1,617	12	0	105	86	83	70	2	4	2	6
64	32	299	267	768	4	0	770	8	0	15	12	9	19	...	...	..	.
35	41	131	122	354	8	0	295	0	0	17	15	7	6	...	4	...	
14	54	115	143	256	8	0	290	0	0	12	14	62	31	1	...	1	
1,860	2,039	11,502	10,910	26,424	1	0	21,246	8	0	2,316	1,982	2,470	2,585	50	66	98	70

District.	Registrations affecting immoveable — Optional — Awards (Section 17, Clause f.)		Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.		Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.		Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	
	15		16		17		18	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Inspector General's Office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur ...	...	...	22	24	22	24	2,376	2,313
Bhandara ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	154	153
Wardha ...	...	...	...	7	...	1	343	321
Chanda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	91
Balaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	35
Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	394	300
Saugor ...	2	...		3	...	...	134	108
Narsinghpur ...	1	1	9	...	...	...	486	372
Hoshangabad ...	...	...	73	82	3	3	338	278
Seoni ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	67	55
Betul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	190
Damoh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	51
Mandla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	44
Chhindwara ...	...	...	1	...	2	3	303	279
Nimar ...	...	1	1	2	...	...	193	166
Raipur ...	1	1	5	6	...	...	30	38
Bilaspur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	25
Sambalpur ...	...	2	1	...	...	...	77	47
Total ...	4	5	122	127	27	31	5,317	4,866

property, Book I.						Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.					
(*Contd.*)											
Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Total value of immoveable property transferred.			Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property, (Section 18, Clause *e*.)		Obligations for the payment of money (Section 18, Clause *f*.)		All other documents registered under (Section 18, Clauses *d*. and *f*.)	
19			20			21		22		23	
1879-80.			1880-81.			1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.	
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	... ...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1,306	0	0	1,406	8	0	12,95,899	7 6	11,00,248	2 1	413	405	35	36	686	616
99	0	0	82	0	0	1,83,545	8 9	2,59,130	13 5	22	32	3	2	203	196
184	0	0	210	8	0	5,36,029	8 2	5,48,995	1 5	53	50	117	88	103	125
46	8	0	46	0	0	70,704	9 6	95,690	0 8	16	15	54	57	68	64
20	0	0	17	8	0	53,175	7 9	1,22,658	10 6	4	...	13	21	32	18
203	12	0	149	8	0	8,69,736	13 9	5,98,192	9 3	9	12	25	25	210	200
96	0	0	59	8	0	3,37,496	2 10	4,31,787	7 6	7	11	18	11	150	131
260	8	0	184	8	0	9,52,920	1 6	5,88,969	0 5	37	37	315	196	179	157
447	12	0	464	12	0	11,87,704	15 4	9,00,930	8 4	188	124	33	19	608	468
33	8	0	37	0	0	1,29,361	15 9	1,19,071	6 1	1	4	29	19	87	178
95	0	0	95	0	0	1,89,540	13 5	1,52,301	15 0	43	25	6	2	115	69
45	0	0	26	0	0	99,071	3 11	1,31,122	10 2	...	4	8	2	49	46
6	8	0	22	0	0	91,460	0 0	21,627	12 0	1	...		...	22	16
159	8	0	149	4	0	2,71,848	5 7	2,88,478	0 3	52	51	6	10	178	124
111	0	0	111	12	0	3,27,374	10 3	2,78,163	10 4	51	29	8	20	120	119
31	0	0	50	12	0	3,00,732	11 4	2,96,621	10 0	5	1	6	20	215	211
12	0	0	14	0	0	74,184	5 5	76,645	3 4	...	1	3	2	90	97
40	0	0	31	8	0	58,081	8 8	68,128	3 5	1	1	14	4	30	43
3,197	0	0	3,158	0	0	70,28,868	5 5	60,78,762	12 2	903	802	693	534	3,145	2,908

Districts.	Registrations affecting moveable property Book IV.—*Contd.*				Number of sealed covers deposited in Book V.		Number of wills registered in Book III. *Section 18, Clause e.*		Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.		Number of iregstrations under Section 24.		Number of registrations under Section 34.		Number of *refusals* to register.	
	Total of registrations in Book IV.		dinary fees paid for the same.													
	24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80	1880-81	1879-80.	1880-81	1879-80	1880-81	1879-80.	1880-81.
Inspector General's Office..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur ...	1,134	1,057	1,323 12 0	1,157 4 0	2	...	23	37	4	5	5	20	17	29	48	49
Bhandara ...	228	230	315 4 0	301 4 0	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	7
Wardha ...	273	263	347 8 0	348 4 0	...	...	10	8	2	3	3	...	6	4	6	16
Chanda ...	138	136	189 0 0	187 4 0	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
Balaghat ...	49	69	82 12 0	126 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
Jubbulpore ..	244	237	410 12 0	408 4 0	...	...	3	8	...	...	3	3	9	3	11	10
Saugor ...	175	153	312 4 0	269 8 0	...	2	14	18	...	...	3	...	3	1	13	18
Narsinghpur	531	390	650 12 0	506 0 0	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	6
Hoshangabad ...	829	611	1,086 0 0	840 4 0	1	...	8	4	1	.	1	3	7	4	47	26
Seoni ...	117	201	179 0 0	258 8 0	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Betul ..	164	96	213 12 0	129 8 0	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	.	...	15	7
Damoh .	57	52	99 0 0	90 0 0	...	...	3	3	...	..	1	...	6	3	4	7
Mandla ..	23	16	43 4 0	32 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chhindwara ..	236	185	292 0 0	226 8 0	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	1	5	10	11
Nimar ...	179	168	269 8 0	276 12 0	...	...	4	11	..	...	2	3	11	21	8	4
Raipur ...	226	232	446 4 0	448 4 0	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	5
Bilaspur ...	93	100	188 0 0	198 0 0	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sambalpur ...	45	48	72 4 0	92 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	4,741	4,244	6,521 0 0	5,896 4 0	4	2	91	115	9	8	19	30	64	73	183	175

tration.—(Continued.)

Number of powers of attorney attested.		Number of searches or applications for copies.		Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19 and 25, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 27 and 28.		Total ordinary fees.		Total expenditure.	
32		33		34		35		36	
1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,663 0 0	10,140 15 3
233	261	294	270	7,783 12 0	7,603 8 0	4,933 4 3	5,196 9 0	3,837 4 1	3,725 3 4
78	76	50	56	1,308 0 0	1,496 0 0	1,279 11 0	1,339 13 6	976 1 10	964 6 0
75	84	121	156	3,337 12 0	3,492 4 0	1,826 8 0	2,171 13 3	1,231 9 9	1.251 4 6
57	47	28	17	721 8 0	810 12 0	558 13 0	560 0 0	381 6 10	410 13 1
26	45	14	24	323 0 0	419 12 0	236 5 0	369 10 9	228 12 9	259 5 6
111	89	146	142	3,282 4 0	2,755 8 0	1,703 6 0	1,592 5 6	1,282 10 2	1,256 11 10
52	49	116	84	1,541 8 0	1,398 12 0	1,016 8 0	928 9 0	1,013 8 11	931 11 6
100	96	153	125	3,596 8 0	2,822 12 0	1,712 13 6	1,411 14 9	1,585 10 7	1,487 6 3
78	94	224	270	5,416 0 0	4,069 12 0	1,993 7 10	1,774 4 0	1,749 12 11	1,755 9 8
48	49	28	27	685 4 0	774 0 0	387 0 0	489 12 0	482 5 5	550 1 1
61	40	63	46	1,212 4 0	971 0 0	618 5 6	532 4 1	731 4 8	730 9 1
28	21	41	36	705 4 0	592 12 0	454 7 0	406 4 4	663 4 2	649 13 9
48	22	9	4	195 8 0	167 0 0	237 3 0	106 12 0	63 7 11	64 4 5
62	34	60	46	2,015 0 0	1,948 4 0	699 15 3	654 15 9	858 14 6	813 1 6
34	42	63	77	2,038 0 0	2,028 4 0	1,044 10 3	1,276 6 3	1,099 11 1	1,110 5 0
52	68	38	38	1,259 8 6	1,275 8 0	1,010 7 6	1,049 15 11	659 10 7	678 6 8
16	27	36	40	554 8 0	509 0 0	368 4 0	443 0 0	387 2 1	374 5 2
14	29	23	20	368 12 0	414 0 0	394 7 1	455 9 7	370 4 4	381 7 4
1,173	1,167	1,509	1,478	36,344 4 0	33,548 12 0	20,475 8 2	20,759 15 8	27,265 14 7	27,535 12 11

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the

1	2	3	4			5			6		
			Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.
Nagpur ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	1,052	78	1,130	1,067	135	1,202	2,119	213	2,332
		Under trial .	16	2	18	348	17	365	364	19	383
		Civil ...	15	...	15	148	17	165	163	17	180
Jubbulpore ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	1,035	81	1,116	1,076	140	1,216	2,111	221	2,332
		Under trial .	15	3	18	297	30	327	312	33	345
		Civil ...	7	..	7	119	10	129	126	10	136
Raipur ...	Do· ...	Convicts ...	746	63	809	1,006	178	1,184	1,752	241	1,993
		Under trial .	6	..	6	285	33	318	291	33	324
		Civil ...	...	...	...	18	...	18	18	...	18
Saugor ..	District Jail 1st Class.	Convicts ...	226	31	257	516	117	633	742	148	890
		Under trial .	10	...	10	272	35	307	282	35	317
		Civil ...	3	1	4	8	2	10	11	3	14
Bhandara ...	Do. 2nd Class.	Convicts ...	82	3	85	324	51	375	406	54	460
		Under trial .	...	...	..	193	21	214	193	21	214
		Civil ...	1	...	1	5	...	5	6	...	6
Chanda ..	Do. 2nd do.	Convicts ...	82	12	94	330	72	402	412	84	496
		Under trial .	4	1	5	184	21	205	188	22	210
		Civil ...	...	1	1	27	1	28	27	2	29
Wardha ...	Do. 2nd do.	Convicts ...	93	9	102	339	40	379	432	49	481
		Under trial .	2	...	2	175	7	182	177	7	184
		Civil ...	4	...	4	71	1	72	75	1	76
Balaghat ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	56	6	62	302	54	356	358	60	418
		Under trial .	2	...	2	266	33	299	268	33	301
		Civil ...	1	...	1	16	1	17	17	1	18
Sironcha ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	24	2	26	27	2	29
		Under trial .	...	...	...	22	7	29	22	7	29
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	..	1
Damoh ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	72	12	84	215	36	251	287	48	335
		Under trial .	8	2	10	197	15	212	205	17	222
		Civil ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3
Seoni ...	Do. ..	Convicts ...	110	9	119	230	38	268	340	47	387
		Under trial .	17	3	20	247	27	274	264	30	294
		Civil ...	2	...	2	20	...	20	22	...	22

Summary.

Jails and Lock-ups of the Central Provinces during the year 1880.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of te year.			Daily average number of each Class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1,108	132	1,240	1,011	81	1,092	1030·93	74·99	1105·92			
360	19	379	4	...	4	9·09	0·49	9·58			
144	14	158	19	3	22	13·11	0·71	13·82			
									1053·13	76·19	1129·32
1,146	135	1,281	965	86	1,051	1036·42	86·76	1123·18			
307	32	339	5	1	6	7·19	0·73	7·92			
124	10	134	2	...	2	5·38	0·39	5·77			
									1048·99	87·88	1136·87
1,062	186	1,248	690	55	745	738·41	60·72	799·13			
276	32	308	15	1	16	9·22	0·87	10·09			
18	...	18	...	...	...	1·43	...	1·43			
									749·06	61·59	810·65
582	139	721	160	9	169	178·91	21·14	200·05			
271	35	306	11	...	11	4·64	0·48	5·12			
10	3	13	1	...	1	0·83	0·01	0·84			
									184·38	21·63	206·01
318	48	366	88	6	94	75·51	10·49	86·00			
187	19	206	6	2	8	8·75	0·83	9·58			
6	...	6	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·40			
									84·66	11·32	95·98
339	72	411	73	12	85	83·16	11·89	95·05			
187	21	208	1	1	2	6·64	0·89	7·53			
27	2	29	...	...	...	1·98	0·02	2·00			
									91·78	12·80	104·58
363	47	410	69	2	71	86·17	5·93	92·10			
169	7	176	8	...	8	4·41	0·28	4·69			
64	1	65	11	...	11	7·10	0·09	7·19			
									97·68	6·30	103·98
281	54	335	77	6	83	67·99	10·10	78·09			
265	28	293	3	5	8	7·58	0·61	8·19			
17	1	18	...	...	...	1·31	...	1·31			
									76·88	10·71	87·59
18	2	20	9	...	9	5·95	0·12	6·07			
20	7	27	2	...	2	0·74	0·21	0·95			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·05			
									6·74	0·33	7·07
228	43	271	59	5	64	59·25	7·43	66·68			
204	17	221	1	...	1	9·14	0·49	9·63			
3	...	3	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·30			
									68·69	7·92	76·61
296	42	338	44	5	49	90·97	7·93	98·90			
258	29	287	6	1	7	5·50	0·85	6·35			
21	...	21	1	...	1	1·33	...	1·33			
									97·80	8·78	106·58

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mandla ...	District Jail, 2nd class ...	Convicts ...	52	3	55	237	31	268	289	34	323
		Under trial.	2	...	2	111	15	126	113	15	128
		Civil ...	...	...	...	7	..	7	7	...	7
Chhindwara ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	97	8	105	281	37	318	378	45	423
		Under trial.	8	..	8	139	12	151	147	12	159
		Civil ...	1	...	1	45	5	50	46	5	51
Betul ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	68	4	72	198	35	233	266	39	305
		Under trial.	3	...	3	53	5	58	56	5	61
		Civil ...	...	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	16
Hoshangabad ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	143	18	161	407	53	460	550	71	621
		Under trial.	4	...	4	82	8	90	86	8	94
		Civil ...	4	...	4	32	1	33	36	1	37
Narsinghpur ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	97	15	112	352	49	401	449	64	513
		Under trial.	3	1	4	235	12	247	238	13	251
		Civil ...	2	...	2	42	...	42	44	...	44
Nimar ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	75	2	77	329	22	351	404	24	428
		Under trial.	11	...	11	239	10	249	250	10	260
		Civil ...	2	...	2	40	1	41	42	1	43
Sambalpur ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	154	15	169	501	101	602	655	116	771
		Under trial.	3	...	3	215	16	231	218	16	234
		Civil ...	...	...	...	28	2	30	28	2	30
Bilaspur ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	229	23	252	536	104	640	765	127	892
		Under trial.	18	1	19	348	47	395	366	48	414
		Civil ...	...	...	...	14	1	15	14	1	15
	Total ...	Convicts ...	4,472	392	4,864	8,270	1,295	9,565	12,742	1,687	14,429
		Under trial.	132	13	145	3,908	371	4,279	4,040	384	4,424
		Civil ...	43	2	45	659	42	701	702	44	746
		Grand total.	4,647	407	5,054	12,837	1,708	14,545	17,484	2,115	19,599

Summary.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each Class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
212	31	243	77	3	80	68·52	6·40	74·92			
109	15	124	4	...	4	5·11	0·60	5·71			
7	...	7	...	...	...	0·24	...	0·24			
									73·87	7·00	80·87
308	37	345	70	8	78	76·15	6·06	82·21			
143	11	154	4	1	5	5·30	0·58	5·88			
46	5	51	...	...	...	1·98	0·33	2·31			
									83·43	6·97	90·40
213	33	246	53	6	59	58·82	6·41	65·23			
53	5	58	3	...	3	2·99	0·15	3·14			
16	...	16	...	...	...	0·87	...	0·87			
									62·68	6·56	69·24
443	62	505	107	9	116	150·76	14 89	165·65			
81	8	92	2	...	2	1·95	0·55	2·50			
34	1	35	2	...	2	3·06	0·12	3·18			
									155·77	15·56	171·33
378	56	434	71	8	79	98·14	10·26	108·40			
230	13	243	8	...	8	12·41	0·64	13·05			
42	...	42	2	...	2	2·41	0·05	2·46			
									112·96	10·95	123·91
367	20	387	37	4	41	49·39	3·56	52·95			
237	10	247	13	...	13	14·10	0·34	14·44			
41	1	42	1	...	1	3·45	0·05	3·50			
									66·94	3·95	70·89
554	98	652	101	18	119	150·15	16·86	167·01			
205	14	219	13	2	15	6·33	0·27	6·60			
27	2	29	1	...	1	1·37	0·06	1·43			
									157·85	17·19	175·04
692	109	801	73	18	91	103·06	14·49	117·55			
357	48	405	9	...	9	13·40	1·08	14·48			
14	1	15	...	...	...	0·74	0·04	0·78			
									117·20	15·61	132·81
8,908	1,346	10,254	3,834	341	4,175	4208·66	376·43	4 85·09			
3,922	370	4,292	118	14	132	134·49	10·91	145·40			
662	41	703	40	3	43	47·34	1·87	49·21			
									4390·49	389·24	4779·73
13,492	1,757	15,249	3,992	358	4,350	4,390·49	389·24	4779·73			

Showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and

1	2	3		4		5		6				7			8			
Serial Number.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		Received from other jails.				Grand Total.			Transferred to other jails.			
								A.		B.					A.		B.	
								To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other jails.					To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur ...	1,052	78	764	108	1,816	186	273	24	30	3	2,119	213	2,332	18	...	31	4
2	Jubbulpure ...	1,035	81	601	100	1,636	181	432	30	43	10	2,111	221	2,332	48	1	37	8
	Total ...	2,087	159	1,365	208	3,452	367	705	54	73	13	4,230	434	4,664	66	1	68	12
3	Raipur ...	746	63	639	156	1,385	219	361	21	6	1	1,752	241	1,993	33	...	23	2
4	Saugor ...	226	31	513	117	739	148	3	...	...	...	742	148	890	67	1	...	...
5	Bhandara ...	82	3	304	51	386	54	...	...	20	...	406	54	460	56	8	5	...
6	Chanda ...	82	12	329	72	411	84	1	...	...	...	412	84	496	44	5	1	...
7	Wardha ...	93	9	329	40	422	49	10	...	...	...	432	49	481	90	8	...	...
8	Balaghat ...	56	6	302	54	358	60	...	...	...	...	358	60	418	40	2	...	...
9	Sironcha ...	3	...	24	2	27	2	...	...	...	...	27	2	29	...	...	...	...
10	Damoh ...	72	12	212	35	284	47	3	1	...	...	287	48	335	50	5	...	2
11	Seoni ...	110	9	230	38	340	47	...	...	...	...	340	47	387	39	1	1	...
12	Mandla ...	52	3	233	31	285	34	...	...	4	...	289	34	323	40	9	...	1
13	Chhindwara ...	97	8	279	37	376	45	2	...	...	...	378	45	423	14	1	...	...
14	Betul ...	68	4	198	35	266	39	...	...	...	...	266	39	305	11	1	2	1
15	Hoshangabad ...	143	18	344	49	487	67	63	4	...	...	550	71	621	44	8	1	1
16	Narsinghpur ...	97	15	350	49	447	64	2	..	...	...	449	64	513	66	4	3	1
17	Nimar ...	75	2	329	22	404	24	...	...	...	..	404	24	428	152	2	3	...
18	Sambalpur ...	154	15	496	101	650	116	5	...	...	...	655	116	771	78	4	6	...
19	Bilaspur ..	229	23	520	104	749	127	16	...	...	...	765	127	892	262	16	2	...
	Total ...	1,413	139	4,479	720	5,892	859	102	5	24	...	6,018	864	6,882	986	74	24	6
	Grand Total ...	4,472	392	6,996	1,201	11,468	1,593	1,171	80	103	14	12,742	1,687	14,429	1,152	76	115	20

1.—(Judicial.)

subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1880.

9										10		11		12		13		14		15		16		
Released during the year.										Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.		Daily average number.		
A.		B.		C.		D.																		
On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		By order of Government.																		
						A. On account of sickness.		B. On other grounds.																
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
21	4	977	121	6	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	..	46	1	1,011	81	1030·93	74·99	1105·92
10	2	961	123	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	77	1	965	86	1036·42	86·76	1123·18
31	6	1,938	244	6	1	2	...	5	...	...	...	2	1	9	..	4	..	123	2	1,976	167	2067·35	161·75	2229·10
19	...	905	180	1	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	69	3	690	55	738·41	60·72	799·13
17	2	496	135	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	1	160	9	178·91	21 14	200·05
13	1	239	38	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	88	6	75·51	10·49	86·00
19	2	266	63	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	2	73	12	83·16	11·89	95·05
11	1	261	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	69	2	86·17	5·93	92·10
26	1	210	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	77	6	67·99	10·10	78·09
1	...	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	5·95	0·12	6·07
...	1	169	85	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	59	5	59·25	7·43	66·68
20	4	232	36	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	44	5	90·97	7·93	98·90
4	...	168	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	3	68·52	6·40	74·92
12	...	282	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	70	8	76·15	6·06	82·21
8	...	188	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	53	6	58·82	6·41	65·23
16	5	376	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	107	9	150·76	14·89	165·65
36	3	270	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	2	...	71	8	98 14	10 26	108·40
16	...	196	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	4	49·39	3·56	52·95
10	...	417	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	41	..	101	18	150·15	16·86	167·01
15	2	406	91	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	73	18	103 06	14·49	117·55
207	22	697	647	1	..	5	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	3	...	12	..	75	7	1,008	110	1223·99	132·82	1356·81
274	28	7,036	1,206	8	2	16	...	5	...	...	...	2	1	13	...	19	...	268	13	3,834	341	4208·66	376·43	4585·09

Showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the Convicts in the

Serial Number.	Jails.	Religion.														Age.			
		A						B		C		D		E		A		B	
		Christians.						Mahomedans.		Hindus.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.	
		A		B		C													
		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.													
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Nagpur ...					11	1	182	4	657	71	5	...	156	5	24	...	826	68
2	Jubbulpore ...			2		1		105	8	681	66	...	...	176	12	9	...	778	65
	Total ...			2		12	1	287	12	1,338	137	5	...	332	17	33	...	1,604	133
3	Raipur ...							41	1	264	21	...	...	385	33	7	1	563	48
4	Saugor ...							13	...	128	9	7	...	12	...	2	1	138	8
5	Bhandara ...							6	...	76	6	...	...	6	...	1	...	76	5
6	Chanda ...					1		3	...	51	9	...	...	18	3	3	...	58	10
7	Wardha ...							6	...	53	2	...	..	10	...	...	...	66	2
8	Balaghat ...							12	...	54	5	...	..	11	1	...	...	66	6
9	Seroncha ...							2	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	8	...
10	Damoh ...							11	...	37	4	...	...	11	1	...	...	49	5
11	Seoni ...							8	1	30	3	...	...	6	1	...	...	38	5
12	Mandla ...							3	...	24	3	...	...	50	...	...	...	68	3
13	Chhindwara ...							18	1	47	5	...	...	5	2	4	1	61	...
14	Betul ...							8	1	23	2	...	...	22	3	...	...	40	4
15	Hoshangabad ...					2		14	4	75	2	...	...	16	3	2	2	91	7
16	Narsinghpur ...							2	...	54	4	2	1	13	3	2	1	63	5
17	Nimar ...							9	3	27	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	33	3
18	Sambalpur ...						1	4	...	56	13	...	...	41	5	...	1	82	13
19	Bilaspur ...							6	1	49	11	...	...	18	6	2	1	62	15
	Total ...					3	1	112	11	659	68	2	1	232	29	15	6	861	83
	Grand Total ...			2		15	2	453	24	2,38	235	14	1	961	79	57	8	3,166	272

2.—(Judicial.)

Jails and subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces, on 31st December 1880.

5													6		
Previous occupation.															
C		D		Males.							Females.				Total.		
40 to 60.		Above 60.		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K			
M	F	M	F	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M	F	Total.
146	13	15	...	35	...	111	346	193	40	286	58	2	21	...	1,011	81	1,092
158	18	20	3	39	2	87	502	71	93	171	60	...	21	5	965	86	1,051
304	31	35	3	74	2	198	848	264	133	457	118	2	42	5	1,976	167	2,143
107	5	13	1	24	2	73	435	33	67	56	47	4	4	...	690	55	745
19	...	1	...	6	39	24	48	...	...	43	4	...	5	...	160	9	169
11	1	...	...	4	...	13	21	2	1	47	5	...	1	...	88	6	94
11	2	1	...	1	...	7	19	29	...	17	10	...	2	...	73	12	85
3	...	...	...	7	3	5	24	5	21	4	1	...	1	...	69	2	71
10	...	1	...	4	1	23	31	...	13	5	5	...	1	...	77	6	83
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
10	...	...	...	2	...	...	28	2	4	23	3	...	2	...	59	5	64
6	...	...	...	3	...	3	17	2	4	15	2	1	1	1	44	5	49
8	...	1	...	5	...	1	65	1	...	5	1	...	2	...	77	3	80
4	7	1	...	3	...	13	29	4	18	3	7	1	...	...	70	8	78
12	2	1	...	3	...	2	30	...	18	5	2	...	4	...	53	6	59
14	...	...	...	5	...	10	73	7	1	11	4	2	3	...	107	9	116
4	1	2	1	1	...	...	58	4	...	8	5	...	2	1	71	8	79
2	1	1	...	3	...	1	5	10	...	18	1	1	1	1	37	4	41
15	4	4	...	3	...	6	53	2	23	14	13	1	2	2	101	18	119
9	2	...	...	1	...	8	48	...	...	16	15	...	3	...	73	18	91
120	20	12	1	46	4	92	505	69	98	194	74	6	25	5	1,008	110	1,118
550	56	61	5	150	47	387	1,836	366	298	750	243	12	76	10	3,834	341	4,175

Showing the Convicts in the Jails and subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces on

1	2	3	4									
			Numbers according to									
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four Jail Divisions.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur ...	...	12	8	26	5	95	4	153	13	255	16
2	Jubbulpore ...	...	21	6	9	3	41	4	73	8	255	19
	Total ...	...	33	14	35	8	136	8	226	21	510	35
3	Raipur ...	...	19	4	27	6	84	4	129	16	230	13
4	Saugor ...	...	21	2	20	1	56	3	48	1	10	1
5	Bhandara ...	...	6	2	14	3	30	...	25	1	5	...
6	Chanda ...	...	3	1	17	5	23	4	10	...	10	...
7	Wardha ...	...	7	...	8	2	36	...	9	...	8	...
8	Balaghat ...	...	8	1	20	1	24	1	22	3	...	...
9	Sironcha ...	...	...	...	3	..	3	...	2	...	1	...
10	Damoh ...	...	2	2	8	...	18	1	19	1	3	...
11	Seoni ...	...	2	1	8	...	11	4	17	...	4	...
12	Mandla ...	...	2	...	15	1	31	2	13	...	3	...
13	Chhindwara ...	...	5	...	11	3	22	3	18	...	9	2
14	Betul ...	...	1	...	11	1	19	4	18	...	4	1
15	Hoshangabad ...	...	2	1	8	3	42	1	31	2	12	2
16	Narsinghpur ...	...	8	2	28	2	28	2	4	2	...	...
17	Nimar ...	...	...	...	8	2	14	1	7	1	4	...
18	Sambalpur ...	...	1	2	19	6	38	5	26	5	9	...
19	Bilaspur ...	...	6	11	13	2	25	4	15	1	8	...
	Total ...	...	53	23	191	31	364	32	236	16	80	5
	Grand Total ...	...	126	43	273	46	640	47	639	54	830	54

3.—(Judicial.)

the 31st December 1880, according to the nature and length of sentences.

															5
length of sentences.															
F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.			
Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.					
						A.		B.							
						For life.		For a term.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M..	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
318	23	131	9	11	1	10	2	...	...	...	...	1,011	81	1,092	
365	30	156	7	12	1	15	6	18	2	...	...	965	86	1,051	
683	53	287	16	23	2	25	8	18	2	...	...	1,976	167	2,143	
161	8	27	...	3	1	5	3	5	...	..	...	690	55	745	
4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	160	9	169	
6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	6	94	
7	2	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	12	85	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	2	71	
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	77	6	83	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	
4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	59	5	64	
12	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	5	49	
7	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	77	3	80	
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	8	78	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	6	59	
9	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	107	9	116	
1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	8	79	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	4	41	
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	18	119	
5	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	1	...	...	...	73	18	91	
55	3	17	..	2		4	...	1	...	5	...	1,008	110	1,18	
903	65	341	...	9	3	35	11	24	2	5	...	3,834	341	4,175	

Showing the Convicts admitted in the Jails and subsidiary

1	2	3			4			
					Number			
		Number admitted during the year.			A.		B.	
					Once.		Twice.	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Nagpur	764	108	872	90	1	37	2
2	Jubbulpore	601	100	701	35	6	20	1
	Total ...	1,365	208	1,573	125	7	57	3
3	Raipur	639	156	795	41	4	13	2
4	Saugor	513	117	630	39	...	11	...
5	Bhandara	304	51	355	14	2	3	...
6	Chanda	329	72	401	33	3	9	1
7	Wardha	329	40	369	32	2	5	1
8	Balaghat	302	54	356	31	4	9	1
9	Sironcha	24	2	26	4	...	1	...
10	Damoh	212	35	247	11	...	...	1
11	Seoni	230	38	268	36	...	13	2
12	Mandla	233	31	264	27	2	3	...
13	Chhindwara	279	37	316	9	...	23	...
14	Betul	198	35	233	19	..	13	1
15	Hoshangabad	407	53	460	56	5	14	1
16	Narsinghpur	350	49	399	25	...	18	..
17	Nimar	329	22	351	9	...	9	...
18	Sambalpur	496	101	597	47	8	8	...
19	Bilaspur	520	104	624	24	1	3	3
	Total ...	4,542	724	5,266	377	27	131	11
	Grand Total ...	7,059	1,205	8,264	582	38	212	16

Jails during the year 1880, who had been previously convicted.

previously convicted.					5			6					
C.		D.			Ratio of Column 4 D. to Cclumn 3.			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 318 of the Criminal Proceedure Code).					
								A.			B.		
More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
44	1	171	4	175	22·38	3·70	20·07	26	6	32	8	...	8
15	1	70	8	78	11·65	8·00	11·12	14	4	18	1	...	1
59	2	241	12	253	17·65	5·77	16·08	40	10	50	9	...	9
8	...	62	6	68	9·70	3·85	8·55	9	1	10	...	...	...
20	...	70	...	70	13·56	...	11·05	9	4	13	...	...	...
10	1	27	3	30	8·36	5·85	8·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	48	4	52	14·59	5·55	12·97	5	6	11	...	...	...
9	...	46	3	49	13·98	7·5	13·28	1	...	1	...	...	...
4	...	44	5	49	14·57	9·26	13·76	1	2	3	...	...	...
...	...	5	...	5	20·83	...	19·2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	15	1	16	7·08	2·86	6·48	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	55	2	57	23·91	5·26	21·27	1	1	2	...	...	...
6	...	36	2	38	15·45	6·45	14·39	1	1	2	1	...	1
14	..	46	...	46	16·48	...	14·55	9	1	10	1	...	1
8	...	40	1	41	20·20	2·85	17·59	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	2	82	8	90	20·15	11·32	19·13	24	6	30	4	1	5
11	...	54	...	54	15·43	...	13·51	2	1	3	...	...	...
5	...	23	...	23	6·99	...	6·55	1	...	1	...	...	...
5	1	60	9	69	12·10	8·91	11·55	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	30	4	34	5·77	3·85	5·45	5	1	6	1	...	1
103	4	611	42	653	13·45	5·80	12·40	50	19	69	7	1	
190	6	984	60	1,044	13·93	4·97	12·63	108	34	142	16	1	

Showing the offences committed by the Convicts and the punishments inflicted on them

1	2	3		4		5					
						Breaches of Jail Rules.					
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur ...	1030·93	74·99	2	...	180	3	1,454	27	460	24
2	Jubbulpore ...	1036 42	86·76	...	...	131	2	605	7	301	50
	Total ...	2067·35	161·75	2	...	311	5	2,059	34	761	74
3	Raipur ...	738 41	60·72	5	..	28	...	351	36	39	2
4	Saugor ...	178·91	21·14	...	...	22	...	124	39	35	9
5	Bhandara ...	75·51	10·49	3	...	3	...	51	...	39	3
6	Chanda ...	83·16	11·89	1	...	9	2	33	...	8	14
7	Wardha ...	86·17	5·93	...	...	13	...	39	1	17	8
8	Balaghat ...	67·99	10·10	...	...	1	...	39	9	12	3
9	Sirouncha ...	5·95	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Damoh ...	59·25	7·43	1	...	...	...	68	...	52	3
11	Seoni ...	90 97	7·93	1	..	3	...	10	...	20	...
12	Mandla ...	68·52	6·40	...	...	2	...	23	...	3	1
13	Chhindwara ...	76·15	6·06	...	...	4	...	13	1	2	...
14	Betul ...	58 82	6·41	...	...	7	...	65	1	32	8
15	Hoshangabad ...	150·76	14·89	*6	...	6	...	137	8	47	6
16	Narsinghpur ...	98 14	10·26	3	...	...	...	28	...	18	...
17	Nimar ...	49 39	3·56	...	...	...	...	44	3	6	...
18	Sambalpur ...	150·15	16·86	...	...	84	...	98	14	136	25
19	Bilaspur ...	103·06	14·49	3	...	15	...	117	24	9	8
	Total ...	1223·99	132·82	18	...	145	2	765	61	401	79
	Grand Total ...	4208·66	376·43	25	...	506	7	3,299	170	1,236	164

*4 Prisoners who assaulted Jail Darogah and the Superintendent and were punished by flogging and hence the excess of

6.—(Judicial.)

in the Jails and subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1880.

6												7
Punishments inflicted.												
A.		B.—By Jail Officers.								C.	
By Criminal Courts.		a. Solitary confinement.		b. Reduced diet.		c. Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		d. Corporal punishment.	e. Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio of column 6 to column 3.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.		
2	...	24	1	282	9	24	2	498	1,266	42	2,150	191·41
7	...	18	10	277	33	96	15	119	525	1	1,096	97·58
9	...	37	11	559	42	120	17	617	1,791	43	3,246	145·61
5	...	1	...	319	38	4	...	94	...	...	461	57·66
...	...	7	4	45	35	...	6	66	63	3	229	114·47
3	...	1	...	16	1	...	...	53	23	2	99	115·11
1	...	19	5	6	...	6	11	19	...	...	67	70·48
...	...	3	...	3	8	...	...	63	...	1	78	84·69
...	...	7	8	30	4	3	...	10	2	...	64	81·93
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	49	3	...	...	71	...	...	124	185.91
1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	34	34·37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	4	1	29	38·70
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	18	...	...	20	24·32
...	...	4	...	25	5	16	4	59	...	...	113	175·23
6	...	3	...	79	12	14	2	85	13	...	214	129·19
3	...	2	...	36	...	...	...	6	2	...	49	45·20
...	...	...	...	46	2	...	...	...	4	1	53	100·09
...	...	...	...	153	38	4	...	155	1	1	357	214·37
3	...	...	...	134	32	1	..	4	...	...	174	148 02
18	...	45	13	584	105	44	17	594	49	6	1,475	108·71
32	...	90	28	1,507	220	168	40	1,371	1,903	52	5,411	118·23

solitary confinement at the time were afterwards prosecuted by order of the Deputy Commissioner, 4 in punishments.

Showing the state of education of the Convicts imprisoned in and for the

1	2	3		4						5	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 3 there were						Daily average number of convicts.	
				Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur ...	764	108	715	108	18	...	31	...	1030·93	74·99
2	Jubbulpore ...	601	100	560	10[illegible]	14	...	27	...	1036·42	86·76
	Total ...	1,365	208	1,275	208	32	...	58	...	2067·35	161·75
3	Raipur ...	639	156	627	156	3	...	9	..	738·41	60·72
4	Saugor ...	513	117	484	117	26	...	3	..	178·91	21·14
5	Bhandara ...	304	51	296	51	6	...	2	...	75·51	10·49
6	Chanda ...	329	72	325	72	4	...	...	...	83·16	11·89
7	Wardha ...	329	40	305	40	16	...	8	...	86·17	5·93
8	Balaghat ...	302	54	268	54	19	...	15	..	67·99	10·10
9	Sironcha ...	24	2	21	2	...	...	3	.	5·95	0·12
10	Damoh ...	212	35	199	35	5	...	8	..	59·25	7·43
11	Seoni ...	230	38	201	36	17	1	12	1	90 97	7·93
12	Mandla ...	233	31	230	31	...	...	3	..	68·52	6·40
13	Chhindwara ...	279	37	277	37	1	...	1	.	76 15	6·06
14	Betul ...	198	35	194	35	4	..	...	...	58·82	6·41
15	Hoshangabad ...	344	49	356	53	35	...	16	..	150·76	14·89
16	Narsinghpur ...	350	49	344	49	5	...	1	..	98·14	10·26
17	Nimar ...	329	22	301	22	27	...	1	...	49·39	3·56
18	Sambalpur ...	496	101	492	101	3	...	1	...	150·15	16·86
19	Bilaspur ...	520	104	506	104	7	...	7	...	103·06	14·49
	Total ...	4,479	720	4,315	722	149	1	78	1	1223·99	132·82
	Grand Total ...	6,996	1,201	6,701	1,203	210	1	148	1	4208·66	376·43

7.—(Judicial).

released from the Jails and subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces, year 1880.

6		7		8						9					
Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.		On those in column 7 there were when they entered jail						Of those in column 7 there were when they left jail					
				Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
21·55	..	23	6	16	6	5	...	2	...	...	6	17	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21·55	...	23	6	16	6	5	...	2	...	...	6	17	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72·11	10·04	252	39	249	39	3	...	...	...	249	39	3	...	..	...
77·81	10·59	285	65	283	65	2	...	...	...	268	65	16	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
29·95	...	184	...	162	...	15	...	7	...	161	...	11	...	12	...
3·42	...	11	1	8	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	7	..	4	...
1·80	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	254	40	229	38	15	1	10	1	228	38	16	1	10	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60·18	...	294	35	286	35	7	...	1	...	277	35	15	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
65·13	3·98	84	6	62	6	21	...	1	...	40	...	39	..	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
310·40	24·61	1,365	186	1,280	184	65	1	20	1	1,224	184	107	1	34	1
331·95	24·61	1,388	192	1,296	190	70	1	22	1	1,294	190	124	1	40	1

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails the cost of building new Jails, of

1	2	3				4				5				6
		Average number of Prisoners.				Rations.				Establishment.				Police
						A.	B.			A.	B.			A.
Serial Number.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil prisoners.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.
						Rs.	R.	a.	p.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.
1	Nagpur ...	1105·92	9·58	13·90	1129·40	30,647	27	7	6	22,882	20	4	2	4,119
2	Jubbulpore ...	1123·18	7 92	5·78	1136·88	25,014	22	1	5	11,703	10	4	7	6,261
	Total	2239·10	17 50	19·68	2266·28	55,661	24	11	4	34,585	15	4	2	10,380
3	Raipur ...	799·13	10·09	1·43	810·65	12,463	15	6	6	7,885	9	11	8	1,545
4	Saugor ...	200·05	5·12	0·84	206·01	3,885	18	14	10	3,471	16	13	6	1,198
5	Bhandara ...	86·00	9·58	0·40	95·98	2,481	25	15	5	1,912	19	14	9	845
6	Chanda ...	95·05	7·53	2·60	104·58	1,810	17	10	3	2,534	24	3	8	660
7	Wardha ...	92·10	4·69	7·19	103·98	1,650	17	0	0	2,086	20	0	11	576
8	Balaghat ...	78·09	8·19	1·31	87·59	1,628	18	13	10	1,341	15	4	11	832
9	Sironcha ...	6·07	0·95	0·05	7·07	123	17	8	4	408	57	11	2	...
10	Damoh	66·68	9·63	0·30	76·61	1,013	13	6	4	2,140	27	14	11	576
11	Seoni ...	98·90	6·35	1·33	106·58	2,230	21	1	10	2,390	22	6	8	750
12	Mandla	74·92	5·71	0·24	80·87	1, 66	18	2	10	1,883	23	8	6	584
13	Chhindwara ...	82·21	5·88	2·34	90·43	2,322	26	5	9	1,868	20	10	4	720
14	Betul ...	65·23	3·14	0·87	69·24	1,185	17	5	2	1,350	26	11	6	816
15	Hoshangabad ...	165·65	2·50	3·18	171·33	3,022	17	15	6	2,920	17	1	4	819
16	Narsinghpur ...	108·40	13·05	2·46	123·91	2,505	20	9	8	2,252	18	2	9	1,004
17	Nimar	52·25	14·44	3·50	70·89	1,493	22	2	7	2,106	29	11	5	794
18	Sambalpur ...	167·01	6·60	1·43	175·04	2,891	16	10	8	1,758	10	0	8	720
19	Bilaspur ...	117·55	14·48	0·78	132·81	1,535	11	10	0	1,937	14	9	4	477
	Total	1356·81	112·72	27·38	1496·91	27,354	18	9	9	29,385	19	10	0	10,173
	Grnad Total ...	4585·09	145·43	49·33	4779·85	99,363	21	0	8	75,826	15	12	0	23,296

Where prisoners of different classes are confined in the same jail, the expenditure on Hospital charges (column 7) should include rations and also the cost of

In this series (Financial) annas and pies are only to be

and subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1880, excluding additions, alterations or repairs.

	7								8				9				10	11		
guard.	Hospital charges.								Clothing.				Contingencies.							
B.	A.		B.				C.		A.		B.		A.		B.					
Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.		Cost per head of average strength.				Cost per head of average number sick.		Total cost.		Cost per head of average strength.		Total cost.		Cost per head of average strength.		Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.		
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
a. p.			a.		p.		a.	p.			a.	p.			a.	p.		a.	p.	
3 10 4	1,474		1	4	9		44	2 11	3,813		3	6 2	4,918		4	5 8	67,853	60	1	3
5 8 0	2,940		2	9	3		49	5 7	4,252		3	11 8	2,856		2	8 2	53,026	46	9	7
4 9 3	4,414		1	15	0		47	7 10	8,065		3	8 9	7,774		3	6 10	1,20,879	53	5	3
1 14 6	1,620		1	15	10		41	8 9	2,535		3	2 0	1,361		1	10 10	27,409	33	12	11
5 13 0	191		0	14	9		16	4 5	374		1	13 1	654		3	2 9	9,773	47	7	9
8 12 10	148		1	8	8		37	7 6	151		1	9 2	378		3	15 1	5,915	61	10	2
6 5 5	114		1	3	0		36	14 3	235		2	3 10	423		4	0 8	5,776	55	3	8
5 8 7	64		0	9	10		36	5 9	237		2	4 3	975		9	6 0	5,588	53	11	10
9 8 0	54		0	9	10		44	4 2	178		2	0 6	201		2	4 9	4,284	48	5	5
... ...	66		9	5	3		95	10 8	...		...	...	60		8	7 8	657	92	14	8
7 8 4	61		0	12	7		32	9 7	206		2	11 0	525		6	13 7	4,521	59	0	0
7 ... 6	214		2	0	0		34	5 0	675		6	5 11	271		2	4 5	6,530	61	4	1
7 3 6	72		0	14	2		66	10 8	72		0	14 2	189		2	5 6	4,266	52	12	0
7 15 4	104		1	2	5		28	10 4	267		2	15 2	355		3	14 9	5,636	62	5	1
11 12 7	95		1	5	11		24	10 9	217		3	2 0	296		4	4 5	4,459	64	6	6
4 12 5	93		0	8	7		39	1 1	363		2	1 9	649		3	12 6	7,866	45	14	6
8 1 7	45		0	5	9		12	14 4	525		4	3 8	560		4	8 3	6,891	55	9	9
11 3 3	28		0	6	3		43	1 2	475		6	12 0	681		9	9 7	5,577	78	11	0
4 1 10	245		1	5	0		30	13 7	609		2	8 6	597		3	6 9	6,820	38	15	4
3 9 6	51		0	6	0		30	2 10	133		1	0 0	200		1	8 0	4,333	32	10	1
6 12 7	1,454		0	15	8		33	4 4	4,343		2	14 5	6,360		4	3 10	79,069	52	13	0
4 14 0	7,679		1	9	7		41	0 0	15,317		3	3 0	16,149		3	6 0	2,37,130	49	9	9

establishment and other items with which all are concerned should be divided over all.
medicines supplied both from the Bazaar and the Medical Store Depots.
shewn where there are columns for them

Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the

1	2		3			4		
Serial Number.	Jails.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospitals and other observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	Nagpur	Convicts	1,028	102	1,130	1030·93	74·99	1105·92
		Under trial	20	...	20	9·09	0·49	9·58
		Civil prisoners	18	...	18	13·19	0·71	13·90
2	Jubbulpore	Convicts	1,121	89	1,210	1036·42	86·76	1123·18
		Under trial	16	...	16	7·19	0·73	7·92
		Civil prisoners	16	...	16	5·39	0·39	5·78
3	Raipur	Convicts	774	45	819	738·41	60·72	799·13
		Under trial	22	...	22	9·22	0·87	10·09
		Civil prisoners	26	...	26	1·43	...	1·43
4	Saugor	Convicts	215	32	247	178·91	21·14	200·05
		Under trial	21	...	21	4·64	0·48	5·12
		Civil prisoners	21	...	21	0·83	0·01	0·84
5	Bhandara	Convicts	57	12	69	75·51	10·49	86·00
		Under trial	11	...	11	8·75	0·83	9·58
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·40
6	Chanda	Convicts	76	9	85	83·16	11·89	95·05
		Under trial	...	...	...	6·64	0·89	7·53
		Civil prisoners	12	...	12	1·98	0·02	2·00
7	Wardha	Convicts	60	8	68	86·17	5·93	92·10
		Under trial	...	...	...	4·41	0·28	4·69
		Civil prisoners	8	...	8	7·10	0 09	7·19
8	Balaghat	Convicts	54	9	63	67·99	10·10	78·09
		Under trial	9	...	9	7·58	0·61	8·19
		Civil prisoners	9	...	9	1·31	...	1·31
9	Sironcha	Convicts	36	6	42	5·95	0·12	6·07
		Under trial	11	...	11	0·74	0·21	0·95
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·05
10	Damoh	Convicts	76	16	92	59·25	7·43	66·68
		Under trial	15	...	15	9·14	0·49	9·63
		Civil prisoners	10	...	10	0·30	...	0·30
11	Seoni	Convicts	114	16	130	90·97	7·93	98·90
		Under trial	18	...	18	5·50	0·85	6·35
		Civil prisoners	4	...	4	1·33	...	1·33
12	Mandla	Convicts	54	8	62	68·52	6·40	74·92
		Under trial	8	...	8	5·11	0·60	5·71
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	0·24	...	0·24
13	Chhindwara	Convicts	108	12	120	76·15	6·06	82·21
		Under trial	14	...	14	5·30	0·58	5·88
		Civil prisoners	6	...	6	2·01	0·33	2·34
14	Betul	Convicts	113	17	130	58·82	6·41	65·23
		Under trial	17	...	17	2·99	0·15	3·14
		Civil prisoners	4	...	4	0·87	...	0·87
15	Hoshangabad	Convicts	142	20	162	150·76	14·89	165·65
		Under trial	9	...	9	1·95	0·55	2·50
		Civil prisoners	10	...	10	3·06	0·12	3·18
16	Narsinghpur	Convicts	136	10	146	98·14	10·26	108·40
		Under trial	8	...	8	12·41	0·64	13·05
		Civil prisoners	6	...	6	2·41	0·05	2·46
17	Nimar	Convicts	85	16	101	49·39	3·56	52·95
		Under trial	18	...	18	14·09	0·33	14·42
		Civil prisoners	4	...	4	3 45	0·05	3·50
18	Sambalpur	Convicts	93	12	105	150·15	16·86	167·01
		Under trial	6	...	6	6·33	0·27	6·60
		Civil prisoners	6	...	6	1·37	0·06	1·43
19	Bilaspur	Convicts	72	16	88	103·06	14·49	117·55
		Under trial	...	...	...	13·40	1·08	14·48
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	0·74	0·04	0·78
	Total	Convicts	4,414	455	4,869	4208·66	376·43	4585·09
		Under trial	223	...	223	134·48	10·93	145·41
		Civil prisoners	160	...	160	47·46	1·87	49·33

14.—(Vital.)

Jails and subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1880.

5			6			7			8			9			10		
Maximum population on any day.			Number admitted into Hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of Hospital.			Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel complaints.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,067	80	1,147	1,066	93	1,159	30·71	2·52	33·23	46	1	47	2	...	2	19	1	20
15	...	15	3	...	3	0·05	...	0·05	1	...	1	..	..	...	1	...	1
11	...	11	1	...	1	0·08	...	0·08	1	...	1	1	...	1	..	...	...
1,145	80	1,225	891	54	945	56·13	3·43	59·56	77	1	78	4	...	4	33	...	33
8	5	13	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	2	10	1	...	1	0·01	...	0·01	1	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	1
881	74	955	789	78	867	36·46	2·53	38·99	69	3	72	9	...	9	28	2	30
8	1	9	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
239	33	272	336	83	419	9·51	2·13	11·64	1	1	2	...	...	..	1	...	1
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	17	127	124	13	137	3·40	0·45	3·85	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	1	34	7	...	7	0·10	...	0·10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108	16	124	99	11	110	2·71	0·38	3·09	5	2	7	1	1	2	3	1	4
11	15	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..
103	10	113	71	1	72	1·72	0·02	1·74	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	3	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	1	14	1	...	1	0·02	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	10	102	27	4	31	0·97	0·13	1·10	4	1	5	...	...	...	3	...	3
24	1	25	3	...	3	0·12	...	0·12	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
5	...	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	1	13	7	...	7	0·69	...	0·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
74	16	90	24	3	27	1·73	0·06	1·79	5	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	2
22	6	28	1	...	1	0·08	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
135	11	146	146	14	160	5·88	0·35	6·23	3	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	1
12	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
107	10	117	26	...	26	1·07	...	1·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	1	...	1	0·01	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	8	107	86	9	95	3·26	0·19	3·45	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
19	...	19	5	1	6	0·10	0·05	0·15	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	8	2	...	2	0·03	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	12	97	53	2	55	2·09	0·77	2·86	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
8	2	10	1	...	1	0·99	...	0·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
281	15	196	91	16	107	2·16	0·22	2·38	6	1	7	...	...	...	2	1	3
7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	11	115	49	4	53	3·38	0·11	3·49	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	1	18	5		5	0·16	...	0·16	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	3	102	16	1	17	0·50	0·03	0·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	2	94	2	...	2	0·07	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	8	1	...	1	0·05	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
185	35	220	240	46	286	6·70	1·24	7·94	41	...	41	1	...	1	...	...	...
18	4	22	2	...	2	0·02	...	0·02	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
227	24	251	28	1	29	1·50	0·03	1·53	5	...	5	...	...	...	2	..	2
45	5	50	3	...	3	0·16	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,053	466	5,519	4,169	433	4,602	170·57	14·59	185·16	268	13	281	17	2	19	95	5	100
368	51	419	33	1	34	1·86	0·05	1·91	4	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	2
88	6	94	6	...	6	0·19	...	0·19	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1

Serial Number.	Jails.		11			Ratio A.		
			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.		
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	Nagpur	Convicts	...	...	...	103·40	124·02	104·80
		Under trial	...	...	...	33·00	...	31·31
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	7·58	...	7·19
2	Jubbulpore	Convict	9	...	9	85·97	62·24	84·13
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	18·55	...	17·30
3	Raipur	Convicts	3	...	3	106·85	128 45	108·49
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Saugor	Convicts	...	...	...	187·80	392·62	209·44
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bhandara	Convicts	...	...	...	164·21	123·92	159·30
		Under trial	...	...	...	80·00	...	73·07
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Chanda	Convicts	...	...	...	119 04	92·51	115·73
		Under trial	..	..	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	..	..
7	Wardha	Convicts	...	...	...	82·55	16·86	78·17
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	14·08	...	13·90
8	Balaghat	Convicts	...	...	...	39·71	39·60	39·69
		Under trial	..	...	...	39·57	...	36·63
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Sironcha	Convicts	...	...	...	117·64	...	115·32
		Under trial	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Damoh	Convicts	...	...	...	40 51	40 38	40·9
		Under trial	..	...	...	10·94	...	10·39
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Seoni	Convicts	...	...	...	160·49	176·54	161 79
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Mandla	Convicts	..	...	...	37·94	...	34·82
		Under trial	...	...	...	19·56	...	17·50
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Chhindwara	Convict	...	...	...	112 92	148·51	115·55
		Under triial	...	...	...	94·33	172·44	102·04
		Civil prisoners	..	...	...	99·59	...	85·47
14	Betul	Convicts	...	...	...	90·10	31·20	84·31
		Under trial	..	...	...	33·44	...	31·84
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Hoshangabad	Convicts	..	...	...	60·36	107·45	64·58
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Narsinghpur	Convicts	...	...	...	49·92	38·98	48·89
		Under trial	...	...	...	40·29	...	38·31
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Nimar	Convicts	..	...	...	32·39	28·09	32·10
		Under trial	...	...	...	14·19	...	13·87
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	28·93	...	28·57
18	Sambalpur	Convicts	13	...	13	159·83	272·83	171·24
		Under trial	...	...	...	32·11	...	30·30
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	..	...	...
19	Bilaspur	Convicts	...	...	..	27·16	69·0	24·67
		Under trial	...	...	...	22·39	...	20·72
		Civil prisoneis	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Total	Convicts	15	...	15	99·05	115·00	100·36
		Under trial	...	...	...	24·53	91·4	23·38
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	12·64	...	12·16

per cent of average strength.

B			C			D			E		
Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
2·98	3·36	3·00	...	...	...	4·46	1·33	4·25	4·46	1·33	4·25
0·55	...	0·52	...	...	...	11·00	...	10·44	11·00	...	10·44
0·61	...	0·57	...	...	...	7·58	...	7·19	7·58	...	7·19
5·41	3·95	5·30	0·86	...	0·80	6·56	1·15	6·13	7·42	1·15	6·93
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0·02	...	0·02	...	...	...	18·55	...	17·30	18·55	...	17·30
4·94	4·16	4·88	0·41	...	0·38	8·94	4·94	8·64	9·35	4·94	9·02
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5·31	10·07	5·81	...	...	...	0·55	4·73	0·99	0·55	4·73	0·99
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4·50	4·29	4·48	...	...	...	2·65	9·53	3·49	2·65	9·53	3·49
1·14	...	1·04	...	...	...	11·43	...	10·44	11·43	...	10·44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3·26	3·19	3·25	...	...	...	6·01	16·82	7·36	6·01	16·82	7·36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1·99	0·34	1·88	...	...	...	1·16	...	1·08	1·16	...	1·08
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0·28	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1·42	1·28	1·40	...	...	...	5·88	9·90	6·40	5·88	9·90	6·40
1·58	...	1·46	...	...	...	13·19	...	12·21	13·19	...	12·21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11·59	...	11·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2·92	0·81	2·53	...	...	...	8·44	...	7·50	8·44	...	7·50
0·87	...	0·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6·46	4·41	6·29	...	...	...	3·29	12·61	4·04	3·29	12·61	4·04
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1·56	...	1·42	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0·18	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4·28	3·13	4·20	...	...	...	...	16·50	1·21	...	16·50	1·21
1·88	8·61	2·55	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
1·49	...	1·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3·55	12·01	4·38	...	..	...	1·70	...	1·53	1·70	...	1·53
6·35	...	6·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1·43	1·47	1·44	...	...	...	3·98	6·71	4·22	3·98	6·71	4·22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3·44	1·07	3·22	...	...	...	2·03	...	1·84	2·03	...	1·84
1·28	...	1·22	..	...	...	8·05	...	7·66	8·05	...	7·66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1·01	0·84	1·00	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
0·49	...	0·48	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1·45	...	1·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4·46	7·36	4·75	8·65	...	7·78	18·65	...	16·76	27·30	...	24·54
0·31	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1·45	0·20	1·31	...	...	...	4·85	...	4·25	4·85	...	4·25
1·19	...	1·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
4·05	3·87	4·03	0·35	...	0·32	6·01	3·45	5·60	6·36	3·45	6·12
1·38	0·45	1·31	...	...	...	2·97	...	2·75	2·97	...	2·75
·40	...	·38	...	...	...	4·21	...	[illegible]	4·21	...	4·05

Showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among the Convicts

1	2	3											
		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Small-pox.		Intermittent Fever.		Remittent and Continued Fever.		Cholera.		Scrofula and Phthisis Pulmonalis.		Anœmia and general debility.	
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1	Nagpur	...	...	421	...	7	2	...	...	4	5	20	5
2	Jubbulpore	...	...	223	4	8	...	19	9	2	1	38	15
	Total ...	...	...	644	4	15	2	19	9	6	6	58	20
3	Raipur	2	...	347	4	14	5	4	3	...	...	79	23
4	Saugor	...	...	167	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
5	Bhandara	...	...	42	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	7	2
6	Chanda	...	...	43	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
7	Wardha	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
8	Balaghat	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
9	Sironcha	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Damoh	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
11	Seoni	...	...	63	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	5	...
12	Mandla	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Chhindwara	...	...	36	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Betul	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
15	Hoshangabad	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3
16	Narsinghpur	...	...	8	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Nimar	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Sambalpur	...	...	72	1	...	...	15	13	3	...	11	4
19	Bilaspur	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	2
	Total ...	..	...	376	1	5	3	15	13	10	2	38	12
	Grand Total ...	2	...	1,534	9	37	10	38	25	16	8	176	55

in the Jails and subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1880.

G.		H.		I.		K.		Rates of admissions and deaths per cent of average strength from							
Respiratory diseases,		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and Boils.		Intermittent Fever.		Remittent and Continued Fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	
A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D	A	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
38	6	192	20	1	...	132	...	38·07	...	0·63	0·18	...	...	17·36	1·81
23	7	291	33	3	...	85	3	19·85	0·35	0·71	...	1·69	0·80	25·90	2·94
61	13	483	53	4	...	217	3	28·89	0·17	0·67	0·08	0·85	0·40	21·66	2·37
8	2	128	30	11	..	69	...	43·42	0·50	1 75	0·63	0·50	0·38	16·02	3·75
9	1	52	...	2	..	91	...	83·47	...	1·49	...	...	...	25·99	.
1	...	23	...	...	...	10	...	48·84	...	...	...	...	...	26·74	..
1	...	14	4	...	..	10	...	45·24	...	2·10	2·10	...	...	14·71	4·20
1	...	5	1	...	...	11	..	22·80	...	...	...	...	...	5·42	1·08
1	1	6	3	...	...	3	...	16·64	...	..	...	...	...	7·68	3·84
...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	16·47	...	...	...	...	...	49·42	...
1	1	3	2	...	...	6	..	5·22	...	...	...	...	...	3·92	2 61
6	2	21	1	1	...	22	...	63·71	...	1·01	...	...	...	21 23	1·01
...	...	5	...	...	...	2	..	14 68	...	...	...	...	...	6·67	...
1	...	10	...	...	...	7	...	43·79	...	1·21	1·21	...	...	...	...
1	...	7	1	...	...	15	...	41·39	...	...	...	..	...	10·73	1·53
6	1	21	3	...	...	10	...	18·11	...	...	...	...	...	12·67	1·81
...	...	5	...	..	...	21	...	7·38	...	..	...	...	...	4·61	..
2	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	3·77	...	...	...	...	...	5·66	...
7	2	107	22	...	...	...	...	43·11	0·59	...	...	8·98	7·78	64·07	13·17
1	1	4	1	...	...	3	...	2·55	...	0·85	...	...	...	3·40	0·85
29	8	237	38	.. 2	...	125	...	27·71	0·07	0·22	0·22	1·25	0·95	16·48	3·46
107	24	900	121	19	...	502	3	33·63	0·19	0·76	0·21	0·87	0·54	19·32	2·85

Showing the state of health of the prisoners admitted into, and

1	2	3			4	5			6		
Serial Number.	Jails.	State of health on admission of those admitted during the year.			Number discharged during the year.	State of health of column 4 on admission.			State of health of column 4 on release.		
		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
1	Nagpur ...	1,075	128	34	1,303	1,101	148	54	1,269	19	15
2	Jubbulpore ...	720	284	24	1,267	1,013	210	44	972	270	25
	Total ...	1,795	412	58	2,570	2,114	358	98	2,241	289	40
3	Raipur ...	864	189	60	1,281	869	345	67	937	279	65
4	Saugor ...	197	20	...	807	799	6	2	800	7	..
5	Bhandara ...	563	3	3	392	386	3	3	387	3	2
6	Chanda ...	557	11	38	612	555	14	43	579	6	27
7	Wardha ...	415	126	20	476	334	121	21	378	88	10
8	Balaghat ...	642	6	7	447	440	2	5	443	1	3
9	Sironcha ...	50	3	2	40	37	2	1	39	...	1
10	Damoh ...	310	112	37	300	200	74	26	258	37	5
11	Seoni ...	289	215	38	461	258	174	29	228	204	29
12	Mandla ...	389	1	...	240	240	...	...	239	...	1
13	Chhiudwara ...	397	26	44	407	344	27	36	372	20	15
14	Betul ...	238	30	23	256	233	15	8	247	6	3
15	Hoshangabad ...	341	130	12	495	301	172	22	337	142	16
16	Narsinghpur ...	583	11	52	513	405	62	46	475	25	13
17	Nimar ...	314	27	10	230	182	39	9	203	21	6
18	Sambalpur ...	812	12	4	642	627	11	4	594	44	4
19	Bilaspur ...	1,001	9	9	745	733	11	1	739	5	1
	Total ...	6,901	722	299	6,256	5,275	727	254	5,518	602	136
	Grand Total ...	9,757	1,343	417	10,914	9,057	1,436	421	9,496	1,177	241

Showing the working of the mark

20.—(Civil)

discharged from the Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1880.

7				8				9			10
State of weight of column 4 prisoners on admission.				State of weight of column 4 prisoners on release.				State of health on admission into jail of those who died during the year.			Remarks.
Who gained weight during imprisonment.		Who lost weight.		Who gained weight during imprisonment.		Who lost weight.					
Number.	lbs.	Number.	lbs.	Number.	lbs.	Number.	lbs.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	
767	104	164	108	767	118	164	104	26	8	14	The under-trial prisoner who died was admitted into jail in the last stage of exhaustion suffering from diarrhœa; he died 6 days after admission. 131 females and 23 juveniles were not weighed; 49 men neither gained nor lost.
709	108	68	108	709	114	68	104	30	43	5	
1,476	...	232	...	1,476	...	232	...	56	51	19	
593	102	388	106	593	108	388	99	25	30	17	278 prisoners neither gained nor lost. 22 under-trial prisoners having been directly released by Criminal Courts were not weighed. The deaths exclude 1 prisoner who died while *enroute* from Sambalpur Jail.
639	117	168	106	639	123	168	101	2	...	...	
340	99	52	104	340	100	52	96	3	...	1	42 prisoners neither gained nor lost weight.
314	92	256	91	314	94	250	90	3	1	3	
217	101	186	103½	211	102½	186	102½	...	1	...	
354	103½	93	109	354	110	93	102½	3	2	1	
23	102	17	105	23	104	17	98	...	...	...	
113	112	187	109	113	113	187	107	...	2	3	
112	101	349	107	112	105	349	99	...	4	...	
104	93½	52	96½	104	93	52	94½	...	...	...	65 prisoners neither gained nor lost in weight.
300	105	107	116¾	300	108¾	107	109¼	1	...	...	
139	99	6	115	139	100	6	113	...	...	1	111 prisoners neither gained nor lost.
282	101¾	93	105¼	282	107½	93	99¾	2	1	4	97 females were not weighed on admission and on discharge and were not included in this, 23 neither gained nor lost in weight.
423	100¼	90	89¼	423	107¼	90	86¼	...	...	3	1 under trial prisoner admitted in jail in a moribund state suffering with enlarged liver, he died 3 days after admission.
161	91	50	87	161	100	50	80	..	...	...	19 prisoners neither gained nor lost in weight.
Correct details not furnished by Supdt. of Jail.											
220	96	201	104	220	100	201	94	1	1	3	93 convict females, 227 under-trial prisoners not weighed on admission and discharge and 2 convicts released on account of sickness were not weighed on release, and have not therefore been accounted for in columns 7 and 8.
3,102	...	1,729	...	3,096	...	1,739	...	52	14	19	
5,810	...	2,517	...	5,804	...	2,527	...	135	95	55	

21.—(Under Trial.)

system during the year 1880, is blank.

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in the

PART I.—COGNIZ

Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Per									
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous year and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8, and also in pending cases in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested.					Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial	
					By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.		Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
												By Police.	By order of Magistrate (*See* columns VII. and VIII.)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*																		
1A	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments ...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	88	...	90	...	...	54	1	...	1	90	1	...	24	66	2	...
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	6	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	3	6	5	...
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	131	13	144	1	...	114	2	1	3	143	3	10	7	129	4	...
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	64	2	54	9	...	33	...	...	...	334	8	1	30	311	58	...
6	140, 170, 171.	Personating public servant or soldier.	36	...	38	1	...	22	3	...	3	35	1	...	7	30	6	...
		Total ...	325	15	333	11	...	224	6	1	7	611	13	11	71	542	75	...
CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the person.*																		
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Do. by dacoits...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	8	...	1	...	7	1	...
10		Do. by robbers.,	15	...	15	...	...	6	5	...	5	26	...	...	6	22	1	11
		Do. by poison for sake of robbery..	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
11		Murder by poison from other motives.	5	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	12	...	...	3	10	2	8
		Other murders from motives connected with women ...	20	...	22	...	...	11	3	...	3	29	...	1	7	18	...	5
12		Other murders from other motives ...	41	2	59	...	...	14	7	5	12	76	...	10	16	40	5	15
13	307	Attempts at murder.	18	1	20	...	...	14	2	...	2	30	...	1	4	21	1	1
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide...	17	2	25	...	...	14	4	...	4	34	...	1	10	23	1	...
14½	304A	Causing death by rash or negligent act ...	5	...	7	...	...	3	...	...	...	8	...	...	4	3	...	...
15	376	Rape ...	85	...	155	9	...	42	2	...	2	74	5	...	24	57	8	...
16	377	Unnatural offences...	23	1	33	1	...	17	...	...	...	28	..	...	8	20	1	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	35	...	37	1	...	22	...	...	...	33	...	...	7	26	1	1

lice 1.

detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property, during the year 1880.

ABLE CRIME.

sons.						Property.						Cases.							
Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Amount of property stolen in cases in which Police aid was asked for.	Amount of property recovered in those cases.	Not investigated, Police aid not being asked.	Number of cases included in columns 6, 7 and 8 in which arrests were made.	Number of cases expunged.	Number of cases taken up direct by the Magistrate.	Number of cases of attempts and abetments.	Persons discharged or acquitted in expunged cases.	Number of cases occurred in Zamindaris.	Cases of other districts disposed of in the Province.
		Before being put on trial.																	
		In custody of Police.	In Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.														
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	10	8	...	6	4	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	1	...	2	...	...
125	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	4	8	...	2	10	5
253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	11	14	...	6	2	...
24	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	30	7	4	2	4	1	...
467	..	4	2	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283	34	35	2	20	17	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	3	12	10	836	273	836	273	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	1	1	...	...
13	..	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	2	...	1	...	1	...
17	3	5	...	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	14	...	...	7	2	2
19	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	...	...	...	1	...
22	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	6	...	...	4	...	...
3	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...
49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	84	5	2	9	7	...
19	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	10	...	...	3	4	...
24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	5	2	...	...	5	...

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in the detection

Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Number arrested.					Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.	
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous year and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8, and also in pending cases in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.					By Magistrate.	By Session or High Court.
					By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.					By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8.)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	194	...	257	...	...	147	1	...	1	219	...	3	56	161	13	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt ...	190	4	207	2	...	135	5	...	5	256	9	5	40	219	26	7
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	14	2	33	...	...	9	2	...	2	27	...	1	15	12	2	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ...	13	...	11	...	...	7	10	...	10	15	...	...	6	17	2	1
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	136	...	150	...	...	82	6	...	6	109	...	...	18	93	2	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	22	2	34	2	...	12	...	1	1	41	1	2	14	26	5	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion..	28	...	33	1	...	7	2	...	2	20	...	...	7	14	4	...
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ...	3	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	238	3	263	7	...	106	4	...	4	215	6	...	64	157	18	...
29	338 ...	Rash act causing grievous hurt ...	8	1	10	...	...	6	...	...	..	12	...	...	4	7	1	...
		Total ..	1,110	18	1,381	23	..	658	58	6	64	1,274	21	25	313	958	94	49
		CLASS *III.—Serious Offences against Person and property, or against Property only.*																
30	395, 397, 398,	Dacoity ...	36	1	45	...	...	27	8	2	10	319	...	1	83	225	7	...
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

lice I.—(Continued.)

and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property, during the year 1880.

ons.						Property.				Cases.									
Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Amount of property stolen in cases in which Police aid was asked for.	Amount of property recovered in those cases.	Not investigated, Police aid not being asked.	Number of cases included in columns 6, 7 and 8, in which arrests were made.	Number of cases expunged.	Number of cases taken up direct by the Magistrate.	Number of cases of attempts and abetments.	Persons discharged or acquitted in expunged cases.	Number of cases occurred in Zamindaris.	Cases of other districts disposed of in the Province.
		Before being put on trial.																	
		In custody of Police.	In Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.														
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
148	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	65	1	...	25	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
186	..	...	3	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	20	..	...	3	4	...
10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	15	...	1	1	...	2
14	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	3	...	...	1	...
91	...	1	2	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	92	21	5	...	3	6	...
21	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	15	4	...	9	2	1
10	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	9	5	...	4	4	...
2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
139	...	...	...	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	63	34	2	26	5	...
6	...	...	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	1	...	...
812	3	9	6	27	21	13	11	837	274	837	274	2	961	836	63	7	96	51	5
218	...	...	...	...	20	35	15	23,282	10,637	23,282	10,637	...	30	7	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in the detection

Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous year and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated. By Police *suo motu*.	Investigated. By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	Investigated. By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8, and also in pending cases in which conviction was obtained.	Per Number arrested. Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year. By Police.	Within the year. By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8.)	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
32	394, 397, 398.	Robbery with hurt { By poisonous or stupefying drugs..	3	1	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	4	...	...
		Robbery with hurt { By other means ...	10	...	14	1	...	4	...	...	...	15	...	...	4	10	1	...
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery. { In dwelling house ..	24	.	34	...	...	2	...	...	..	22	...	...	12	10	3	3
		Robbery. { On the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	33	...	39	...	...	10	...	...	...	38	...	...	12	25	9	...
		Robbery. { Other robberies ...	23	...	62	2	...	6	2	..	2	31	...	...	17	16	3	1
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	330	1	402	5	...	46	3	...	3	91	11	3	38	62	5	1
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	4,285	70	4,423	3	...	1,244	56	1	57	2,156	2	53	359	1,780	110	...
36	449 to452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	78	2	95	1	...	48	...	...	...	93	...	...	18	73	4	...
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	5	...
37½	428, 429 ...	Malicious offences .	89	...	100	...	...	29	...	...	...	56	...	..	17	35	4	...
		Total ...	4,913	75	5,221	12	...	1,420	69	3	72	2,835	13	57	562	2,248	151	5
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*																
38	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	47	...	25	1	1	26	...	...	...	30	1	..	1	30	...	...
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement...	168	...	158	23	...	55	2	...	2	180	3	...	64	116	20	...
40	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	54	...	58	2	...	23	...	...	...	32	1	...	1	31	5	...
41	374 ...	Compulsory labour .	12	...	13	...	...	9	1	...	1	12	...	...	2	10	1	...
41½	323 ...	Hurt ...	2,433	6	1,181	109	...	725	15	...	15	1,245	101	1	247	1,084	84	...
		Total ...	2,714	6	1,435	135	1	838	18	...	18	1,499	106	1	315	1,271	110	

lice 1.—(Continued.)

and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property, during the year 1880.

sons.						Property.						Cases.							
Finally convicted (including persons) ordered to give security for good conduct.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	In Jail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Session.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Amount of property stolen in cases in which Police aid was asked for.	Amount of property recovered in those cases.	Not investigated, Police aid not being asked.	Number of cases included in columns 6, 7, and 8, in which arrests were made.	Number of cases expunged.	Number of cases taken up direct by the Magistrate.	Number of cases of attempts and abetments.	Persons discharged or acquitted in expunged cases.	Number of cases occurred in Zamindaris.	Cases of other districts disposed of in the Province.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
4	...	...	...	...	..	2	3	106	264	106	264	...	4	...	...	..	...	...	...
9	...	1	...	...	...	7	4	433	90	433	90	...	8	5	...	1	...	1	..
4	...	...	...	...	...	21	9	4,529	2,345	4,529	2,345	...	12	10	...	..	...	...	...
16	...	...	...	1	...	29	8	2,121	1,256	2,121	1,256	...	18	6	...	..	4	...	..
11	1	...	...	...	...	19	7	674	231	674	231	...	20	42	1	1	5	7	...
56	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	81	6	6	8	7	1
1,670	...	4	...	19	..	3,720	1,606	1,75,465	52,015	1,73,416	50,248	160	1,551	233	27	33	70	99	25
69	...	2	...	...	...	4	3	424	37	424	37	..	60	22	6	1	12	2	...
3	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...
31	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	20	20	20	20	...	48	17	6	...	5	1	...
2,091	1	10	2	21	20	3,838	1,656	2,07,054	66,895	2,05,005	65,126	160	1,839	424	46	343	105	117	27
30	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	28	1	21	...	...	4	...
96	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	97	57	44	...	14	3	...
26	...	1	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	26	6	...	...	2	...	...
9	...	...	1	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	11	1	..	...	1	1	...
1,000	...	4	7	18	...	...		...	...	...	...	619	905	143	673	1	51	11	...
1,161	...	7	9	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	619	1,067	208	738	1	68	19	..

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in the detection

Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous year and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated. By Police *suo motu*.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after the police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8, and also in pending cases in which conviction was obtained	Per Number arrested. Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year. By Police.	Within the year. By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8.)	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*																	
42	453, 456	...Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	405	2	438	1	...	185	3	...	3	293	...	...	66	227	21	...
43	379 to 382	...Theft ... { Of Cattle.	1,111	24	1,304	5	...	689	18	9	27	1,446	4	113	253	1,085	58	...
		{ Ordinary.	12,862	86	14,034	34	...	4,850	146	2	148	8,704	25	58	1,603	7,072	543	...
44	406 to 408	...Criminal breach of trust ...	340	4	390	5	...	145	5	...	5	290	...	3	88	200	23	...
45	411, 414	...Receiving stolen property .	470	5	498	3	...	345	13	5	18	658	5	16	143	509	41	..
46	447, 448	...Criminal or house-trespass ...	1,490	5	1,367	128	4	707	31	1	32	1,525	37	...	397	1,185	152	...
47	461, 462	...Breaking closed receptacle ...	32	...	23	...	...	3	...	..	..	3	..	...	...	3	...	...
		Total ...	16,710	126	18,054	176	4	6,924	216	17	233	12,919	71	190	2,550	10,281	838	...
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																	
48	311, 400, 401.	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ..	1	...	2	1	...	...	5	..	5	9	...	..	9	5	3	...
49	Chapter XIX C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	254	...	367	...	...	256	20	...	20	376	...	2	81	300	45	...
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ..	9	...	11	...	...	6	...	...	..	13	...	...	2	11	...	...
51	{ Cognizable offences under the	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ...	62	...	69	...	...	53	...	...	...	458	...	1	124	333	47	...
52	{ Act in	Excise Laws ...	1,290	7	1,311	15	...	994	28	...	28	1,674	15	...	281	1,402	158	...
53	force in the	Railway Laws ...	23	...	23	...	...	20	...	...	...	34	...	...	3	31	...	...
54	Province ..	Salt & Custom Laws.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
55		Stage Carriage Act .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		Stamp Act ...	17	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861	Public and local nuisances ...	2,002	1	1,902	7	...	1,694	7	...	7	2,097	3	1	113	1,980	122	..
58	Any other municipal or local laws ...	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police. ...	1,146	1	889	38	...	763	1	...	1	1,168	...	1	87	1,071	54	...
		Total ...	4,804	9	4,574	61	...	3,786	61	...	61	5,829	18	5	700	5,133	429	...
		Grand Total ...	30,576	249	30,998	418	5	13,850	428	27	455	24,967	242	289	4,511	20,433	1,697	64

lice 1.—(Continued.)

and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property during the year 1880:

Persons.						Property.				Cases.									
Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Amount of property stolen in cases in which Police aid was asked for.	Amount of property recovered in those cases.	Not investigated, Police aid not being asked.	Number of cases included in columns 6, 7 and 8 in which arrests were made.	Number of cases expunged.	Number of cases taken up direct by the Magistrate.	Number of cases of attempts and abetments.	Persons discharged or acquitted in expunged cases.	Number of cases occurred in Zamindaris.	Cases of other districts disposed of in the Province.
		Before being put on trial.																	
		In custody of Police.	In Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.														
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
206	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	251	64	9	...	22	5	...
1,027	...	17	...	9	...	1,063	939	32,313	31,113	31,637	30,351	1	962	135	26	4	49	164	66
6,529	...	87	8	46	3	12,390	6,378	1,75,901	70,671	1,61,703	69,490	417	6,338	1,670	176	67	393	158	43
177	...	2	...	2	...	267	155	10,747	4,622	10,747	4,706	...	239	86	41	...	22	7	6
468	...	7	...	6	...	2	41	11	1,914	11	1,914	...	503	38	17	...	24	23	5
1,033	...	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	990	349	323	26	54	49	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	89	4	82	4	9	3	...	...	7	...	...	...
9,443	...	118	18	63	3	13,736	7,517	2,19,062	1,08,325	2,04,181	1,06,466	472	9,286	2,342	592	104	564	406	120
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	7	...	...
255	...	5	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	113	...	...	88	10	...
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	1	...	1	...	...
286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	8	1	...	113	...	...
1,244	...	13	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,268	122	93	...	87	37	...
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...
1,858	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,862	84	177	...	57	3	...
1,017	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	867	52	273	1	17	5	1
4,702	2	26	25	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4,457	385	563	1	370	55	1
18,676	6	174	62	151	4	17,587	9,184	4,26,953	1,75,494	4,10,023	1,71,866	1,254	17,893	3,729	2,037	458	1223	665	158

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in property during

PART II.—NON-COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Number of cases in which Police were employed.
1	2	3	4
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*	
1A	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments ...	2
1	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...
2	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...
3	172, to 190,201, to 204, 213, 215, 227, 288	Offences against public justice ...	202
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	44
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims.	54
6	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ...	3
7	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ...	34
8	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks ...	...
9	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	39
		Total ...	378
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*	
10	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	4
11	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...
		Total ...	4
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*	
12	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	32
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*	
13	323 ...	Hurt ...	4
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	11
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	34
		Total ...	81
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*	
16	417 to 420 ...	Cheating ...	27
17	403, 404 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	112
18	409 ...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers &c. ...	23
19	426 to 429, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	15
		Total ...	177
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*	
20	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	13
21	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	...
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	1
23	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	1
24	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult ...	4
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances ...	102
26	... ...	Offences under chapters XVII, XX, XXI, and XXII, Criminal Procedure Code ...	37
27	... ...	Special laws not cognizable by Police ...	337
		Total ...	495
		Grand Total ...	1,135

lice 1.—(Continued.)

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen the year 1880.

ABLE CRIME.

Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
5	6	7	8	9
2	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
264	73	191	1	...
58	14	44	...	...
69	12	57	...	...
4	...	4	...	...
36	9	27	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
137	2	135	...	...
570	111	459	1	...
4	1	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
4	1	3	...	...
41	14	27	12	4
7	...	7	...	...
13	...	13	...	...
66	8	58	...	...
127	22	105	12	4
35	8	27	60	...
147	10	137	624	542
30	21	9	332	2
22	3	19	...	...
234	42	192	1,016	544
13	4	9	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...
1	...	1	...	...
4	...	4	...	...
98	8	90	...	...
75	10	65	...	...
402	86	366	1	1
594	58	536	1	1
1,529	234	1,293	1,030	549

Comparative Statement of cognizable crime, with

Number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year (Columns 6, 7 and 8 of Statement A.)		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.	
			1879	1880	1879	1880
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*				
1A	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments	...	...	...	...
1	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes...	161	90	88	89
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	12	7	89	33
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	195	145	95	93
5	143 to 153, 157, 156 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	48	63	97	89
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	45	39	97	85
		Total ...	461	344	93	90
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*				
8		Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...
9		„ dacoits	2	...	100	...
10	302, 303, 396 ...	„ robbers	24	15	58	60
11		„ poison ... For sake of robbery	1	...	100	100
12		„ poison ... From other motives	4	7	100	...
		Other murders ... From motives connected with women	13	22	100	79
		Other murders ... From other motives	59	59	70	61
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder	19	20	100	82
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	25	25	76	82
14½	304A ...	Causing death by rash or negligent act	4	7	100	60
15	376 ...	Rape	139	164	76	78
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences	30	34	80	89
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	34	38	94	85
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	218	257	95	85
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	1	...	100	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	180	209	91	88
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	35	33	100	75
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ...	23	11	88	88
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	135	150	95	96
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	33	36	91	75
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	23	34	78	50
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	2	3	100	100
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	306	270	86	82
29	338 ...	Rash act causing grievous hurt	8	10	100	86
		Total ...	1,318	1,404	89	83

result of Police operations, for the year 1880.

Number and percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.												Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons received by transfer and pending at the end of last year.		Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880
8	9	9A		9B		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
196	91	1	1	197	92	147	66	68	70	91	97	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	9	...	...	17	9	11	6	59	11	91	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
161	146	7	3	168	149	141	129	83	84	97	97	...	...	...	...	...	...
347	342	17	...	364	342	297	311	76	74	94	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	36	..	3	46	39	35	30	74	62	97	80	41	...	...	...	...	...
767	624	25	7	792	631	634	542	75	74	94	86	41	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	8	...	1	26	9	...	7	...	67	...	86	50	1	4	1	8	100
51	26	2	5	53	31	21	22	17	32	43	45	1,789	836	1,072	273	60	33
2	...	...	3	2	3	2	3	100	100	100	100	12	...	...	...	...	...
8	12	5	1	13	13	7	10	23	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	29	7	3	24	32	8	18	25	41	75	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
111	76	6	12	117	88	37	40	21	19	68	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	30	2	2	24	32	19	21	79	59	100	90	7	...	...	...	...	...
70	34	2	4	72	38	12	23	13	58	75	96	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	8	...	...	5	8	3	3	40	37	67	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	79	2	2	71	81	26	57	25	60	69	86	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	28	...	...	22	28	17	20	64	68	82	95	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	33	3	...	34	33	25	26	68	73	92	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
174	219	1	1	175	220	134	161	71	67	93	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	25	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
240	265	8	5	248	270	198	219	73	69	91	85	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	27	5	2	37	29	15	12	41	34	100	83	262	...	9	...	3	...
50	15	...	10	50	25	32	17	56	56	87	82	...	...	...	...	...	...
125	109	2	6	127	115	111	93	83	79	95	98	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	42	4	1	44	43	16	26	34	49	94	81	26	...	37	...	Excess	...
30	20	...	2	30	22	19	14	37	45	58	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	2	...	...	3	2	3	2	100	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
309	221	3	4	312	225	228	157	65	62	89	89	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	12	1	...	7	12	5	7	71	50	100	86	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,451	1,295	53	64	1,504	1,359	943	958	55	60	88	85	2,146	837	1,122	274	52	33

Comparative Statement of Cognizable crime, with

Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year (Columns 6, 7 and 8 of Statement A.).		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.	
			1879	1880	1879	1880
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*				
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	25	45	100	96
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...
32	394, 297, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt { By poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	7	4	...	100
		{ By other means	11	15	86	80
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery ... { In dwelling houses	23	34	80	25
		{ On the highway between sunset and sunrise	33	39	86	71
		{ Other robberies	65	64	90	55
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences	392	407	76	72
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	6,390	4,426	96	90
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	95	96	88	96
37	412, 413 ,,	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	...	3	...	33
37½	428, 429 ...	Malicious offences	88	100	97	72
		Total ...	7,129	5,238	95	88
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*				
38	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	36	27	100	100
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	237	181	89	71
40	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	50	60	85	92
41	374 ...	Compulsory labour	8	13	100	100
41½	323 ...	Hurt	1,021	1,290	93	91
		Total ...	1,352	1,571	93	90
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*				
42	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	428	439	88	88
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { Of cattle	1,942	1,309	95	87
		{ Ordinary	17,994	14,068	94	88
44	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	489	395	91	82
45	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	682	501	87	89
46	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	1,412	1,499	87	84
47	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	26	23	100	100
		Total ...	22,973	18,234	93	88

2.—(Continued.)

result of Police operations for the year 1880.

Number and percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.												Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons received by transfer and pending at the end of last year.		Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880
8	9	9A.		9B.		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
82	319	...	10	82	329	26	225	32	66	100	97	1,537	23,282	1,381	10,637	90	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	6	...	...	5	6	...	4	...	66	...	100	284	106	93	264	33	Excess
20	15	2	...	22	15	15	10	59	60	87	90	734	433	531	90	72	21
26	22	4	...	30	22	11	10	27	18	73	40	3,267	4,529	1,180	2,345	36	52
40	38	1	...	41	38	22	25	46	42	86	64	1,800	2,121	135	1,256	7	59
61	31	7	2	68	33	39	16	47	33	82	69	1,556	674	399	231	26	34
138	102	3	3	141	105	94	62	57	53	86	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,278	2,158	46	57	3,324	2,215	2,609	1,780	75	75	95	94	2,58,143	1,75,465	80,413	52,015	31	30
110	93	...	...	110	93	72	73	58	74	89	95	448	424	190	37	42	9
...	8	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	37	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	56	3	...	58	56	38	35	57	55	87	89	40	20	40	20	100	100
3,815	2,848	86	72	3,881	2,920	2,926	2,248	71	72	94	93	2,67,809	2,07,054	84,362	66,895	32	32
42	31	1	...	43	31	42	30	93	97	95	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
296	183	2	2	298	185	248	116	71	52	86	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	33	...	...	53	33	49	31	83	79	90	84	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	12	...	1	7	13	4	10	57	69	100	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,209	1,346	24	15	1,233	1,361	1,058	1,084	76	73	89	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,607	1,605	27	18	1,634	1,623	1,401	1,271	76	72	88	91	...	...	...	...	...	...
325	293	1	3	326	296	262	227	72	70	89	91	10	1	10	1	100	100
2,053	1,450	45	27	2,098	1,477	1,636	1,085	74	69	95	95	38,462	32,313	38,234	31,113	99	9
12,091	8,729	188	148	12,279	8,877	9,992	7,072	77	74	94	92	1,81,899	1,75,901	75,221	70,671	41	4
387	290	5	5	392	295	279	200	66	60	93	88	13,538	10,747	6,054	4,622	45	43
963	663	13	18	976	681	710	509	64	69	88	92	735	11	1,821	1,914	Excess	Excess
1,403	1,562	5	32	1,408	1,594	1,067	1,185	67	65	89	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	1	...	3	3	2	3	67	100	100	100	22	89	...	4	...	5
17,224	12,990	258	233	17,482	13,223	13,948	10,281	75	71	94	92	2,34,666	2,19,062	1,21,340	1,08,325	52	49

Comparative Statement of Cognizable crime, with

Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year (Columns 6, 7 and 8 of Statement A.)		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.	
			1879	1880	1879	1880
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*				
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	13	3	100	...
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad character	835	367	85	80
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	11	11	100	100
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ...	95	69	90	85
52		Excise Laws ...	1,274	1,326	89	88
53		Railway Laws ...	24	23	90	100
54		Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	...
55		Stage Carriage Act ...	...	...	...	...
56		Stamp Act ...	...	...	„	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws ...	Public and local nuisances	2,448	1,909	95	93
58	... ...	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ...	470	927	96	93
		Total ...	5,170	4,635	92	90
		Grand Total ...	38,403	31,421	93	88

2.—(Concluded.)

result of operations, for the year 1880.

Number and percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.														Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons received by transfer and pending at the end of last year.		Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880
8	9	9A.		9 B.		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
41	9	...	5	41	14	26	5	56	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
843	376	13	20	856	396	677	300	69	64	88	85	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	13	..	...	13	13	11	11	85	85	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
534	458	10	...	544	458	524	333	88	62	91	86	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,555	1,689	11	28	1,566	1,717	1,347	1,402	74	72	86	84	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	34	...	...	37	34	33	31	81	91	91	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,878	2,100	19	7	2,897	2,107	2,779	1,980	91	88	94	94	...	...	...	...	...	...
713	1,168	1	1	714	1,169	6.7	1,071	89	87	95	95	72	...	72	...	100	...
6,614	5,847	54	61	6,668	5,908	6,064	5,133	83	80	92	92	72	...	72	...	100	...
31,478	25,209	483	455	31,961	25,664	25,913	20,433	75	73	93	91	5,04,734	4,26,953	2,06,896	1,75,494	41	41

Thuggee and Dacoity, administration of poisonous or stupefying

Description of Crime.	Cases.				Persons.						
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns II and III brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns II and III in which no one was brought to trial up to close of the year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns II and III.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thuggee { by strangulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thuggee { by poison	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity on land ...	3	3	3	2	35	18	17	15	2	...	17
Dacoity on water ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs ...	2	5	5	...	11	11	11	6	5	...	...
(a) with murder ...	...	2	...	2	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
(b) without murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other professional crimes *viz.*—											
Kidnapping ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle theft	75	54	35	19	83	83	61	61	...	...	...

lice 3.

drugs for Criminal purposes, and other professional Crimes, for the year 1880.

Comparative Returns.

Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			Remarks.
1878	1879	1880	1878	1879	1880	1878	1879	1880	1878	1879	1880	1878	1879	1880	
13			14			15			16			17			18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	24	18	3	13	18	...	...	23	402	456	15,756	41	21	9,155	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	7	11	3	2	6	1	2	6	82	12	...	...	9	...	
6	5	5	6	5	5	2	3	...	62	12	26	...	...	26	
21	18	...	21	16	...	17	11	...	674	1,091	...	426	454	...	
5	...	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
122	103	83	122	82	61	85	77	61	3,840	2,248	2,519	2,481	1,684	2,146	

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of persons

PART

Additional Poilce collected for the

District.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8.		Total cost under columns 9 and 10.	
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To local or private funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Saugor ...	Ramjhiria	1 day.	1,000	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Phulhur	1 „	25,000	2	6	2	6	...	...	...	...
	Ranjir	2 „	40,000	2	4	2	4	...	...	...	...
	Garhakota	1½ month	100,000	3	18	3	18	...	...	...	...
	Garhpehra	4 days.	25,000	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
Damoh ...	Pundwa	...	...	1	4	1	4	..	...	...	...
	Bandickpur	4 „	90,000	...	...	4	25	...	...	...	...
	Gysabad	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Chopra	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	Bheraghat	5 „	59,850	...	...	7	45	...	...	...	...
Mandla ...	Hirdeynagur	18 „	12,000	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	...
	Perwa	18 „	8,000	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	...
	Mudpuri	20 „	10,000	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	...
Sconi ...	Chapara	1 month	6,200	3	8	3	6	...	...	...	...
	Mundara	8 days.	4,200	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...
	Hirri*	1 month	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Deori*	5 days.	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
Nimar	Singaji	8 „	25,000	...	...	5	20	...	...	...	...
	Unkarji	11 „	30,000	1	4	5	20	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur..	Sankal	5 „	6,989	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Barman	44 „	265,655	16	83	†10	†62	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad...	Bindraban	1 week.	10,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
Betul	Salbadi	12 days.	10,000	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...
	Malajpur	1 month	15,000	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara ...	*Nil.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur ...	Ramtek	13 days.	217,445	5	26	3	28	...	...	...	...
Wardha ...	Deorwada	1 month	10,000	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...
	Sonaigaon	3 days.	2,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Poti	8 „	4,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
Chanda	Chanda (Mhankali)	27 „	321,245	1	6	4	20	...	...	...	...
	Murkundi	18 „	11,769	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Bhandak	20 „	2,200	1	5	2	8	...	...	...	...
	Warha	13 „	5,500	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Chimur	15 „	39,930	3	15	2	8	...	...	...	...
	Vittalrukmayi	13 „	1,000	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...
Bhandara ...	Rampaili	1 month	20,000	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...
	Gaimukh	3 days.	10,000	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...
	Sukri	7 „	500	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
Balaghat ...	*Nil.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur	Rajim	1 month	70,000	4	12	2	12	...	...	...	...
	Tutureah	3 days.	20,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur ...	*Nil.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

and property or quartered as a punitive measure, for the year 1880.

I. protection of persons and property.				PART II. Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure.						
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.			Strength of additional Police.					Remarks.
Investigated by the Police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Number of cases.	Officers.	Men.	Total cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional Police was established.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	... ...	... ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	5	26 0 0	41 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
3	2	10 4 9	10 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	1	12 0 0	... ...	...	1	4	426	1 year.	...	Located at Gharaghat in Patun Station house Circle.
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	3	210 4 0	7 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	36 0 0	36 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	*In Balaghat District.
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	4	12 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	5	93 0 0	31 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	6	1,573 0 0	48 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	†6 Officers and 36 men from other districts.
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	2	10	51 3 2	15 days.	...	Entertained by private persons.
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	6	261 0 0	84 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	4	687 0 0	243 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	1	3 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	1	8 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	2	7 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	6	159 0 0	19 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	2	8	371	Indefinite.	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Showing strength, cost, distribution and employment

Number.	District.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.								
		Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial revenues.						Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal Police paid wholly from other than Imperial revenues.	
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Saugor ...	...	1	4	77	14	468	..	18	137
2	Damoh ...	...	1	1	61	7	297	...	3	14
3	Jubbulpore ...	...	2	1	89	14	456	...	22	136
4	Mandla ...	...	1	...	42	5	245	...	1	8
5	Seoni ...	...	1	...	42	8	238	...	2	15
6	Nimar ...	...	1	1	53	10	292	...	15	48
7	Narsinghpur ...	...	1	...	53	5	265	...	4	22
8	Hoshangabad ...	...	1	3	71	10	383	...	12	71
9	Betul ...	...	1	2	50	5	272	...	4	13
10	Chhindwara ...	...	1	2	47	5	302	...	3	22
11	Nagpur ...	1	2	1	85	40	520	...	62	310
12	Wardha ...	...	1	1	63	12	322	...	7	44
13	Chanda ...	...	1	3	85	14	497	...	3	24
14	Bhandara ...	...	1	2	57	7	335	...	4	33
15	Balaghat ...	...	1	1	36	5	178	...	1	10
16	Raipur ...	...	1	3	69	13	384	...	6	46
17	Bilaspur ...	...	1	1	49	8	264	...	...	...
18	Sambalpur ...	...	1	...	53	10	288	...	3	12
	Total ...	1	20	26	1,082	192	6,006	...	170	965
	Petty construction and repairs to Police Buildings...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	G. I. P. Railway Police ...	...	6	3	13	...	123	...	...	...
	Payment from the Remount Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Extra Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	26	29	1,095	192	6,129	...	170	965

lice 5.

of Police of the Central Provinces, for the year 1880.

Post of Police.								
Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishment.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 3) (2).	Other expenses of Column 3.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5) (4).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (6, 7 and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 11, 13 and 14.	Average pay of—	
		Travelling allowances of District and Assistant Districts Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.				Mounted Constable.	Foot Constable.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	9,600	1,000	2,352	19,479	35,487	4,356		
...	7,200	1,000	2,280	12,834	22,014	2,100		
...	13,200	1,700	2,388	21,087	33,976	3,420		
...	7,200	1,000	2,100	8,402	18,105	1,656		
...	6,000	1,000	2,100	8,703	17,946	2,244		
...	9,600	1,200	2,280	12,612	22,529	3,528		
...	8,400	1,000	2,280	11,529	19,641	1,848		
...	7,200	1,000	2,220	17,220	28,470	2,856		
...	6,000	1,000	2,100	11,628	20,149	1,920		
...	6,000	1,000	2,100	11,790	22,203	1,848	21-12-0	6-1-4
38,784	16,800	1,700	2,352	19,542	42,697	9,168		
...	7,200	1,000	2,100	13,542	24,208	2,952		
...	8,400	1,200	2,220	19,614	38,544	6,086		
...	6,000	1,000	2,340	12,864	24,812	2,112		
...	6,000	1,000	1,608	7,113	13,320	1,572		
...	12,000	1,200	2,412	17,304	29,541	5,232		
...	6,000	1,000	2,100	11,577	19,671	2,592		
...	7,200	1,000	2,280	10,404	22,086	3,180		
38,784	1,50,000	20,000	39,612	2,47,274	4,55,399	58,670	21-12-0	6-1-4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,600	...	...	10,800	11,439	1,404	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38,784	1,53,600	20,000	39,612	2,58,074	4,66,838	60,074	21-12-0	6-1-4

Number.	Districts.	Cost of Police.—(*Contd.*)				Distribution			
						In dis			
		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Cols. 11 to 17.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Guards at District, Central or subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure.	
						Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men..
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Saugor ...	5,888	93,884	78,162	15,722	2	10	15	72
2	Damoh ...	3,598	52,629	51,026	1,603	...	...	4	24
3	Jubbulpore ...	6,613	1,00,161	82,384	17,777	...	...	16	97
4	Mandla ...	3,951	43,172	42,414	758	...	...	3	13
5	Seoni ...	2,944	42,521	40,937	1,584	1	8	1	9
6	Nimar ...	4,651	64,184	56,400	7,784	3	11	3	17
7	Narsinghpur ...	3,720	50,936	48,418	2,518	...	...	5	22
8	Hoshangabad ...	5,014	72,068	63,980	8,088	1	8	1	5
9	Betul ...	2,649	46,914	45,446	1,468	1	9	23	152
10	Chhindwara ...	3,338	50,969	48,279	2,690	1	8	2	10
11	Nagpur ...	7,836	1,84,042	1,38,879	45,163	4	45	18	90
12	Wardha ...	3,801	59,227	54,803	4,424	1	6	1	4
13	Chanda ...	8,235	87,017	84,329	2,688	1	8	6	25
14	Bhandara ...	3,707	56,009	52,835	3,174	1	8	3	18
15	Balaghat ...	2,430	34,189	33,043	1,146	1	6	2	8
16	Raipur ...	4,361	76,790	72,050	4,740	...	...	4	16
17	Bilaspur ...	3,559	46,499	46,499	...	1	6	5	20
18	Sambalpur ...	4,422	51,961	50,572	1,389	...	...	2	10
	Total ...	80,717	12,13,172	10,90,456	1,22,716	18	133	114	612
	Petty construction add repairs to Police Buildings.	...	40,000	40,000	...	...	...	...	...
	G. I. P. Railway Police...	4,586	31,829	6,664½	25,164½	...	...	...	...
	Payment from the Remount Fund ,,	...	5,000	...	5,000	...	...	...	...
	Extra Police ...	...	7,000	...	7,000	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	85,303	12,97,001	11,37,120½	1,59,880½	18	133	114	612

5.—(Concluded.)

of Force.											
trict.						Proportion of Police (Officers and men.)					
						To area (6).			To population (7).		
On other duties.		On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns.
Officers.	Men.										
28	29	30	31	32	33	34		35	36		37
63	398	119	41	4,005	5,27,725	5·6	7·1		740	804	530
55	233	17	...	2,795	2,69,642	7·7	7·7		711	702	860
76	366	130	26	3,918	5,28,859	5·54	7·		749	936·02	65·78
39	231	9	...	4,719	2,13,018	16·	16·		722	727	548
40	229	17	...	3,053	2,99,592	10·6	10·2		1,036	900	597
58	303	63	3	3,340	2,11,176	10·	10·		694	551	675·7
51	254	26	...	1,916	3,39,395	6·	5·5		1,024	949	486
77	428	69	14	4,437	4,40,433	8·	8·4		789	879	531
29	89	13	...	3,309	2,49,254	11·5	11·8		739	735	939
45	289	32	...	3,916	3,16,095	11·8	10·2		957	900	828
76	463	252	118	3,786	6,31,229	3·6	5·10		606	661	507
65	319	51	...	2,392	3,54,720	5·50	5·9		804·3	718·3	93·3
84	468	27	...	10,786	5,58,856	21·1	21·		1091·5	1059·8	737·9
49	243	42	...	3,922	5,64,813	9·14	9·1		1,316	1246·	726·
35	162	11	...	3,141	3,02,482	7·5	14·21		135·3	...	...
70	370	52	...	11,885	10,93,405	22·5	26·4		2,071	2035	367
48	249	...	...	7,798	7,15,398	24·	24·		2,174	2123	No Town Police.
52	285	15	...	4,407	5,23,034	13·	13·		1,552	1519	735
1,012	5,379	945	202	83,525	81,39,126	9·87	11·40		962	1109·62	588
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
1,012	5,379	945	202	83,525	81,39,126	9·87	11·40		962	1109·62	588

Information not furnished by all District Superintendents.

RETURN showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management

Districts.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Force.		
	Officers.	Men	Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sangor	102	620	320	99	303
Damoh	65	314	166	33	180
Jubbulpore	114	608	133	34	555
Mandla	43	252	130	13	152
Seoni	46	267	108	16	189
Nimar	79	378	112	28	317
Narsinghpur	60	305	157	18	190
Hoshangabad	91	512	238	30	335
Betul	56	283	130	16	193
Chhindwara	53	334	130	18	239
Nagpur	160	900	316	68	676
Wardha	74	373	149	27	271
Chanda	94	525	254	35	330
Bhandara	62	377	184	20	235
Balaghat	40	193	97	5	131
Raipur	81	435	204	34	278
Bilaspur	54	275	140	23	166
Sambalpur	57	311	175	37	156
Total ...	*1,331	*7,262	3,143	554	4,896

District and Excise
Municipal and Canton
Railway
Extra

Deduct:
District and Assistant District
Boy

lice 6.

of the Force in each district of the Central Provinces, for the year 1880.

Punishments.										
Punishment by their own Departmental Officers.										
Dismissed.		Fined.		Degraded.		Suspended.		Total.		Amount of fines.
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	6	17	6	2	3	4	8	23	23	35 10 0
1	6	14	2	5	1	3	12	23	21	26 5 0
...	3	18	...	8	3	...	12	26	18	68 8 0
1	6	16	19	5	...	3	13	25	38	47 4 9
...	5	5	2	8	9	...	14	13	30	22 14 0
...	2	6	7	7	6	...	15	13	30	29 7 1
2	8	9	18	4	4	1	4	16	34	38 10 9
1	...	...	...	2	1	...	9	3	10	... ...
1	5	1	1	...	1	...	4	2	11	2 0 0
...	6	3	12	2	1	...	5	5	24	22 2 10
...	16	14	....	36	17	1	3	51	36	176 8 0
...	3	5	2	6	...	1	17	12	22	54 6 0
1	5	1	...	1	...	4	5	7	10	1 0 0
...	10	46	67	12	13	1	29	59	119	177 3 0
...	16	7	20	1	4	1	8	9	48	9 12 8
2	11	14	5	7	2	...	26	23	44	100 8 0
1	7	25	28	12	7	1	5	39	47	33 13 10
...	13	11	11	8	6	...	14	19	44	17 6 0
10	128	212	200	126	78	20	203	368	609	863 7 11

Police	...	7,298
ment Police	...	1,144
Police	...	168
Police	...	83
		8,693
Superintendents	20	
orderlies	80	
		100
		8,793

RETURN showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the

Districts.	Punishment.—Contd.								Rewards.	
	Punished judicially by Magistrate.								Number of Police rewarded during the year.	
	Under Police Act.		Under Sects. 330, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX, Penal Code.		Other offences.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money reward.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Saugor	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	8	50	39
Damoh	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	28	20
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	36	13
Mandla	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	24	23
Seoni	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	32	3
Nimar	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	11	18	19
Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	30	5
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	29	...
Betul	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	13	46
Chhindwara	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	23	7
Nagpur	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	8	136	80
Wardha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	37	37
Chanda	1	6	...	...	...	1	3	8	44	40
Bhandara	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	8	28	13
Balaghat	...	2	..	...	...	...	2	7	29	270
Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	38	73
Bilaspur	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	5	76	...
Sambalpur	...	2	...	...	...	....	2	7	12	3
Total ...	1	29	...	...	1	2	16	130	683	691

6.—(Concluded.)

Force in each district of the Central Provinces, for the year 1880.

Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year.							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of men punished departmentally to the strength in each district.
Officers.	Number of Police who can read and write. Men.	Number of Police under instruction during the year. Officers.	Men.				On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8.)	By discharge otherwise than under preceding Column.	By desertion.	By death.			
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
99	412	...	103	73	436	207	23	6	13	6	10	...	12	30·	1·6	6·3
59	160	...	27	62	141	185	9	3	10	7	4	1	9	37·46	2·37	11·60
112	331	...	50	70	297	358	6	2	23	3	8	3	15	51·75	2·8	6·9
41	86	1	159	23	193	71	6	2	8	7	...	1	3	50·	1·	21·
45	54	...	20	39	197	109	5	1	13	5	1	...	7	7·22	2·24	13·74
62	124	...	58	50	308	153	3	1	17	2	8	2	4	9·09	0·87	9·41
56	139	...	30	30	182	183	8	...	11	10	2	1	1	88·	0·28	14·
86	223	...	10	39	445	158	8	1	3	1	1	1	16	16·7	2·6	2·1
56	99	...	30	19	113	192	5	8	3	6	1	3	6	48·7	1·9	7·6
52	181	1	87	33	221	131	...	...	15	6	3	1	8	48·3	2·	7·7
128	367	...	128	142	415	500	7	5	44	16	14	10	10	43·	·9	8·1
66	151	...	12	54	301	138	4	9	15	3	14	2	6	20·5	1·3	7·6
87	259	...	16	35	360	259	5	1	4	6	9	...	10	32·	1·6	2·7
55	84	...	80	89	126	209	18	5	11	10	8	1	5	79·9	1·14	40·53
31	36	...	...	27	143	60	2	2	3	16	4	2	3	3·	1·3	20·6
79	120	1	147	90	291	128	12	7	33	13	8	...	5	39·1	0·9	12·9
44	86	8	184	52	139	138	7	...	15	8	...	3	4	64·7	1·21	26·14
51	158	6	75	77	218	87	5	1	23	13	8	...	4	57·5	1·	17·
1,209	3,070	17	1,216	1,004	4,526	3,266	133	54	264	138	103	31	128	37·31	1·49	11·37

Showing the race and religion or caste of Officers and men.

Districts.	Race.										Religion.												
	European.				Eurasian.			Natives.			Officers.												
													Hindus.										
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	Christians.	Mohammadans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Sikhs.	Kaiths.	Mahrattas.	Ahirs.	Gonds.	Uryas.	Telugu.	Mahanty.	Kalingi.	Hindus of all other castes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Saugor ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	98	615	3	35	31	7	2	11	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	6
Damoh ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	64	314	2	25	13	9	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8
Jubbulpore ...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	108	601	5	40	34	7	...	10	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	12
Mandla ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	41	245	2	15	13	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Seoni ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	252	1	17	13	2	6	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Nimar ...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	69	379	5	21	25	15	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Narsinghpur ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	57	305	3	25	17	8	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hoshangabad ...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	88	512	4	45	15	14	...	4	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
Betul ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	268	1	18	19	3	...	7	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Chhindwara ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	104	668	2	38	36	2	...	12	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	8
Nagpur ...	1	1	1	3	...	2	...	...	152	897	8	58	46	4	...	1	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	20
Wardha ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	68	369	3	21	28	5	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Chanda ...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	90	525	5	32	23	10	2	2	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	11
Bhandara ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	314	1	22	19	10	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Balaghat ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	36	183	2	16	8	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Raipur ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	78	429	2	35	17	12	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bilaspur ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	52	275	2	17	17	7	...	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sambalpur ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	54	311	3	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	23	2	6
Total ...	4	14	7	7	...	14	5	2	1,320	7,462	54	433	377	129	12	76	62	25	1	6	6	23	2	116

lice 7.

employed in the Central Provinces Police, for the year 1880.

or caste.																						
Men.																						
Other religion.		Hindus.																		Other religion.		Grand Total of Officers and Men.
Parsi.		Christians.	Mohammadans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Kaiths.	Seikhs.	Ahirs.	Mahrattas.	Gonds.	Kurmi.	Gurkhas.	Uryas.	Telugu.	Mahanty.	Kalingi.	Sood.	Gonda.	Kole.	Hindus of all other castes.		
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
...	...	...	216	132	77	47	6	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	120	...	...	716
...	...	...	124	73	22	13	...	18	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	380
...	...	...	214	192	63	19	...	30	6	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	..	...	714
...	...	...	53	81	28	6	...	13	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	288
...	...	1	80	65	24	...	2	17	4	10	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	299
...	...	...	91	133	62	...	1	31	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	454
...	...	...	89	73	32	...	...	15	4	4	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	365
...	...	...	163	145	65	...	2	21	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	..	...	604
...	...	...	58	51	23	...	...	2	21	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	93	...	...	324
...	...	...	216	164	82	...	...	28	62	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	98	...	...	774
1	...	4	323	261	48	...	...	27	125	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	...	...	1,057
...	...	...	143	82	24	...	1	15	62	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	36	..	...	440
...	...	2	213	55	40	...	4	20	37	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	...	...	619
...	...	...	136	57	35	...	1	6	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	375
...	...	...	54	26	33	...	2	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	221
...	...	...	142	73	66	...	...	21	54	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	509
...	...	...	73	86	32	...	...	6	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	329
...	...	...	29	17	19	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	24	39	46	32	13	6	13	57	...	...	367
1	...	7	2,417	1,766	775	85	19	284	434	165	7	1	24	39	46	32	13	6	13	1,329	..	...	8,835

E.—Military 1.

STATEMENT showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year 1880.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.							Detail of force at the end of the year.							Average annual pay and allowance of each					Total cost including contingencies.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited in this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting man.	Camp follower.	
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Paid camp followers and non-combatants.						
Europeans.																				
Cavalry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery ...	505	110	...	6	6	22	8	579	3 Batteries.	18	17	...	67	495	616	5,869	...	492	247	75	3,15,597
Infantry ...	1,577	45	...	31	31	102	75	1,414	2 Regts. and 1 Co.	...	36	...	118	1,260	169	5,049	...	447	203	73	5,30,120
Total ...	2,082	155	...	37	37	124	83	1,993	3 Batt. 2 Regts. & 1 Co.	18	53	...	185	1,755	785	5,312	...	463	215	74	8,45,717
Natives.																				
Cavalry ...	706	53	...	5	5	31	14	709	2 Regiments.	...	16	21	80	592	955	7,210	871	273	138	56	3,81,759
Sappers ...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantry ...	3,696	110	...	54	54	136	74	3,542	5½ Regiments.	...	43	80	340	3,079	342	8,631	937	195	131	107	4,42,952
Total ...	4,402	163	...	59	59	167	88	4,251	7½ Regiments.	...	59	101	420	3,671	1,297	8,245	923	210	132	69	8,24,711
Grand Total ...	6,484	318	...	96	96	291	171	6,244	3 Batteries. 9½ Regts. and 1 Co.	18	112	101	605	5,426	2,082	6,857	923	287	155	71	16,70,428

E.—Military 2.

STATEMENT showing distribution and employment of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year 1880.

	Arm of Service.	Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
		Number of Regiments, Batteries, &c., on active service.	Number of permanent Cantonments occupied.	Number of out-posts occupied.	Average number of men at head-quarters of each Regiment, Battery, not on active service.		Average number of men of each Regiment &c., detailed for out-post duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			Number of Divisional or Station parades during the year.	Number of Regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction, &c.
					On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With Corps, or Company, not on duty.	On furlough.			
Europeans.	Cavalry		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sappers		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Artillery		2	...	389	150	80	285	...	48	317	...	13	795	12
	Infantry		4	1	146	1,222	8	38	...	63	302	27	27	797	278
Natives.	Cavalry		3	4	62	458	23	193	...	133	590	7	6	549	107
	Sappers		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Artillery		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Infantry		7	2	152	1,389	23	210	...	182	855	52	22	1,193	392

E.—Military 3.

STATEMENT showing religion, races and classes of the Native Officersand men of the Army attached to the Central Provinces on the last day of the year 1880.

	Classification according to religion, race, &c.	Average.			General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
		Age.	Height.	Weight.	
		Ys. Ms.	Ft. In.	lbs.	
According to religion,	Mahomedans ...	33 1	5 7	129	
	Hindus ...	31 10	5 7	131	
	Seikhs ...	...	...	...	
	Christians ...	33 4	5 6	122	
	Parsis ...	...	...	...	
	Others ...	34 6	5 6½	126	
According to countries and races.	Hindustanis ...	29 4	5 7⅜	125	
	Punjabees ...	...	...	...	
	Afghans ...	...	...	...	
	Beloochees ...	...	...	...	
	From Western Himalayas ...	...	...	...	
	„ Eastern „ ...	...	...	...	
	Bengalees ...	28 4	5 6½	117	
	From Mahratta countries ...	34 1	5 7½	153	
	Telingas ...	30 1	5 6⅜	118	
	Canarese ...	27 5	5 6	132	
	Tamil ...	33 9	5 6½	133	
	Malabar ...	34 10	5 6	124	
	Others ...	28 6	5 6	126	
Hindus according to class.	Brahmins ...	30 10	5 7	120	
	Rajputs ...	31 7	5 6½	127	
	Other castes ...	34 2	5 6½	123	

F.—Marine 1.

STATEMENT showing the strength and other particulars of the Marine Force attached to the Provinces of in the year

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting Officers and men.								Detail of Force at the end of the year.								Average annual pay and allowance of each					
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of last year.	Number of ships.	Number of guns.	Number of men.						European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting man.	Paid non-combatant.	Total cost, including contingencies.
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Paid non-combatants.							

F.—Marine 2.

STATMENT showing Religion and Races and Classes of the Native Officers and men of the Marine Force attached to the on the last day of the year.

Classification according to religion, race, &c.	Average age.	Average height.	Average weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each caste and race.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance 1.

Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Central Provinces for the year 1880-81.

Sources of income.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against the income.			Total.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
			Charges for collecting, including cost of opium, and maintaining productive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Allowances to district and village officers and charitable grants.			
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue	60,92,920	9,336	...	5,49,753	...	5,59,089	55,33,831	
Tributes and contributions from Native States ...	1,25,883	...	...	...	...	...	1,25,883	
Forest	8,50,139	789	4,94,724	...	..	4,95,513	3,54,626	
Total Territorial ...	70,68,942	10,125	4,94,724	5,49,753	...	10,54,602	60,14,340	
Assessed Taxes—License Tax Imperial share ...	1,01,786	...	...	...	...	...	1,01,786	
Provincial Rates—Rates and Cesses on Lands Imperial share	1,32,214	...	...	...	...	...	1,32,214	
Opium	1,99,306	...	...	...	...	...	1,99,306	
Interest	18,243	...	...	...	...	...	18,243	

Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired &c.	2,667	...	...	...	...	...	2,667
Miscellaneous	320	1	...	...	...	1	319
Gain by exchange	2,143	...	...	...	...	...	2,143
Contributions from Provincial to Imperial	2,50,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,50,000
Total Imperial	77,75,621	10,126	4,94,724	5,49,753	...	10,54,603	67,21,018
PROVINCIAL.							
Land Revenue	...	...	6,33,092	...	...	6,33,092	—6,33,092
Excise on spirits and drugs	18,57,475	400	70,295	...	...	70,695	17,86,780
Assessed Taxes	1,52,773	5,398	371	...	...	5,769	1,47,004
Provincial Rates	1,64,336	1,203	...	...	...	1,203	1,63,133
Stamps	11,35,054	15,792	31,532	...	...	47,324	10,87,730
Registration	54,699	62	...	...	...	62	54,637
Minor Departments	2,253	...	...	...	...	...	2,253
Law and Justice	5,43,412	27,355	...	...	...	27,355	5,16,057
Police	51,282	380	...	...	...	380	50,902
Education	78,182	144	...	...	...	144	78,038
Medical	2,427	335	...	...	...	335	2,092
Stationery and Printing	19,329	...	...	...	...	...	19,329
Miscellaneous	17,551	861	...	...	...	861	16,690
Other Public Works	74,792	2	...	...	...	2	74,790
Railways	1,59,044	...	1,34,511	...	...	1,34,511	24,533
Allotment from Imperial to Provincial	15,74,791	...	...	...	...	...	15,74,791
Total Provincial	58,87,400	51,932	8,69,801	...	...	9,21,733	49,65,667
LOCAL.							
Provincial Rates	2,58,782	1,879	...	...	...	1,879	2,56,903
Police	1,49,492	...	...	...	...	...	1,49,492
Miscellaneous	1,14,545	1,660	...	...	...	1,660	1,12,885
Other Public Works	39,900	6,057	...	...	...	6,057	33,843
Total Local	5,62,719	9,596	...	...	...	9,596	5,53,123

A.—Finance 1.—Contd.

Sources of income.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against the income.			Total.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
			Charges for collecting, including cost of opium, and maintaining productive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Allowances to district and village officers and charitable grants.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
MUNICIPAL FUNDS.								
Municipalities on Government Books	7,06,626	...	...	...	...	...	7,06,626	
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.								
Cantonment Fund	38,552	...	...	...	...	...	38,552	
Police Remount Fund	4,345	...	...	...	..	...	4,345	
Police Butchet Fund	327	..	...	...	...	...	327	
Dispensary Fund	53,315	...	...	...	...	...	53,315	
Museum Fund	1,432	...	...	...	...	...	1,432	
Total Excluded Local Funds ...	97,971	...	...	...	...	...	97,971	
Gross Receipts ...	1,50,30,337	71,654	13,64,525	5,49,753	...	19,85,932	1,30,44,405	

A.—Finance 2.

Account of Expenditure from the net Income of the Central Provinces for the year 1880-81.

Subject of Expenditure.	Amount.		Cause of increase and decrease.
	Last year.	Present year.	
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil and Political Establishment ...	2,12,511	2,66,189	
Civil Contingencies ...	12,495	37,929	
Interest on Service Funds and other accounts ...	11,012	13,000	
Marine ...	627	627	
Superannuation and retired allowances ...	2,02,373	1,41,944	
Miscellaneous ...	3,693	4,530	
Allotment from Imperial to Provincial ...	18,17,000	15,74,791	
Total Imperial ...	22,59,711	20,39,010	
PROVINCIAL.			
Civil and Political Establishment ...	3,09,467	3,12,532	
Civil Contingencies ...	67,720	73,487	
Judicial charges (Courts &c.) ...	6,74,207	6,79,358	
Interest on funded and unfunded debt ...	1,05,428	1,89,695	
Registration ...	28,153	27,338	
Post Office ...	43,263	45,053	
Jails ...	5,44,801	5,36,535	
Police ...	11,37,920	11,36,354	
Education ...	5,26,327	5,36,492	
Medical Services ...	1,38,004	1,27,327	
Stationery and Printing ...	1,08,100	1,24,064	
Miscellaneous ...	22,132	21,894	
Other Public Works ...	8,02,912	8,52,864	
Contributions on account of Productive Public Works ...	4,00,000	...	
Other Contributions from Provincial to Imperial ...	2,50,000	2,50,000	
Total Provincial ...	51,58,794	49,12,993	

A.—Finance 2. (Contd.)

Subject of Expenditure.	Amount.		Cause of increase and decrease.
	Last year.	Present year.	
LOCAL.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue ...	1,18,784	1,06,741	
Administration ...	2,400	2,400	
Minor Departments ...	50,559	49,852	
Police ...	37,945	42,382	
Education ...	672	972	
Medical Services ...	21,193	21,599	
Superannuation ...	...	244	
Miscellaneous ...	25,373	30,849	
Other Public Works ...	2,16,646	2,83,120	
Total Local ...	4,73,572	5,38,129	
Municipalities on Government Books ...	6,84,849	7,18,139	
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.			
Cantonment Fund ...	34,580	39,170	
Police Remount Fund ...	5,653	4,801	
Police Batchat Fund ...	138	337	
Dispensary Fund ...	38,109	39,097	
Museum Fund ...	2,305	1,512	
Total Excluded Local Funds ...	80,785	84,917	
Grand Total ...	86,57,711	82,93,188	
Surplus ...	...	47,51,217	
Deficit ...	...	...	

A.—Finance 3.

Amount of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of the Central Provinces in the year 1880-81.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash Balance of last year	46,04,934		
IMPERIAL.		IMPERIAL.	
Net Revenues as per Statement No. 1	67,21,018	Expenditure as per Statement No. II	20,39,010
PROVINCIAL.		PROVINCIAL.	
Revenues as per Statement No. 1	49,65,667	Expenditure as per Statement No. II	49,12,993
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Revenues as per Statement No. 1	5,53,123	Expenditure as per Statement No. II	5,38,129
Municipalities as per Statement No. 1	7,06,626	Municipalities as per Statement No. II	7,18,139
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.		EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.	
Revenues as per Statement No. 1	97,971	Expenditure as per Statement No. II	84,917
Capital amount of Loans to Native States	68,954	Capital Account of loans to Native States	...
„ „ Municipalities or Corporation	20,582	„ „ Municipalities or Corporation	1,000
Deposits Accounts	24,68,203	Deposits Accounts	22,47,286
Local Cash Remittances	59,24,001	Local Cash Remittances	59,26,713
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	11,19,506	Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	11,45,268
Bills drawn by other Treasuries. Local	13,91,939	Bills discharged by other Treasuries. Local	12,71,903
Bills drawn by other Treasuries. Foreign	9,61,355	Bills discharged by other Treasuries. Foreign	9,41,962
Bills drawn by other Treasuries. Other Governments ...	5,50,810	Bills discharged by other Treasuries. Other Governments ...	9,66,532
Civil ... Service Funds ...	72,431	Civil Miscellaneous	28,21,459
Civil ... Miscellaneous ...	14,66,769		
Public Works Department ... Ordinary Branches ...	10,28,958	Public Works Department ... Ordinary Branch ...	13,82,078
Public Works Department ... Railway Branches ...	5,92,702	Public Works Department ... Railway Branch ...	22,88,048
Telegraph Department	33,359	Telegraph Department	87,203
Post Office Department	17,95,081	Post Office Department	2,26,471
Guaranteed Railway Suspense Account P. W. D. ...	2,14,177	Guaranteed Railway Suspense Account P. W. D. ...	66,985
Military Department	20,55,461	Military Department	51,44,765
Grand Total ...	3,74,13,627	Grand Total ...	3,28,10,861
Disbursements ...	3,28,10,861		
Cash at end of year ...	46,02,766		

B.—Public Works 1.

STATEMENT showing the expenditure incurred on Imperial and Provincial Services in the Public Works Department during the year 1880-81.

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL ORDINARY.						
MILITARY.						
Buildings for the accommodation of European Troops at Kamptee	62,734	18,353	81,087	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Chhindwara	...	191	191	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Asirgarh	5,244	1,801	7,045	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Nagpur	...	697	697	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Jubbulpore	46,070	11,406	57,476	...	...	...
				1,14,048	32,448	1,46,496
Rest Houses	...	...	...	...	2,924	2,924
Ordnance	...	...	...	5,381	2,740	8,121
Commissariat	...	...	...	7,723	5,278	13,001
Staff and Miscellaneous	...	...	...	9,273	1,797	11,070
General Cantonment Works	...	...	...	496	11,698	12,194
Fortifications	...	...	...	6,660	...	6,660
Compensation in lieu of quarters and rents of buildings for accommodation of subordinates	...	...	...	...	39	39
Buildings for the accommodation of Native Troops at Raipur	193	1,449	1,642	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Sambalpur	...	466	466	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Kamptee	3,272	2,397	5,669	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Asirgarh	117	514	631	...	...	...
Ditto ditto Hoshangabad	43	669	712	...	...	...

Ditto	ditto	Sironcha	...	...	...	663	663	...	...	...
Ditto	ditto	Nagpur	...	...	...	1,873	1,873	...	...	...
Ditto	ditto	Chanda	...	...	...	648	648	...	...	...
Ditto	ditto	Jubbulpore	...	...	110	756	866	3,735	9,435	13,170
		Total Military		...	...	...	...	1,47,316	66,359	2,13,675
Other Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings for Postal Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,171	1,727	4,898
„ Telegraph Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,738	872	2,610
		Total Civil Buildings		...	...	...	...	4,909	2,599	7,508
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal boring operations in the Betul-Shapur Coal fields		...	...	...	3,623	...	3,623	...	...	...
		Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements		..	...	...	...	3,623	...	3,623
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,1914
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	887
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Public Works Department		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,83,807
Deduct decrease in Suspence balances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—10,245	...
Miscellaneous advances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—1	...
									—10,246	...
Stock Purchases and sales		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	—10,171
		Grand Total Imperial Proper		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,73,636

B.—Public Works I.—(Contd.)

Details.			Total of each Station.			Total of each class.		
			Original works.	Repairs	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Barrack Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	New Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,200
	Repairs and Carriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,790
	Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,362
	Total Barrack Department		...	...	...	...	...	18,352
	PROVINCIAL SERVICES.							
	CIVIL BUILDINGS.							
Imperial Services.	Land Revenue Buildings...	...	...	...	...	14,442	6,387	20,829
	Administration ... Residencies for Local Government		...	...	...	...	2,691	2,691
	Administration ... Secretariat Office		...	...	...	...	941	941
	Minor Department—Museum	...	...	...	...	2,042	346	2,388
	Law and Justice ... Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	...	89	89
	Law and Justice ... District Courts...	...	...	...	...	1,795	9,017	10,812
	Ecclesiastical ... Churches	...	...	...	...	1,422	3,220	4,642
	Ecclesiastical ... Burial grounds...	...	...	...	...	376	507	883
Services.	Jail ... Central Jails	...	...	...	...	14,551	8,306	22,857
Services.	Jail ... District Jails	...	...	...	...	8,893	5,804	14,697
Services.	Jail ... Other buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Services.	Police	...	...	...	...	11,720	9,062	20,782
Services.	Education	...	...	...	...	...	896	896

Provincial — Medical — Hospitals and Dispensaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	707	707
Medical — Lunatic Asylums	...	...	...	...	...	968	770	1,738
Medical — Lock Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	56
Miscellaneous or General	...	...	...	..	...	972	975	1,947
Public Works Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	880	3,867	4,747
Total Civil Buildings			...	...	...	58,061	53,641	1,11,702
PROVINCIAL SERVICES—(*Contd.*)								
COMMUNICATIONS.								
New Mandla Road from Jubbulpore to Mandla	...	...	60,750	5,704	66,454	...	...	...
Great Northern Road from Nagpur to Jubbulpore	...	...	2,500	59,987	62,487	...	...	...
Road from Jubbulpore towards Mirzapore	...	...	30	...	10,179	...	...	...
Jubbulpore and Damoh Road	...	...	37,703	6,060	43,763	...	...	...
Betul and Dhar Road	...	...	28	4,921	4,949	...	...	...
Kesla and Etarsee Road	...	...	27,878	86	27,964	...	...	...
Kesla and Dhar Road	...	...	18,625	...	18,625	...	...	...
Piparia and Pachmarhi Road	...	...	27,042	5,898	32,940	...	...	...
Railway feeder road Mortaka to Gadarpura	...	...	5,447	...	5,447	...	...	...
Ghats on Betul Road	...	...	3,083	...	3,083	...	...	...
Eastern Road from Nagpur to Bhandara and thence to Raipur eastward		...	18,844	89,895	1,08,739	...	...	...
Balaghat feeder Road	...	...	6,417	...	6,417	...	...	...
Saugor Northern and Southern Road	...	...	134	30,222	30,356	...	...	...
Saugor and Damoh Road	...	..	14,924	268	15,192	...	...	...
Saugor and Jhansi Road	...	...	38,526	822	39,348	...	...	...
Northern Road from Nagpur to Kamptee to Chhindwara	...	...	...	11,343	11,343	...	...	...
Road from Nagpur to Chanda	...	...	...	11,087	11,087	...	...	...
Road from Hoshangabad to Etarsee	...	...	...	5,197	5,197	..	..	...
Khandwa and Nerbudda Road	...	..	...	12,278	12,278	...	...	...
Road from Raipur to Cuttack boundary	...	...	...	2,758	2,758	...	...	...
Old Bombay Road	...	...	...	6,676	6,676	...	...	...
Other Roads	...	...	...	5,886	5,886	...	...	...
Total Communications		...	...	...	...	2,61,931	2,69,237	5,31,168

B.—Public Works 1.—(Contd).

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.						
Surveying and Levelling &c. for proposed lake at Pachmarhi ...	149	...	...	..	...	
Repairing Irrigation Channel Model Farm at Nagpur ...	...	268	...	...	...	...
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	...	149	268	417
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,87,669
Toals and Plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	18,587
Profit and Loss ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Provincial Services ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,49,543
Deduct decrease in suspense balances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stock ...	...	...	...	...	—14,869	...
Miscellaneous advances ...	...	...	...	2,083	...	...
Stock purchases and sales ...	...	...	...	1,278	3,361	—11,508
Net outlay Provincial Services ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,38,035
INCORPORATED LOCAL FUND EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS.						
Civil Buildings ...	...	...	...	9,239	...	9,239
Communications ...	...	...	...	10,511	7,719	18,230
Miscellaneous Public Improvement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	27,469
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	943
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	142
Grand Total Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	28,554

B.—Public Works 2, (State Railways.)

STATEMENT showing the (Capital) Income and Expenditure on reproductive works in the Central Provinces for the year 1880-81.

Name of Railway.	Total outlay on construction to end of 1880-81.	Total income realized during 1880-81.	Deduct charges 1880-81.			Net surplus or deficit.	Remarks.
			Working expenses including establishment.	Interest on Capital at 4½ per cent.	Total charges.		
	Rs.	R.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Wardha Coal State Railway	57,74,620	2,45,864	4,46,783	2,56,858	7,03,641	—4,57,777	These are the figures for the combined undertaking of the Railway and Warora Colliery.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway ...	58,65,475	1,59,044	1,14,353	2,17,956	3,32,309	—1,73,265	Line opened for traffic from the 6th April 1880.

C.—Railways.

Name of work.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles open.	Passengers during the year.					Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandise.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European Staff.	Do Native Staff.	Total Capital expenditure.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Coolie Class.	Total.									
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Wardha Coal State Railway ...	47	47	398	565	2,092	76,327	79,382	29,402	83,910	1,32,552	2,45,864	4,46,783	—2,00,919	18	367	57,74,620
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway ...	66	66	1,439	11,316	*Nil.*	230,930	243,685	38,753	1,23,060	—2,769	1,59,044	1,14,353	44,691	21	194	58,65,475

D.—Marine 1.

STATEMENT showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of in the year 188 .

Detail of Vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel, and horse power of engines, if a steamer.	No. of officers.	No. of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings of the vessels.	Remarks. (In this column should be stated the nature of the duties on which each vessel was employed.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEA-GOING VEESSELS						
RIVER-GOING VESSELS						
ALL OTHER CRAFT, BOATS, &c.						

After the name of the vessel, it should be stated whether she is a steamer or a sailing vessel.

D.—Marine 2.

STATEMENT showing the number of Officers and men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of in the year 188 .

* Description of Establishment.	No. of officers.	No. of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual cost.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SUPERINTENDING ESTABLISHMENT.					
DOCK-YARD ESTABLISHMENT.					
PILOT ESTABLISHMENT.					
Government salaried ...					
Government free ..					
Licensed ...					
ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.					

* When necessary the description of Establishment here shown should be altered to suit local circumstances.

E.—Agriculture.

1.—Crops cultivated in acres (actual or approximate.)

Districts.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other food grains.	Oilseeds.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Opium.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.	Vegetables.	Others.	Remarks.
Nagpur ...	31,183	326,768	600,737	148,725	1,028	94,350	...	...	1,751	1,033	...	...	14,070	4,151	
Bhandara ...	468,431	80,686	307,803	56,966	8,495	...	...	...	1,058	267	..	..	3,112	639	
Chanda ...	242,925	66,065	312,255	107,193	5,532	20,689	....	...	198	1,720	...	...	11,474	...	
Wardha ...	3,775	215,115	381,273	24,705	350	222,389	...	...	1,132	1,540	...	..	3,744	5,270	
Balaghat ...	267,542	16,995	109,754	31,822	2,592	...	...	...	71	1,135	...	...	1,178	183	
Jubbulpore ...	121,708	339,136	452,968	92,299	2,385	24,396	...	...	1,492	431	...	...	2,093	1,882	
Saugor ...	12,553	500,927	285,722	57,547	2,964	33,610	...	19	1,947	849	...	...	2,263	3,368	
Damoh ...	52,621	241,965	172,907	46,055	725	15,620	...	94	393	455	...	...	877	2,247	
Seoni ...	107,990	172,094	280,434	61,227	1,020	8,971	...	...	2,546	28	...	...	559	...	
Mandla ...	54,431	75,196	199,062	23,130	698	517	..	...	1,867	437	...	...	431	46	
Betul ...	17,850	117,376	412,921	83,384	8,319	1,606	...	...	3,291	89	.	...	2,193	154	
Chhindwara ...	11,205	93,393	565,112	91,522	7,122	43,081	...	...	372	216	...	...	1,102	...	
Hoshangabad ...	15,642	562,681	278,960	55,265	637	22,503	...	...	611	992	...	...	1,894	7,304	
Narsinghpur ...	23,607	157,541	368,324	11,958	2,075	63,443	...	7	732	721	...	...	2,762	1,334	
Nimar ...	14,989	17,111	324,300	40,264	131	35,386	...	5	1,661	146	...	...	1,145	868	
Raipur ...	1,214,436	335,428	604,923	165,313	20,201	37,554	...	...	1,977	11,107	...	...	6,324	7,858	
Sambalpur ...	578,609	...	63,717	34,563	7,349	35,482	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bilaspur ...	764,209	72,964	302,187	83,662	8,990	23,365	...	...	1,896	3,134	..	...	3,031	...	Represents only Khalsa cultivation.
Total ...	4,003,706	3,391,441	6,023,359	1,315,600	80,613	682,962	...	125	22,995	24,300	...	...	58,252	35,304	

E. 2.—Stock.

Districts.	Cows, bullocks, and buffaloes.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Camels.	Remarks.
Nagpur ...	258,904	949	3,433	2,119	50,172	6,901	18,791	38,270	92	..	
Bhandara ...	350,231	136	1,168	208	47,006	24,639	40,666	55,045	456	...	
Chanda ...	447,760	644	603	127	108,557	5,995	34,060	6,475	413	...	
Wardha ...	201,666	297	2,141	3,341	39,010	1,236	20,132	16,866	70	...	
Balaghat ...	137,024	142	1,010	68	18,340	3,400	18,654	41,092	104	...	
Jubbulpore ...	368,560	1,026	8,701	2,038	41,020	10,396	2,343	64,078	12	...	
Saugor ...	326,763	3,555	13,060	2,712	21,493	4,707	16,988	52,354	25	...	
Damoh ..	234,955	395	4,213	3,258	30,969	5,122	4,434	37,409	9	...	
Seoni ...	270,119	405	7,046	400	22,084	11,251	9,395	31,648	54	...	
Mandla ...	245,148	65	2,226	102	17,825	6,101	329	25,708	347	...	
Betul ...	253,398	112	6,989	506	24,164	3,318	5,711	35,071	2	5	
Chhindwara ...	244,698	179	8,531	913	31,973	9,492	7,375	51,394	2	42	
Hoshangabad ...	364,370	916	6,727	2,517	21,324	1,588	23,341	38,508	115	...	
Narsinghpur ...	193,702	1,106	5,284	2,528	25,114	4,382	31,134	82,063	145	...	
Nimar ...	183,130	176	2,980	1,039	19,300	73	10,530	22,117	29	...	
Raipur ...	757,974	844	9,933	493	113,173	6,806	38,971	116,586	158	...	
Sambalpur ...	212,000	850	1,100	...	42,500	900	10,300	34,300	380	...	
Bilaspur ...	619,776	246	3,151	60	14,321	3,160	10,466	33,817	98	...	
Total ...	5,670,178	12,043	88,296	22,429	688,345	109,467	303,620	777,801	2,511	47	

E. 3.—Rates of Rent and Produce.

Districts.	Average rent per acre of land suited for: Rice.			Wheat.			Inferior grain.			Indigo.			Cotton.			Opium.	Oilseeds.			Fibres.			Sugar-cane.			Tobacco.			Average produce of land per acre in lbs. Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior grain.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oilseed.	Fibres.	Sugar (gur.)	Tobacco.	Vegetables.	Miscellaneous.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p												
Nagpur ...	0	14	4	0	15	9	0	14	11		...		0	14	3	...	0	15	10	0	15	5	1	14	2	1	2	2	600	400	232	...	128	...	176	350	500	260	...	...
Bhandara ...	0	10	8	0	11	1	0	6	1		...			...		...	0	9	2	0	11	11	0	14	9	0	14	2	480	380	208	...	...	...	160	124	400	260	...	...
Chanda ...	0	11	7	0	8	1	0	7	9		...		0	6	7	...	0	7	6	0	5	7	1	13	5	0	4	9	400	500	150	...	10	...	100	75	600	90	...	...
Wardha ...	0	14	0	1	2	1	1	3	8		...		1	6	4	...	1	2	11	0	12	9	2	2	6	2	15	7	329	741	396	...	55	...	215	...	641	493	349	...
Balaghat ...	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	7	6		...			...		...	0	8	0	0	6	0	...	...	...	0	8	0	560	472	440	...	...	...	320	760	240	480	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	1	12	0	2	4	0	0	10	0		...		1	8	0	...	0	12	0	0	6	0	7	0	0	5	0	0	304	768	626	...	77	...	314	413	320	240	413	700
Saugor ...	2	4	0	1	14	0	0	15	0	2	8	0	1	6	6	...	1	4	0	1	0	0	3	5	0	1	9	0	106	594	338	22	60	...	222	480	188	260	552	337
Damoh ...	1	6	0	2	4	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	1	6	0	...	1	5	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	12	0	382	651	460	2	64	...	424	60	290	120	60	...
Seoni ...	1	1	6	1	4	6	0	12	6		...		0	15	6	...	0	13	0	1	10	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	756	640	760	...	57	...	180	720	880	100	...	...
Mandla ...	1	8	0	1	0	0	0	8	0		...		1	0	0	...	1	4	0	0	8	0	2	4	0	2	4	0	480	630	420	...	50	...	100	320	400	62	...	...
Betul ...	0	14	0	1	5	0	0	5	6		...		0	9	1	...	0	8	6	0	2	9	1	14	6	1	1	0	329	495	357	...	21	..	281	296	866	320	426	...
Chhindwara ...	0	7	4	1	12	0	1	4	0		...		0	12	8	...	0	6	0		...		1	8	0	0	14	8	500	500	400	...	40	...	259	...	500	150	...	...
Hoshangabad..	2	0	0	1	12	0	1	0	0		...		2	0	0	...	1	3	0	0	14	0	3	14	0	3	0	0	326	595	530	...	22	...	244	308	300	140	...	400
Narsinghpur ...	2	0	0	2	8	0	0	10	0	1	12	0	1	11	0	...	2	0	0	0	15	0	2	0	0	1	4	0	320	480	400	24	60	...	440	280	560	160	...	...
Nimar ...	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	8	0		.....		1	0	0	...	0	8	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	160	440	200	5	17	...	140	120	480	32	...	...
Raipur ...	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	11	0		.....		0	10	0	...	0	8	0	0	15	3	1	8	0	1	8	0	245	364	340	...	18	...	130	160	344	95	...	238
Sambalpur ...	0	6	0	...	...	...	0	2	0		.....		0	2	0	...	0	2	0		...		0	5	0		.....		680	..	62	...	17	...	...	...	260	...	...	...
Bilaspur ...	0	11	0	0	13	0	0	8	0		.....		0	7	0	...	0	9	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	0	14	0	400	356	374	...	76	...	160	364	892	120	...	...

F.—Prices of produce and labour at the end of the year.

1.—*Produce.*

| Districts. | Prices of produce per maund of 82 lbs. | | |

F. 2.—Labour.

District.	Wages per diem.						Cart per day.			Camel per day.			Donkeys per score per day.			Boat per day.		
	Skilled.			Unskilled.														
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Nagpur	0	8	0	0	2	6	0	10	6	1	8	0	2	12	0	0	8	0
Bhandara	0	12	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	.....			5	0	0	.....		
Chanda	0	8	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	.....			.....			1	0	0
Wardha	0	9	4	0	3	2	0	12	8	.....			2	8	0	1	0	0
Balaghat	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	.....			.....			0	8	0
Jubbulpore	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	12	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	0	3	0
Saugor	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	.....			1	4	0	.....		
Damoh	0	5	6	0	2	6	0	9	0	0	6	0	1	6	0	.....		
Seoni	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	.....		
Mandla	0	8	0	0	3	0	...	...	...	.....			2	8	0	0	4	0
Betul	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	5	0	0	.....		
Chhindwara	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	.....		
Hoshangabad	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Narsinghpur	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	1	8	0
Nimar	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	3	0	0	1	8	0
Raipur	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	.....			.....			.....		
Sambalpur	0	6	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	.....			.....			1	0	0
Bilaspur	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	.....			.....			1	0	0

G.—Mines and Quarries.

Districts.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of Mines.	Remarks.
Nagpur ...	Tahsils Nagpur, Ramtek and Katol	Building Stone ...	29	
Bhandara ...	Tahsils Sakoli and Tirrora	Iron ore and various kinds of stone ...	156	
Chanda ...	Tahsil Chanda	Iron ore, coal, building stone, red and yellow ochre ...	430	
Wardha ...	Saonji and Injarpur	Building stone ...	3	
Balaghat ...	Dhansua, Lanji, Hatta, Badra, Kenhi, Paraswara, Dhanpur and Saletekri	Iron ore ...	27	
Jubbulpore ...	Jubbulpore, Sihora, and Murwara	Do. and stone ...	155	
Saugor ...	Amarmau, Tigora, Hirapur, Ujneti, Odeypura and others ...	Do. and do. ...	20	
Damoh ...	.....	....	...	
Mandla ...	Tahsils Mandla and Ramgarh	Iron ore and limestone ...	44	
Seoni ...	Dhutra, Khumeria, Jatama, and 9 others	Iron ore, millstones, and white ochre ...	15	
Hoshangabad ...	Tahsils Hoshangabad, Sohagpur, Seoni, and Harda ...	Building stone ...	21	
Betul ...	Sonadha, Kotmi, Mardanpur, Pandra, and Dhori ...	Coal ...	*5	
	Chicklar	White ochre ...	1	
Narsinghpur ...	Mohpani, Sihora and Setanewa	Coal ...	*2	* Leased to Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company.
	Tendukhera, Umarrkheri, Umerpani, Kishanpur, Latgaon, Nadia and Jhirri	Iron ore ...	38	
	Khairi, Bamhori and Bichua	Limestone ...	3	
	Nagwara, Bagaspur, Pitehra, Burehta, Bhainsa, Imjhiri, Khairi, Kishunpur, Chargaon, Bachai, Kachnaghat ...	Sandstone ...	47	

G.—Mines and Quarries—(Contd.)

Districts.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of Mines.	Remarks.
Nimar ...	Chandgarh, Uchaca, Changukheri, Monesai, Sinod ...	Iron ore and stone ...	8	
Chhindwara ...	Barkoi, Senda, and 38 other places	Coal, iron, and slate ...	40	
Raipur ...	Kondkasar, Bhindo, Lahora, Dalli, Sambarsingha, and Magarkand	Iron ...	5	
	Mahadeo Ghat	Blue limestone ...	...	Worked by D. P. W.
	Gandia and Murum	Red ochre ...	2	
	On the hills 3 miles from Chichola	Galena or sulphate of lead. ...		
Bilaspur ...	Lapha, Pendra, Kendra, Korba, Uprora and Kawarda Zamindari	Iron ...	10	Not regularly worked.
	Bilaspur and Seorinarain	Building stone ...	3	
	Korba, ...	Coal ...	1	
Sambalpur ...	Lohera, Behra and Magurgura	Iron ...	1	About 40 maunds iron produced annually.
Upper Godavari ...	Mastar and Sironcha Taluq	Iron ore ...	...	

H.—Manufactures.

	Class of Manufacture.											
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Building.	Silver and gold.	Pottery.	Leather.
Number of mills and large manufactories ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private looms or small works...	4,572	87,643	5,245	6,333	24	11,166	10,937	3,926	3,505	3,215	4,104	15,629
Number of workmen in large works ... { Male ...	...	2,023	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in large works ... { Female ...	...	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans ...	8,588	1,57,818	8,815	11,287	35	17,338	21,998	5,785	17,494	4,759	5,830	20,276
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value of stock in do. ...	...	4,46,057	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estimated out-turn of all works. Value Rs. ...	3,00,947	82,11,420	4,47,141	1,93,866	10,900	11,87,672	19,15,232	9,03,766	4,23,767	1,709,738	2,25,063	2,37,151

STATEMENT showing the quantity and value of articles Imported into the Central Provinces by Railway from British Provinces during the year 1880-81.

ARTICLES.	British Provinces.									
	From Bombay Presidency.		From North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		From Bengal.		From Panjab.		From Rajputana.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals, living—		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1.—Horses, ponies and mules ... No.	182	86,400	85	21,250	13	3,250	13	3,250	...	...	293	64,150
2.—Cattle ... ,,	...	...	2	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	50
3.—Sheep and goats ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Other kinds ... ,,	290	870	187	748	7	28	18	72	...	...	502	1,718
Borax ... Maunds	...	...	333	5,994	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	5,994
Canes and rattans ... ,,	...	...	466	5,126	14	154	...	...	...	...	480	5,280
Coal and Coke—												
1.—Company's ... ,,	...	...	...	...	33,034	11,011	...	...	...	...	33,034	11,011
2.—Public ... ,,	37,432	12,477	...	...	4,34,823	1,44,943	...	...	...	...	472,261	157,420
Cotton, raw ... ,,	15,487	2,63,279	197	3,546	...	...	240	360	...	...	15,704	267,185
Cotton manufactured—												
1.—Twist and yarn (European) ... ,,	17,529	8,76,450	234	12,870	2,786	1,53,230	2	110	...	...	20,551	10,42,660
2.—Ditto ditto (Indian) ... ,,	11,661	4,66,440	2,224	77,840	1,026	35,910	74	2,590	...	...	14,985	5,82,780
3.—Piece goods (European) ... ,,	76,689	68,12,010	5,940	5,35,800	12,915	12,26,925	6	475	...	...	94,249	85,75,210
4.—Ditto (Indian) ... ,,	11,457	7,41,705	10,349	6,32,940	4,220	2,53,200	85	5,100	49	2,940	26,360	16,38,885
Drugs and medicines—												
1.—Asafœtida ... ,,	1,017	1,52,550	68	13,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,125	1,66,050
2.—Other sorts not intoxicating ... ,,	4,318	1,72,720	1,975	69,125	314	10,990	81	2,835	59	2,065	6,747	2,57,735
3.—Pan or betel leaves ... ,,	284	2,272	6	60	11	110	...	...	...	...	301	2,442
4.—Intoxicating drugs (other than opium)—												
a. Ganja ... ,,	...	...	4	320	6	480	...	...	...	...	10	800
b. Bhang ... ,,	...	...	47	2,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	2,800
c. Charas ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing materials—												
1.—Indigo ... ,,	153	15,300	988	79,040	28	2,240	...	...	...	...	1,169	96,580
2.—Madder or manjit ... ,,	...	...	6	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	48
3.—Safflower ... ,,	143	2,368	329	5,148	47	567	...	...	...	...	624	8,083
4.—Turmeric ... ,,	2,194	19,746	2,315	23,450	3,229	32,290	...	...	...	...	7,738	75,486
5.—Al ... ,,	34	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	136
6.—Other kinds ... ,,	7,439	44,634	371	1,484	563	2,252	...	...	...	...	8,373	48,370
Fibrous Products—												
1.—Fibres, raw ... ,,	156	936	106	424	13	52	...	...	...	...	275	1,412
2.—Do. manufactured (excluding bags) ,,	8,125	97,500	5,396	59,389	13,023	1,43,253	6	66	4	44	26,557	3,00,253
3.—Gunny bags ... ,,	82,005	7,38,045	4,587	45,870	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,592	7,83,915
Fruits, vegetables and nuts—												
1.—Cocoanuts ... No.	11,949,400	5,97,470	48,300	2,415	26,000	1,300	...	...	...	...	12,023,700	6,01,185
2.—Betel nuts ... Maunds.	42,268	10,56,700	4,101	90,222	2,470	54,340	...	...	...	...	48,839	12,01,262
3.—Potatoes ... ,,	7,859	31,436	3,764	15,056	5	20	...	...	...	...	11,628	46,512
4.—All other kinds ... ,,	20,589	1,23,534	3,186	12,744	91	864	327	1,308	139	556	24,332	1,38,506
Grains—												
1.—Wheat ... ,,	...	...	1,780	7,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,780	7,120
2.—Gram and pulse ... ,,	...	...	12,181	89,003	547	1,707	6	18	...	...	13,634	90,728
3.—Other spring crops ... ,,	...	...	2,336	6,924	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,336	6,924
4.—Rice, husked ... ,,	...	...	18,510	83,295	4,564	20,538	25	112	...	...	23,099	1,03,945
5.—Rice, unhusked ... ,,	...	...	...	...	265	403	...	...	...	...	265	403
6.—Other rain crops ... ,,	...	...	4,303	9,335	675	1,231	...	...	...	...	4,978	10,566
Gums and resins ... ,,	657	7,884	485	6,790	12	168	14	196	...	...	1,168	15,038
Hides and Skins—												
1.—Hides of cattle ... ,,	135	1,890	194	2,328	...	...	...	...	...	...	329	4,218
2.—Skins of sheep and small animals ,,	73	1,152	84	1,176	...	...	5	70	...	...	161	2,398
Horns ... ,,	23	184	57	613	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	697
Knukkus ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—												
1.—Dre ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Shell ... ,,	...	...	64	2,176	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	2,176
3.—Stick and other kinds ... ,,	67	768	384	4,608	...	...	4	40	...	...	455	5,416
Leather—												
1.—Unmanufactured ... ,,	56	1,120	129	2,838	10	220	...	...	...	...	195	4,178
2.—Manufactured ... ,,	395	15,800	727	30,534	66	2,772	8	252	11	462	1,207	49,820
Lime ... ,,	...	...	471	1,413	93	279	...	...	...	...	564	1,692
Liquors ... ,,	13,102	5,89,590	6,185	2,78,325	8,107	3,64,816	...	...	...	...	27,394	12,32,830
Metals and manufactures of metal—												
1.—Brass and copper ... ,,	18,403	7,36,128	11,905	5,35,725	229	10,305	801	13,545	25	1,125	30,863	12,96,820
2.—Iron ... ,,	79,646	6,37,168	10,131	70,917	2,784	19,488	1,562	10,934	42	294	94,165	7,38,801
3.—Other metals ... ,,	4,976	1,74,160	1,254	50,160	1,237	49,480	226	9,040	2	80	7,695	2,82,920
Oils ... ,,	24,007	3,13,091	1,408	19,712	620	8,680	...	...	...	...	26,035	3,40,483
Oilcake ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium ... ,,	...	...	426	1,87,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	426	1,87,440
Provisions and Oilman's Stores—												
1.—Ghi ... ,,	...	...	179	4,654	...	...	...	...	22	572	201	5,226
2.—Other kinds ... ,,	3,616	1,26,560	8,283	1,31,400	537	21,480	63	2,120	...	...	7,491	2,81,560
Railway materials ... ,,	367,360	14,69,440	61,472	2,45,888	45,889	1,83,556	...	...	...	...	474,721	18,98,884
Salt ... ,,	763,912	3,052,048	19,570	78,280	285	1,140	...	...	123,831	4,95,324	906,609	36,26,792
Saltpetre—												
1.—Saltpetre ... ,,	157	2,198	10,201	1,32,613	66	728	69	897	...	...	10,493	1,36,436
2.—Other saline substances ... ,,	6,469	38,814	16,295	1,14,065	7,248	50,736	6	42	...	...	30,018	2,03,657
Seeds—												
a.—Linseed ... ,,	...	...	499	1,837	41	154	...	...	...	...	531	1,991
b.—Mustard and rape ... ,,	...	...	140	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	560
c.—Til or gingelly ... ,,	...	...	419	1,537	6	23	...	...	...	...	425	1,560
d.—Other oilseeds ... ,,	760	2,280	406	1,218	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,166	3,498
e.—Indigo seed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
f.—Other kinds ... ,,	2,892	7,220	3,400	6,800	164	328	29	68	...	...	6,485	14,416
Silk—												
1.—Raw ... ,,	6	1,200	293	51,625	144	25,200	...	...	...	...	445	78,025
2.—Manufactured ... ,,	124	62,000	156	70,200	57	25,650	3	1,350	93	41,850	433	2,01,050
Spices ... ,,	4,990	1,28,700	1,713	37,686	320	7,040	...	...	...	...	6,983	1,73,426
Stationery ... ,,	6,747	1,21,446	1,397	26,146	1,464	26,352	...	...	...	...	9,608	1,73,944
Stone ... ,,	366	274	1,015	1,269	37	46	17	21	...	...	1,435	1,610
Sugar—												
1.—Refined ... ,,	42,446	6,79,136	70,462	10,56,930	20,613	3,09,195	2	30	2	30	133,523	20,45,321
2.—Unrefined ... ,,	6,994	55,952	4,30,666	38,45,328	52,405	4,19,240	258	2,064	23	184	540,346	43,22,768
Tea—												
1.—Indian ... ,,	9	720	228	20,520	188	16,920	13	1,170	...	...	438	39,330
2.—Foreign ... ,,	102	10,200	7	770	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	11,370
Tobacco ... ,,	20,374	2,44,488	29,169	3,49,920	22,961	2,75,532	3	36	...	...	72,496	869,976
Wood—												
1.—Timber ... ,,	13,006	19,509	2,293	4,586	277	554	...	...	...	...	16,576	24,649
2.—Firewood ... ,,	...	...	...	...	740	231	...	...	...	...	740	231
Wool—												
1.—Raw ... ,,	276	4,416	108	2,970	10	150	...	...	...	...	484	7,536
2.—Manufactured (piece goods) ... ,,	129	19,350	521	65,125	239	29,875	55	6,875	81	10,500	1,028	131,725
All other articles of merchandise ... ,,	30,486	1,57,944	45,199	1,35,597	3,449	10,347	893	2,679	494	1,482	80,521	308,049
Total ... { 1880-81 ...	1,766,668	2,09,50,210	869,627	94,45,235	681,867	39,61,462	4,152	67,715	12,889	5,67,508	3,450,194	3,49,82,130
1879-80 ...	1,740,360	2,05,74,702	1,158,665	1,05,53,609	498,420	36,69,987	8,424	93,352	98,076	4,08,361	3,503,944	3,53,00,101

STATEMENT showing the quantity and value of articles Exported to Provinces during the year 1

ARTICLES.		To Bombay Presidency.		To N. W. P. & Oudh.		Q
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	
			Rs.		Rs.	
Animals, living—						
1.—Horses, ponies and mules	No.	205	30,750	79	11,850	
2.—Cattle	,,	...	...	...	...	
3.—Sheep and goats	,,	...	...	...	...	
4.—Other kinds	,,	233	699	105	315	
Borax	Maunds.	...	...	...	...	
Canes and rattans	,,	...	...	4,971	54,681	
Coal and Coke—						
1.—Company's	,,	...	...	...	...	
2.—Public	,,	15,517	5,172	...	...	
Cotton, raw	,,	226,525	38,50,925	16,172	2,75,024	
Cotton, manufactured—						
1.—Twist and yarn (European)	,,	...	...	12	600	
2.—Ditto ditto (Indian)	,,	2,949	1,16,760	3	105	
3.—Piece goods (European)	,,	179	16,110	180	16,200	
4.—Ditto (Indian)	,,	9,235	5,54,110	200	12,000	
Drugs and Medicines—						
1.—Assafœtida	,,	50	5,000	2	200	
2.—Other sorts not intoxicating	,,	1,713	42,825	778	27,230	
3.—Pan or betel leaves	,,	864	3,960	2,910	29,100	
4.—Intoxicating drugs (other than opium)						
a. Ganja	,,	40	2,600	2,344	1,46,610	
b. Bhang	,,	...	...	...	...	
c. Charas	,,	...	...	...	...	
Dyeig Materials—						
1.—Indigo	,,	168	16,800	11	1,100	
2.—Madder or manjit	,,	...	...	...	...	
3.—Safflower	,,	239	4,024	46	736	
4.—Turmeric	,,	1,799	16,191	181	1,629	
5.—Al	,,	...	...	423	1,749	
6.—Other kinds	,,	78,287	4,69,722	7,585	45,510	
Fibrous Products—						
1.—Fibres, raw	,,	7,308	43,848	44	264	
2.—Do. manufactured (excluding bags)	,,	423	6,676	3,015	42,191	
3.—Gunny bags	,,	9,490	85,410	968	9,680	
Fruits, vegetables and nuts—						
1.—Cocoanuts	No.	...	...	95,400	4,770	
2.—Betel nuts	Mds.	84	1,344	223	3,567	
3.—Potatoes	,,	...	...	103	412	
4.—All other kinds	,,	13,656	81,936	584	2,338	
Grains—						
1.—Wheat	,,	3,698,028	77,66,056	13,153	26,306	
2.—Gram and pulse	,,	672,110	11,44,220	203,109	4,06,210	
3.—Other spring crops	,,	198,517	3,97,034	19,496	38,992	
4.—Rice, husked	,,	265,264	8,62,106	3,400	11,050	
5.—Do. unhusked	,,	...	...	...	...	
6.—Other rain crops	,,	468,809	8,79,016	61,743	1,07,301	
Gums and resins	,,	7,234	86,809	6,928	83,136	
Hides and skins—						
1.—Hides of cattle	,,	19,254	2,31,048	6,729	80,748	
2.—Skins of sheep and small animals	,,	2,494	34,916	299	4,606	
Horns	,,	9,492	75,936	298	2,384	
Kunkur	,,	...	...	...	...	
Lac—						
1.—Dye	,,	29	435	14	210	
2.—Stick and other kinds	,,	1,304	25,092	26,032	4,68,576	
Leather—						
1.—Unmanufactured	Maunds.	1,592	38,208	23	138	
2.—Manufactured	,,	259	12,432	193	9,264	
Lime	,,	39	26	22,678	15,118	
Liquors	,,	...	...	4,815	1,92,600	
Metals and Manufactures of Metal—						
1.—Brass and copper	,,	815	32,600	204	8,160	
2.—Iron	,,	1,984	9,920	19,527	78,108	
3.—Other metals	,,	77	2,695	69	2,760	
Oils	,,	1,925	25,025	9	126	
Oilcake	,,	...	...	...	...	
Opium	,,	3,683	16,20,520	...	...	
Provisions and Oilman's Stores—						
1.—Ghee	,,	27,173	7,33,671	5,127	1,38,429	
2.—Other kinds	,,	452	9,040	50	1,000	
Railway Materials	,,	...	...	10,090	40,360	
Salt	,,	3,810	15,240	2,005	8,020	
Saltpetre—						
1.—Saltpetre	,,	110	1,320	...	...	
2.—Other saline substances	,,	153	612	93	372	
Seeds—						
a.—Linseed	,,	1,324,963	52,99,852	153	612	
b.—Mustard and rape	,,	8,134	30,698	782	2,032	
c.—Til or gingelly	,,	550,736	23,40,608	271	1,152	
d.—Other oilseeds	,,	3,648	10,944	124	372	
e.—Indigo seed	,,	...	...	...	...	
f.—Other kinds	,,	11,986	29,966	4,275	10,687	
Silk—						
1.—Raw	,,	56	11,200	...	...	
2.—Manufactured	,,	44	22,000	...	...	
Spices	,,	4,237	1,07,408	362	8,688	
Stationery	,,	407	8,406	201	2,813	
Stone	,,	1,864	2,796	727	1,454	
Sugar—						
1.—Refined	,,	546	8,175	67	1,005	
2.—Unrefined	,,	2,602	20,816	768	6,144	
Tea—						
1.—Indian	,,	...	...	...	...	
2.—Foreign	,,	...	...	...	...	
Tobacco.	,,	771	9,252	71	852	
Wood—						
1.—Timber	,,	40,224	60,336	3,040	6,080	
2.—Firewood	,,	9,088	2,267	172	43	
Wool—						
1.—Raw	,,	59	944	153	2,448	
2.—Manufactured piece-goods	,,	243	39,150	17	1,700	
All other articles of merchandise.	,,	208,537	6,26,611	25,234	75,702	
	Total ...	8,021,017	2,80,18,161	483,761	25,28,900	29
		4,429,957	2,06,52,136	202,076	16,31,080	24

from the Central Provinces by Railway to British
0-81.

British Provinces.								
Bengal.		To Panjab.		To Rajputana.		Total.		
	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
2	300	3	450	...	...	289	43,350
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	20	...	...	...	...	10	20
4	12	15	45	...	...	357	1,071
2	36	...	...	...	...	2	36	
4	...	...	...	...	...	4,971	54,681
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	15,517	5,173
854	3,54,515	...	...	...	...	263,551	44,80,367
	...	...	...	...	...	12	600
12	420	...	...	...	...	2,394	1,17,285
44	3,960	28	2,520	...	...	431	38,790
5	300	77	4,620	10	600	9,527	5,71,620
47	4,700	...	...	...	...	99	9,900
	...	...	...	7	245	2,498	70,300
	...	...	...	...	...	3,274	32,740
	...	...	...	...	...	2,884	1,43,240
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	179	17,900
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	335	5,360
	...	...	...	...	...	1,980	17,820
	...	...	...	...	...	425	1,700
131	180	78	468	80	480	86,061	5,16,366
994	11,964	...	...	...	...	9,346	56,076
63	5,556	6	72	983	11,796	5,390	64,680
	...	...	...	...	...	10,498	95,090
	...	...	...	3,900	195	99,300	4,965
	...	9	144	5	80	320	5,120
	...	...	...	2	8	105	420
	...	39	156	3	12	14,282	84,440
	...	...	...	10	20	3,911,191	78,22,382
186	2,172	274	548	30	60	776,605	15,53,210
	...	...	...	...	...	218,013	4,36,026
	...	22	88	77	319	263,763	8,75,563
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	180	2	4	...	...	530,644	9,86,601
67	804	131	1,572	296	3,552	14,686	1,75,872
80	10,668	7	84	...	...	26,879	3,22,548
63	2,252	...	...	...	...	2,986	41,804
86	1,488	...	...	...	...	9,976	79,808
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	8,550	67	1,305	...	...	700	10,500
5	27,268	...	...	...	...	802	27,268
90	720	...	...	25	450	27,491	4,94,838
	...	...	...	...	...	1,617	38,331
13	150	1	50	...	...	456	21,896
38	54,845	...	...	...	...	104,985	69,989
	...	...	...	...	...	4,815	1,92,600
10	640	32	1,280	12	480	1,079	43,160
01	1,204	255	1,020	2,785	11,140	24,832	1,01,232
15	500	...	...	...	...	161	6,055
68	952	...	...	...	...	2,002	26,103
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	3,683	16,20,520
	2,07,792	2,556	69,012	...	...	42,552	11,48,904
	...	1	20	...	...	603	10,060
	94,060	...	...	...	...	33,614	1,34,456
	...	...	...	...	...	5,815	23,260
	...	...	...	...	...	110	1,320
	...	...	...	...	...	246	984
56	3,94,424	...	...	...	...	1,423,732	56,94,888
68	31,290	...	...	...	...	17,876	64,612
35	1,72,992	...	...	...	...	501,711	25,14,762
	...	...	...	...	...	3,772	11,316
32	1,680	860	2,150	10	40	17,779	44,437
	...	...	...	...	...	56	11,200
	...	...	...	...	...	44	22,000
3	72	62	1,488	...	...	4,094	1,12,656
	...	...	...	...	...	668	10,024
5	490	...	...	...	...	2,836	4,740
	...	...	...	...	...	612	9,180
35	120	...	...	267	2,136	3,052	29,216
61	37,120	...	...	2	160	466	37,280
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	192	...	...	...	...	858	10,296
	...	...	...	...	...	43,264	66,416
	...	...	...	...	...	2,240	2,310
	...	...	...	...	...	212	3,393
50	2,000	...	...	...	...	300	43,150
26	6,078	3,642	10,926	462	1,386	239,901	7,19,703
98	14,42,705	8,109	98,022	5,078	33,159	8,810,920	32,115,037
14	12,57,909	16,260	2,36,628	2,385	32,598	4,893,792	23,711,201

STATEMENT showing the quantity and value of articles Im[ported] during the ye[ar]

ARTICLES.		From Nizam's Dominions. Into Chanda.		Into Sauger.		Into Damoh	
		Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living—							
1.—Horses, ponies and mules	No.	...	...	70	9,100	9	36
2.—Cattle	,,	119	2,380	1,240	24,800	953	19,06
3.—Sheep and goats	,,	389	778	14,697	21,910	12,637	18,96
4.—Other kinds	,,	18	378	299	598	...	...
Borax	Maunds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canes and rattans	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal and coke—							
1.—Company's	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Public	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton, raw	,,	408	7,344	645	10,320	...	...
Cotton, manufactured.—							
1.—Twist and yarn (European)	,,	1	70	...	...	9	54
2.—Ditto ditto (Indian)	,,	23	1,000	16	660	...	...
3.—Piece goods (European)	,,	8	800	184	18,400	61	4,09
4.—Ditto (Indian)	,,	9	720	355	23,075	3	21
Drugs and medicines.—							
1.—Assafœtida	,,	...	...	2	300	...	...
2.—Other sorts not intoxicating	,,	...	...	93	558	...	...
3.—Pan or betel leaves	,,	2	56	4	80	...	...
4.—Intoxicating drugs (other than opium)							
a. Ganja	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
b. Bhang	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
c. Charas	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing Materials.—							
1.—Indigo	,,	...	...	60	6,600	6	60
2.—Madder or munjit	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—Safflower	,,	...	...	13	260	...	...
4.—Turmeric	,,	20	180	27	243	...	...
5.—Al	,,	45	180	234	1,638	...	...
6.—Other kinds	,,	400	1,200	953	2,859	03	55
Fibrous Products.—							
1.—Fibres, raw	,,	...	...	79	316	...	...
2.—Do. manufactured (excluding bags)	,,	...	...	475	6,650	3	...
3.—Gunny bags	,,	...	...	34	306	...	...
Fruits, vegetables and nuts.—							
1.—Cocoanuts	No.	468	29	16,985	849	1,000	...
2.—Betelnuts	Maunds.	...	...	43	688	...	...
3.—Potatoes	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—All other kinds	,,	77	693	478	1,434	30	18
Grains.—							
1.—Wheat	,,	210	420	43,588	81,728	...	...
2.—Gram and pulse	,,	218	436	6,110	9,165	...	...
3.—Other spring crops	,,	182	324	31	31	...	...
4.—Rice, husked	,,	107	321	110	220	...	...
5.—Do. unhusked	,,	...	...	999	999	3,713	7,42
6.—Other rain crops	,,	347	694	4,800	4,800	270	33
Gums and resins	,,	...	...	250	2,250	...	...
Hides and skins.—							
1.—Hides of cattle	,,	...	...	150	1,800	...	...
2.—Skins of sheep and small animals	,,	...	...	32	448	...	...
Horns	,,	10	140	69	413	...	...
Kunkur	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac.							
1.—Dye	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Shell	,,	...	...	7	245	...	...
3.—Stick and other kinds	,,	18	360	...	...	...	...
Leather.—							
1.—Unmanufactured	Maunds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Manufactured	,,	...	...	8	400	...	...
Lime.	,,	...	...	205	137	...	...
Liquors.	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals and manufactures of metal.—							
1.—Brass and copper	,,	10	500	97	3,880	...	...
2.—Iron	,,	...	...	1,640	6,560	73	4
3.—Other metals	,,	...	...	6	150	...	...
Oils.	,,	50	550	40	600	41	...
Oilcake.	,,	8	16	...	...	...	...
Opium.	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions and Oilman's stores.—							
1.—Ghee	,,	78	2,028	1,653	40,378	5,762	1,07
2.—Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway materials.—	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt.	,,	536	2,144	17,852	89,260	110	6
Saltpetre.—							
1.—Saltpetre	,,	11	88	44	176	...	...
2.—Other saline substances	,,	...	...	375	1,125	...	...
Seeds.—							
a.—Linseed	,,	1,073	3,219	6,563	22,970	966	2,8
b.—Mustard and rape	,,	...	...	58	174	...	...
c.—Til or gingelly	,,	1,438	4,314	8,681	26,043	8,601	25,8
d.—Other oilseeds	,,	3,589	7,160	440	880	...	...
e.—Indigo seed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
f.—Other kinds	,,	18	36	58	87	...	...
Silks.—							
1.—Raw	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices.	,,	12	396	42	840	34	...
Stationery	,,	...	...	5	90	...	...
Stone.	,,	...	...	45	270	...	...
Sugar.—							
1.—Refined	,,	...	...	256	4,096	...	...
2.—Unrefined	,,	36	288	1,346	8,076	1,061	6,3
Tea.—							
1.—Indian	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Foreign	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco.	,,	179	1,790	447	3,580	...	...
Wood.—							
1.—Timber	,,	...	...	...	...	32	...
2.—Firewood	,,	...	...	306	76	...	...
Wool.—							
1.—Raw	,,	6	60	...	...	6	...
2.—Manufactured piece-goods	,,	48	2,400	87	8,700	...	...
All other articles of merchandise.	,,	195	975	1,691	6,304	266	1,3
Total ...	1880-81	9,345	44,469	101,579	458,641	31,128	2,58,1
	1879-80	8,842	09,740	72,396	3,57,004	25,620	2,35,6

ed into the Central Provinces from neighbouring Native States 1880-81.

From Central India States.

ito Hoshangabad.		Into Nimar.				Total.		Grand Total.	
		By Road.		By Rail.					
ntity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
72	6,496	24	2,400	...	...	175	18,356	175	18,356
1,787	38,150	4,088	143,080	...	...	8,063	2,25,096	8,187	2,27,476
1,027	1,861	1,833	5,499	...	...	30,104	48,235	30,493	49,004
263	498	73	292	...	...	635	1,388	653	1,706
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6,150	4,100	...	...	6,150	4,100	6,150	4,100
10,950	1,98,302	1,901	35,168	336	6,216	13,832	2,50,006	14,240	2,57,350
269	18,539	5	400	49	3,430	332	23,200	333	23,270
918	50,372	...	...	23	990	967	52,362	982	53,352
1,617	1,45,539	297	26,700	27	2,430	2,176	2,00,140	2,184	2,00,940
664	39,949	70	3,500	110	6,600	1,402	73,334	1,411	74,054
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	360	2	360
...	...	21	210	22	222	136	988	136	988
4	141	...	...	...	...	8	177	10	235
...	...	40	2,000	11	550	51	2,550	51	2,550
...	...	...	...	44	440	44	440	44	440
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	200	68	7,400	68	7,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	284	...	...	5	80	36	624	36	624
329	3,372	18	109	...	...	374	3,723	394	3,903
433	2,961	7,102	56,816	...	...	7,759	61,415	7,804	61,896
336	2,733	...	...	...	...	1,382	6,150	1,722	7,350
44	210	226	904	227	908	576	2,338	576	2,338
3	60	...	...	...	...	481	6,721	481	6,721
1	10	...	...	645	5,805	680	6,121	680	6,121
2,870	15,060	...	...	...	...	280,855	15,971	2,81,823	16,000
642	9,416	...	...	14	224	699	10,328	699	10,328
48	46	171	684	18	72	571	802	571	802
275	3,076	528	1,056	34	102	1,345	5,818	1,422	6,641
73,944	694,687	6,380	17,545	4,794	13,193	328,806	8,06,555	3,28,616	8,06,978
6,086	14,129	307	768	11,088	29,220	26,203	53,283	26,431	53,718
1,454	2,302	9	16	655	1,310	2,148	3,659	2,310	3,983
2,276	8,274	69	242	73	292	2,528	9,029	2,835	9,349
230	387	46	54	...	...	4,988	8,766	4,988	8,766
11,544	31,985	34,389	68,772	8,426	16,852	59,459	1,27,609	59,773	1,23,440
52	442	3	24	3	24	308	2,740	308	2,740
68	924	...	...	...	...	218	2,734	218	2,734
27	355	...	...	2	28	61	831	61	831
70	892	4	36	218	1,962	357	3,213	357	3,358
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	420	...	...	...	...	28	420	28	420
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	245	7	245
234	4,212	...	...	41	738	276	4,950	293	5,310
48	1,440	...	...	...	...	48	1,440	48	1,440
6	326	...	...	...	...	14	725	14	726
...	...	...	...	600	400	805	537	805	537
...	...	...	...	3	120	3	120	3	120
115	4,754	...	...	187	7,480	399	16,114	409	16,614
299	2,331	...	...	39	234	2,049	9,622	2,049	9,622
50	1,414	...	...	7	210	62	1,774	62	1,774
50	697	...	...	...	...	187	2,002	187	2,552
212	319	...	...	...	...	212	319	220	325
1,723	7,58,120	...	...	383	1,69,520	2,106	9,26,640	2,106	9,26,640
366	10,112	25	675	48	1,296	7,753	2,19,559	7,831	2,21,587
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9,322	37,288	9,322	37,288	9,322	37,288
3,426	17,701	...	...	229	916	21,617	108,427	23,153	1,10,571
600	9,600	...	...	...	...	644	9,776	655	9,864
...	...	...	...	...	...	376	1,125	376	1,125
12,304	46,012	...	...	7	28	19,840	71,908	20,913	75,127
25	90	...	...	...	...	83	264	83	264
14,852	50,443	21,765	1,08,825	306	1,224	54,205	2,12,338	55,618	2,16,652
1,829	6,695	1,157	4,628	118	354	5,544	12,614	7,124	13,717
343	1,715	...	...	...	...	343	1,715	343	1,715
2,335	4,706	28	56	4	8	2,425	4,857	2,443	4,893
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1,200	...	...	...	...	3	1,200	3	1,200
501	14,529	...	...	108	1,728	685	17,641	697	18,037
3	36	...	...	45	720	53	846	53	846
9	18	305	1,125	...	...	449	1,473	449	1,473
1,160	17,694	...	...	116	1,736	1,538	23,586	1,538	23,586
22	156	...	...	3	24	2,432	14,622	2,468	14,910
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	23	2,300	23	2,300	23	2,300
2,194	20,573	...	...	9	36	2,642	24,169	2,851	25,959
5,195	13,330	36	72	1,001	2,002	6,264	15,328	6,264	15,328
5,109	903	1,184	296	3,471	868	10,061	2,143	10,061	2,142
89	1,889	...	...	9	180	104	2,147	110	2,207
...	...	...	...	6	480	93	9,180	141	11,580
2,607	15,642	530	1,060	11,574	23,148	16,608	47,644	16,763	48,619
360,907	22,98,426	82,852	4,90,171	55,079	3,43,176	630,645	38,48,606	689,890	38,93,075
128,678	8,90,991	48,181	3,79,018	138,691	11,25,814	412,966	29,88,485	421,808	30,58,284

STATEMENT showing the quantity and value of article
Native States during th

ARTICLES.		To Nizam's Dominions.					
		From Chanda.		From Saugor.		From Dam	
		Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Val
			Rs.		Rs.		R
Animals, living—							
1.—Horses, ponies and mules	No.	...	...	21	2,730	4	
2.—Cattle	„	...	...	3,105	62,100	25	
3.—Sheep and goats	„	...	...	4,441	6,666	4	
4.—Other kinds	...	...	...	66	198	...	
Borax	Maunds	...	...	...	...	...	
Canes and rattans	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Coal and Coke—							
1.—Company's	„	...	...	...	...	...	
2.—Public	„	...	...	...	...	...	
Cotton raw	„	6	108	612	9,792	10	
Cotton manufactured—							
1.—Twist and yarn (European)	„	20	1,400	3	210	...	
2.— Ditto ditto (Indian)	„	2	80	...	...	...	
3.—Piece goods (European)	„	102	10,200	572	51,480	154	13
4.— Ditto (Indian)	„	14	1,120	843	22,295	179	11
Drugs and medicines—							
1.—Asafœtida	„	...	...	2	360	...	
2.—Other sorts not intoxicating	„	...	...	419	2,514	3	
3.—Pan or betel leaves	„	...	...	9	180	...	
4.—Intoxicating drugs (other than opium)							
a. Ganja	...	...	...	13	650	...	
b. Bhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	
c. Charas	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dyeing materials—							
1.—Indigo	„	...	...	41	4,510	...	
2.—Madder or manjit	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3.—Safflower	...	...	...	...	140	...	
4.—Turmeric	...	22	220	819	2,730	9	
5.—Al	...	15	90	3,561	24,927	192	
6.—Other kinds	...	3	12	1,011	5,055	7	
Fibrous products—							
1.—Fibres, raw	„	...	...	12	60	...	
2.— Do. manufactured (excluding bags)	„	...	...	13	156	...	
3.—Gunny bags	„	...	...	10	100	...	
Fruits, vegetables and nuts—							
1.—Cocoanuts	No.	...	...	136,610	6,830	84,700	
2.—Betelnuts	Maunds.	76	1,520	289	4,624	53	
3.—Potatoes	„	...	...	2,391	7,173	...	
4.—All other kinds	...	221	663	1,826	5,488	...	
Grains—							
1.—Wheat	...	3,327	6,654	39,987	79,974	34,208	49
2.—Gram and pulse	...	1,107	2,214	5,149	10,298	1,105	3
3.—Other spring crops	...	194	388	...	...	20	
4.—Rice husked	...	4,161	12,483	...	...	...	
5.—Rice unhusked	...	859	1,288	5,065	7,598	2,042	3
6.—Other rain crops	...	378	750	21,151	26,439	126	
Gums and resins	...	30	300	589	4,712	...	
Hides and skins—							
1.—Hides of cattle	„	...	...	54	648	...	
2.—Skins of sheep and small animals	„	...	...	10	140	...	
Henna	...	4	44	...	...	...	
Kunkur	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lac—							
1.—Dye	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.—Shell	„	46	1,380	7	245	...	
3.—Stick and other kinds	„	...	...	...	...	...	
Leather—							
1.—Unmanufactured	...	2	50	3	111	...	
2.—Manufactured	...	...	...	16	960	...	
Lime	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Liquors	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Metals and manufactures of metal—							
1.—Brass and copper	...	49	2,450	259	10,360	36	1
2.—Iron	...	66	392	6,108	30,540	6	
3.—Other metals	...	2	172	40	1,800	1	
Oils	...	...	...	213	3,834	...	
Oilcake	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Provisions and Oilman's stores—							
1.—Ghi	„	...	...	75	1,800	18	
2.—Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Railway materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Salt	...	945	3,307	2,147	10,736	6,427	30
Saltpetre—							
1.—Saltpetre	...	135	810	...	...	...	
2.—Other saline substances	„	...	...	...	...	...	
Seeds—							
a. Linseed	„	...	...	...	...	...	
b. Mustard and rape	„	...	...	...	...	...	
c. Til or gingelly	...	...	...	8	24	90	
d. Other oilseeds	...	...	...	50	100	...	
e. Indigo seed	...	...	...	20	110	...	
f. Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Silk—							
1.—Raw	„	...	...	9	1,800	...	
2.—Manufactured	...	...	...	15	9,000	4	
Spices	...	41	697	16	400	24	
Stationery	...	...	...	75	1,350	...	
Stone	...	...	...	60	120	...	
Sugar—							
1.—Refined	...	34	476	1,846	29,536	855	
2.—Unrefined	...	956	7,648	1,702	13,616	565	
Tea—							
1.—Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.—Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tobacco	...	...	...	635	5,080	684	
Wood—							
1.—Timber	„	...	...	...	...	...	
2.—Firewood	„	...	...	...	...	...	
Wool—							
1.—Raw	„	...	...	...	...	11	
2.—Manufactured (piece goods)	„	...	...	56	4,480	...	
All other articles of merchandise	„	1,177	5,885	1,121	6,726	61	
Total ... { 1880-81	...	13,981	62,804	97,920	473,564	47,037	1,40
Total ... { 1879-80	...	16,016	78,616	31,108	307,717	20,670	1,26

Exported from the Central Provinces to neighbouring year 1880-81.

To Central India States.									
From Hoshangabad.		From Nimar.				Total.		Grand Total.	
		By Road.		By Rail.					
Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
3	60	...	...	...	...	28	2,950	28	2,950
1,232	39,050	13	325	...	...	4,375	1,02,750	4,375	1,02,750
41	82	41	123	...	...	4,530	6,877	4,530	6,877
...	...	...	...	...	...	66	198	66	198
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,804	25,705	...	...	2,026	32,416	4,452	68,063	4,458	68,171
1,038	61,894	49	2,450	16	1,120	1,106	65,674	1,126	67,074
622	13,862	...	...	13	520	635	14,382	637	14,462
9,447	9,44,704	4,030	4,03,000	134	13,400	14,317	1,425,670	14,439	14,35,870
2,358	2,06,633	211	10,550	327	21,255	3,416	2,72,552	3,432	2,73,672
55	4,236	...	...	...	...	57	4,596	57	4,596
17	623	16	168	628	6,280	1,083	9,663	1,083	9,663
7,741	2,24,234	3	24	...	...	7,753	2,24,438	7,753	2,24,438
12	780	...	...	1,946	1,26,490	1,971	1,27,920	1,971	1,27,920
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	80	2	200	42	4,200	86	8,990	86	8,990
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108	1,188	111	1,776	16	256	242	3,360	242	3,360
2,159	19,946	4	28	138	1,380	2,620	23,334	2,642	23,554
...	...	10	80	71	426	3,834	26,777	3,849	26,867
464	4,616	455	2,275	704	3,970	2,731	15,951	2,734	15,963
23	101	30	150	39	234	104	545	104	545
640	5,234	18	162	6	72	686	5,624	686	5,624
463	3,087	54	340	726	7,260	1,233	10,787	1,233	10,787
675,921	50,193	326,299	20,393	122,100	7,631	1,545,627	90,331	1,545,627	90,331
5,805	1,21,326	336	5,040	10	160	6,494	1,31,839	6,570	1,33,359
175	660	6	24	76	228	2,648	8,085	2,648	8,085
427	4,088	5,345	17,535	6,079	18,237	14,177	45,348	14,398	46,011
21,342	54,690	115	402	13,368	26,736	100,020	2,11,666	1,12,347	2,18,320
2,096	5,196	500	1,750	63,554	1,27,108	73,104	1,47,511	74,211	1,49,735
34	28	54	108	102,759	2,05,518	102,867	2,05,704	103,061	2,06,092
866	2,608	3,514	10,542	7,786	27,251	12,106	40,401	16,267	52,974
375	750	...	...	...	...	7,482	15,221	8,341	13,209
887	1,663	63	126	14,470	27,131	36,607	55,485	37,072	56,235
280	4,443	...	...	923	8,307	1,801	17,462	1,831	17,762
61	488	...	...	826	9,912	941	11,048	941	11,048
173	2,768	...	...	...	...	183	2,908	183	2,908
...	...	...	...	17	170	17	170	21	214
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	16	...	...	21	336	22	352	22	352
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	245	53	1,525
...	...	...	...	115	2,070	115	2,070	115	2,070
...	...	10	360	707	17,675	729	18,166	731	18,216
19	950	...	...	18	900	53	2,810	53	2,810
54	48	...	...	4,320	2,880	4,374	2,928	4,374	2,928
54	2,160	...	...	8	320	62	2,480	62	2,480
2,324	99,282	372	18,600	378	15,120	3,369	1,43,302	3,418	1,46,252
5,887	39,940	2,363	14,799	640	3,840	15,003	89,153	15,039	89,545
1,020	3,676	...	...	150	6,565	1,220	11,099	1,222	11,271
308	3,807	21	126	40	536	591	8,353	591	8,353
43	86	92	184	...	...	135	270	135	270
294	2,41,300	...	...	...	...	294	2,41,300	294	2,41,300
37	999	23	644	1,736	45,136	1,889	48,975	1,889	48,975
...	...	...	...	10	100	10	100	10	100
10,130	50,695	9,150	32,025	224,582	8,98,328	224,582	8,98,328	224,582	8,98,328
...	...	...	...	4,736	19,180	32,658	1,43,153	33,603	1,46,474
554	7,803	...	...	...	...	554	7,803	680	8,611
113	452	...	...	...	...	113	452	113	452
6,579	30,427	...	...	24	96	6,603	30,523	6,603	30,523
...	...	...	...	4	16	4	16	4	16
220	623	16	80	308	1,892	732	2,589	732	2,589
83	198	142	284	204	628	639	1,110	639	1,110
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	110	20	110
79	198	110	238	520	1,040	718	1,436	718	1,436
1	200	...	...	2	400	12	2,400	12	2,400
34	13,781	6	320	2	1,000	63	26,701	63	26,701
11,446	1,57,622	1,869	29,904	219	3,504	13,574	1,91,788	13,615	1,92,455
134	1,122	29	542	41	738	270	3,752	270	3,752
736	1,472	10	360	428	856	1,234	2,808	1,234	2,808
12,200	1,88,168	2,504	37,560	2,136	34,176	19,050	2,94,765	19,084	2,95,241
4,125	29,778	7,242	50,694	11,231	89,872	24,868	1,87,350	25,324	1,94,208
6	400	...	...	...	...	6	400	6	400
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,326	39,172	3,336	30,474	1,356	10,848	10,386	91,046	10,386	91,046
2,392	5,248	880	1,320	5,807	8,845	9,160	15,411	9,160	15,411
221	56	...	...	2,400	600	2,624	656	2,624	
10	100	...	...	...	...	21	254	21	
68	8,700	...	...	...	...	114	13,180	114	
2,416	14,496	1,697	11,382	37,033	1,13,709	43,428	1,47,013	44,605	1,5
125,355	27,47,040	45,548	7,07,521	517,196	19,97,614	833,108	60,26,197	847,089	60,88,998
109,225	24,85,503	43,203	5,78,511	348,789	17,48,509	663,051	52,50,024	669,067	52,58,540

K.—Coinage and Currency.

1.—*Coinage.*

Bullion and Silver Coins imported during the year.						Coined during the year.								Sovereigns imported during the year.	Estimated value of coin in circulation.					
Gold.		Silver.		Copper.											Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Gold Mohurs.	Rupees.	Half Rupees.	Quarter Rupees.	One eighth Rupees.	Duble pice.	Single pice.	Small coin.	Total value.			Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.
										Nil.										

K 2.—Paper Currency.

Number of Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year.			Total value of notes cashed during the year.	Total value of notes issued during the year.	Number of Notes in circulation at the end of the year.			Reserve at the end of the year stated in rupees.							
								Coin.			Bullion.			Securities.	
Small notes under 50 rupees.	Notes of 50 Rs. and under 500 rupees.	Large notes of 500 rupees and upwards.			Small notes under 50 rupees.	Notes of 50 Rs. and under 500 rupees.	Large notes of 500 Rs. and upwards.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Class of Securities being stated.	
No.	No.	No.			No.	No.	No.								
14185	8329	399	...	...	9785	5754	355	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
1,65,015	6,70,400	4,73,000	70,31,475	72,05,020	1,16,510	4,28,450	9,37,000	...	11,14,000	...	...	...	...	6,00,000 in Government Securities,	

Showing the current Income and Expenditure of Dis

1	2	3												
														In
		a.	b.											
No.	Names of Dispensaries.	Cash balance on 1st January.	From Government.											
			As salaries.			As registers and forms.	As European medicines.			For diet of Police cases.	Sale of medicines.			Special allowance given by Government.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Saugor Main ...	—571 14 11	416	0	0	...	700	14	11	...	8	10	3	...	..	...
2	Garhakota	—1,334 7 4	660	0	0	...	86	44	7	...	.....			...	...	...
3	Kurai	1,920 0 6	420	0	0	...	81	1	4	...	.....			...	...	...
4	Rehli	145 3 8	382	0	0	...	75	11	7	...	.....			...	...	...
5	Deori	—220 5 6	660	0	0	...	63	13	0	...	.....			...	...	...
6	Sadar Bazar ...	... ...	240	0	0	...	114	11	7	...	.....			...	...	...
7	Shahagarh	299 12 5	247	8	0	...	54	0	6	...	.....			...	...	...
8	Banda	452 15 8	300	0	0	...	66	2	4	...	.....			...	...	...
	Total ...	691 4 6	3,325	8	0	...	1,243	5	10	...	8	10	3	...	...	...
9	Damoh Main	—43 10 11	719	6	11	...	343	4	8	...	.....			...	...	...
10	Damoh Town															
11	Hatta	1 11 10	478	4	0	...	34	0	0	...	.....			...	...	...
12	Jabera	—8 10 10	606	12	0	...	20	0	0	...	.....			...	...	...
13	Pathuria	49 0 1	275	0	0	...	22	0	0	...	.....			...	...	...
	Total ...	15 11 10	2,079	6	11	...	419	4	8	...	.....			...	...	...
14	Jubbulpore Main ...	721 0 4	1,200	0	0	...	929	8	3	...	.....			...	...	...
15	City Branch ...	... ...	660	0	0	...	224	5	5	...	.....			...	...	...
16	Sehora	61 1 1	300	0	0	...	40	1	10	...	.....			...	...	...
17	Murwara	... ...	375	0	0	...	79	8	3	...	.....			...	...	...
18	Bijeragogarh ...	410 14 9	420	0	0	...	26	7	6	...	.....			...	...	...
29	Thaggi Village ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			...	...	...
20	Civil Station branch ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			...	...	...
	Total ...	1,193 0 2	2,955	0	0	...	1,299	15	3	...	.....			...	...	...
21	Narsinghpur ...	130 10 8	720	6	4	...	433	7	5	...	.....			...	...	...
22	Chhindwara ...	—168 7 5	272	9	0	...	51	11	9	...	.....			...	...	...
23	Gadarwara	287 15 6	780	0	0	...	80	7	8	...	.....			...	...	...
	Total ...	250 2 9	1,772	15	4	...	565	10	10	...	.....			...	...	...

Institutions.

pensaries in the Central Provinces during the year 1880.

come.

Total.	c. From local or other funds.	$c\frac{1}{2}$. From municipal funds.	d. Interest on investment.	$d\frac{1}{2}$. Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	e. Subscriptions. From Europeans.	e. Subscriptions. From Natives.	f. Total income.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,125 9 2	... ...	606 6 6	... ...	...	281 2 0	589 1 0	2,030 3 9
746 14 7	... ...	1,236 7 3	... ...	...	... ...	62 14 0	711 12 6
501 1 4	... ...	323 7 0	... ...	...	... ...	239 15 8	2,984 8 6
457 11 7	... .	133 13 5	... ...	...	... ...	74 14 0	811 10 8
723 13 0	... ...	20 11 5	... ...	...	... ...	37 8 0	561 10 11
354 11 7	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	354 11 7
301 8 6	140 2 7	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	90 3 0	831 10 6
366 2 4	124 3 7	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	177 12 4	1,121 1 11
4,577 8 4	264 6 2	2,320 13 7	... ...	...	281 2 0	1,272 4 0	9,407 6 4
1,062 11 7	300 0 0	250 0 0	71 9 8	...	116 3 8	392 12 3	2,149 10 3
512 4 0	... ...	400 0 0	... ...	...	... ...	343 3 3	1,257 3 1
626 12 0	75 0 0	... ...	... ...	..	... ...	94 0 0	804 6 10
297 0 0	75 0 0	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	193 0 0	554 0 1
2,498 11 7	450 0 0	650 0 0	71 9 8	...	116 3 8	962 15 6	4,765 4 3
2,129 8 3	3,650 0 0	1,500 0 0	... ...	...	385 0 0	980 1 8	9,365 10 3
884 5 5	... ...	100 0 0	... ...	...	... ...	163 5 11	1,147 11 4
340 1 10	150 0 0	149 6 0	... ...	...	... ...	91 0 0	791 8 11
454 8 3	... ...	400 0 0	... ...	...	... ...	196 15 3	1,021 7 6
446 7 6	200 0 0	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	1,057 6 3
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...
4,254 15 3	4,006 0 0	2,149 6 0	... ...	...	385 0 0	1,401 6 10	13,383 12 3
1,153 13 9	... .	240 0 0	... ...	...	205 14 0	213 11 7	2,044 2 0
324 4 9	... ...	250 0 0	... ...	...	... ...	54 4 0	460 1 4
860 7 8	... ...	240 0 0	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	1,388 7 2
2,338 10 2	... ...	730 0 0	... ...	...	305 14 0	267 15 7	3,892 10 6

1	2	3																
		In																
		a.	*b.*															
			From Government.															
No.	Names of Dispensaries.	Cash balance on 1st January.	As salaries.			As registers and forms.	As European medicines.			For diet of Police cases.		Sale of medicines.			Special allowance given by Government.			
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
24	Hoshangabad Main ...	639 2 3	660	0	0	...	821	8	1	...		.....			...	...	...	
25	Seoni	1,037 3 6	424	4	3	...	63	2	9	...		.....			...	...	...	
26	Sohagpur	797 5 8	300	0	0	...	68	8	7	...		.....			...	...	...	
27	Harda	49 11 8	1,210	0	0	...	127	5	0	...		.....			...	...	...	
28	Pachmarhi	91 5 0	660	0	0	...	74	3	7	...		.....			...	...	...	
29	Kothi Bazar ...	684 12 11	290	0	0	...	64	12	5	...		.....			...	...	...	
	Total ...	3,299 9 0	3,544	4	3	...	1,219	8	5	..		.....			...	...	...	
30	Khandwa Main ...	466 8 4	749	0	0	...	782	0	8	...		.....			...	...	...	
31	Burhanpur	815 8 5	600	0	0	...	225	1	1	...		.....			...	...	...	
32	Mandhatta	19 3 11	285	0	0	...	...	...	...	...		.....			...	...	...	
33	Pandhana	580 7 10	239	5	8	...	60	10	5	...		.....			...	...	...	
	Total ...	1,881 12 6	1,873	5	8	...	1,067	12	2	...		.....			...	...	..	
34	Asirgarh	730 5 7	539	7	2	...	48	6	5	...		.....			480	0	0	
35	Mandla Main ...	130 8 9	420	0	0	...	117	0	7	...		.....			...	...	...	
36	Ramgarh	118 14 7	360	0	0	...	57	6	0	...		.....			...	...	...	
	Total ...	299 7 4	780	0	0	...	174	6	7	...		.....			...	...	...	
37	Budnur Main ...	80 10 8	364	9	4	...	314	9	1	4	11	0	.....		...	...	...	
38	Multai	110 7 4	240	0	0	...	122	6	4	...			.....		...	...	...	
	Total ...	191 2 0	604	9	4	...	436	15	5	4	11	0	.....		...	...	...	
39	Chhindwara Main ...	1,331 4 2	660	0	0	...	269	10	6	...		29	8	9	...	...	...	
40	Lodhikhera... ...	556 14 1	300	0	0	...	76	6	9	...		.....			...	...	...	
	Total ...	1,888 2 3	960	0	0	...	346	1	3	...		29	8	9	...	...	...	
41	Seoni Main ...	349 11 1	660	0	0	...	393	5	3	...		.....			...	...	...	
42	Lakhnadon... ...	16 0 8	420	0	0	...	40	13	8	...		.....			...	...	...	
	Total ...	365 11 9	1,080	0	0	...	434	2	11	...		..	..		...	...	...	
43	Balaghat Main ...	2,116 2 3	399	5	4	...	144	13	6	...		.....			...	...	...	
44	Wara Seoni... ...	490 7 3	375	5	4	...	72	6	9	...		.....			...	...	...	
45	Hatta	242 2 4	360	0	0	...	72	6	9	...		.....			...	...	...	
46	Behir	398 15 5	246	2	1	...	72	6	9	...		.....			...	...	...	
	Total ...	3,247 11 3	1,380	12	9	...	362	1	9	...		.....			...	...	...	
47	Bhandara Main ...	—84 8 6	654	14	6	...	233	2	8	...		.....			...	...	...	
48	Tirrora	109 5 10	300	0	0	...	116	9	4	...		14	6	0	...	...	...	
49	Sakoli	100 7 9	240	0	0	...	116	9	4	...		.....			...	...	...	
	Total ...	125 5 1	1,194	14	6	...	466	5	4	...		14	6	0	...	...	...	

Institutions—(Continued.)

come.

Total.	c. From local or other funds.	c½. From municipal funds.	d. Interest on investments.	d½. Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	e. Subscriptions. From Europeans.	e. Subscriptions. From Natives.	f. Total income.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,481 8 1	... ...	1,000 0 0	... ...	...	192 4 0	603 0 0	3,915 14 4
487 7 0	... ...	550 0 0	135 0 0	...	... ...	660 12 0	2,870 6 6
368 8 7	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	525 11 0	1,691 9 3
1,337 5 0	73 8 0	132 0 0	94 2 8	...	22 0 0	927 0 0	2,635 11 4
734 3 7	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	163 0 0	... ...	988 8 7
354 12 5	... ...	200 0 0	67 8 0	...	... ...	183 0 0	1,490 1 4
4,763 12 8	73 8 0	1,882 0 0	296 10 8	...	377 4 0	2,899 7 0	13,592 3 4
1,531 0 8	243 14 1	116 0 0	... ...	...	281 0 0	501 11 0	3,140 2 1
825 1 1	410 0 0	600 0 0	113 1 11	...	... ...	1,930 4 0	4,693 15 5
285 0 0	34 3 0	60 0 0	... ...	...	... ...	1,374 0 0	1,772 6 11
300 0 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	234 0 0	1,114 7 11
2,941 1 10	688 1 1	776 0 0	113 1 11	...	281 0 0	4,039 15 0	10,721 0 4
1,067 13 7	3 3 0	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	1,801 6 2
537 0 7	150 0 0	200 0 0	96 0 0	...	156 0 0	380 5 3	1,699 14 7
417 6 0	... ...	... ...	24 0 0	...	... ...	235 13 6	796 2 1
954 6 7	150 0 0	200 0 0	120 0 0	...	156 0 0	616 2 9	2,496 0 8
683 13 5	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	102 0 0	333 6 6	1,199 14 7
362 6 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	258 14 0	731 11 8
1,046 3 9	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	102 0 0	592 4 6	1,931 10 3
959 3 3	265 0 0	... ...	29 2 6	...	147 14 0	631 2 9	3,363 10 8
376 6 9	... ...	201 14 2	... ...	...	... ...	230 2 6	1,365 5 6
1,335 10 0	265 0 0	201 14 2	29 2 6	...	147 14 0	891 5 3	4,729 0 2
1,053 5 3	308 13 6	375 4 0	... ...	...	166 10 0	599 10 0	2,853 5 10
460 13 8	382 10 11	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	231 13 9	1,091 7 0
1,514 2 11	691 8 5	375 4 0	... ...	...	166 10 0	831 7 9	3,944 12 10
544 2 10	17 8 0	... ...	... ...	...	106 4 0	585 12 11	3,369 14 0
447 12 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	109 0 0	1,047 3 4
432 6 9	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	60 0 0	734 9 1
318 8 10	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	441 12 9	1,159 5 0
1,742 14 6	17 8 0	... ...	... ...	...	106 4 0	1,196 9 8	6,310 15 5
888 1 2	... ...	240 0 0	105 0 0	...	80 8 0	760 13 6	1,989 14 2
430 15 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	411 10 6	951 15 8
356 9 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	186 10 0	643 11 1
1,675 9 10	... ...	240 0 0	105 0 0	...	80 8 0	1,359 2 0	3,585 8 11

| 1 | 2 | 3 | | |

Institutions.—(Continued.)

come.

Total.	*c*. From local or other funds.	*c½*. From municipal funds.	*d*. Interest on investment.	*d½*. Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	*e*. Subscriptions. From Europeans.	*e*. Subscriptions. From Natives.	*f*. Total income.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2,144 3 1	1,740 15 4	2,359 0 0	... ...	...	629 0 0	704 8 0	14.966 13 4
668 7 3	... ...	... ...	361 10 8	...	... ...	... ...	1,317 0 2
791 3 7	31 0 0	162 0 0	... ...	...	... ...	59 9 9	1,043 13 4
682 3 3	31 0 0	174 0 0	... ...	...	... .	83 10 0	970 13 3
797 12 7	... ...	292 13 10	... ...	...	... ...	200 0 0	1,290 10 5
567 12 7	... ...	292 0 0	... ...	...	... ...	351 4 0	1,493 9 4
529 5 8	... ...	586 8 10	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	1,115 14 6
312 12 11	... ...	32 11 8	... ...	...	... ...	332 11 10	678 4 5
120 0 0	... .	... .	... ...	...	... ...	766 1 1	886 1 1
6,613 12 11	1,802 15 4	3,899 2 4	361 10 8	...	629 0 0	2,497 12 8	23,762 15 10
1,534 8 8	60 13 7	1,703 8 0	36 4 6	...	176 0 0	497 8 0	4,352 8 11
1,180 3 5	41 15 6	200 0 0	... ...	...	252 0 0	199 15 0	2,145 6 9
335 4 3	159 6 3	100 0 0	... ...	...	... ...	7 8 0	1,040 0 5
353 14 3	0 14 0	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	126 0 0	840 9 0
436 12 3	... ...	200 0 0	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	950 10 10
702 12 3	0 2 3	250 0 0	... ...	...	... ...	13 8 0	1,733 7 10
3,008 14 5	202 6 0	750 0 0	... ...	...	252 0 0	346 15 0	6,710 2 10
1,733 7 10	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	110 0 0	221 4 6	2,249 1 11
750 7 1	... .	... ...	.. ..	...	55 0 0	203 3 9	1,073 6 6
389 15 4	... ...	... .	... ...	...	... ...	233 0 0	1,796 8 7
416 5 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	119 0 0	816 7 10
368 15 2	... ...	... ...	... .	...	... ...	192 7 0	801 9 5
46 15 7	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	46 15 7
216 3 5	150 0 0	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	116 12 0	482 15 5
3,922 5 7	150 0 0	... ...	... ...	...	165 0 0	1,085 11 3	7,267 1 3
2,713 7 10	310 4 0	1,200 0 0	... ...	...	181 4 0	576 8 0	5,161 14 6
366 6 2	346 4 9	... .	... ...	...	... ...	562 12 0	3,039 6 2
819 9 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	1,073 10 1
509 10 7	300 0 0	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	594 10 0	2,912 4 2
390 6 8	300 0 0	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	552 8 0	1,511 14 8
4,799 8 4	1,256 8 9	1,200 0 0	... ...	...	181 4 0	2,286 6 0	13,699 1 7
650 13 3	415 14 9	... ...	... ...	...	79 0 0	638 4 9	1,377 0 0
256 10 11	300 0 0	... ...	... ...	...	.. ..	263 7 9	358 1 8
313 10 9	300 0 0	... ...	... ...	...	... .	346 9 6	2,764 1 3
1,221 2 11	1,015 14 9	... .	... ...	...	79 0 0	1,248 6 0	4,499 2 11
849 4 9	0 1 7	... ...	... ...	...	164 4 6	284 15 9	2,238 14 3
433 13 4	11 4 2	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	108 3 3	751 9 10
1,283 2 1	11 5 9	... ...	... ...	...	164 4 6	393 3 0	2,990 8 1
53,094 15 8	11,103 2 10	17,078 0 1	1,133 7 11	...	4,152 4 2	24,656 13 9	1,43,843 4 10

1	2	4											
		Expendi											
		a			b			c			d			e		
No.	Names of Dispensaries.	On establishment.			On Bazar medicines.			On European medicines whether from Government stores or purchased			On diet.			On miscellaneous charges.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Saugor Main ...	1,172	0	0	58	15	7	700	14	11	367	3	3	177	8	3
2	Garhakota ...	990	0	0	45	10	9	86	14	7	190	14	0	55	11	2
3	Kurai ...	681	0	0	9	5	8	81	1	4	49	6	2	40	13	2
4	Rehli ...	502	0	0	9	11	0	75	11	7	...	...	...	20	5	9
5	Deori ...	780	0	0	10	11	10	63	13	0	...	...	...	30	11	3
6	Sadar Bazar ...	240	0	0	...	...	...	114	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Shahagarh ...	366	8	0	11	0	2	54	0	6	...	...	...	20	11	3
8	Banda ...	420	0	0	11	9	1	66	2	4	...	...	..	29	11	4
	Total ...	5,151	8	0	157	0	1	1,243	5	10	607	7	5	375	8	2
9	Damoh Main }	1,218	6	11	64	4	0	343	4	8	211	8	6	371	5	7
10	Damoh Town }															
11	Hatta ...	588	4	0	12	6	11	34	0	0	26	12	12	32	5	5
12	Jabera ...	702	12	0	15	13	2	20	0	0	38	6	4	53	7	8
13	Pathuria ...	371	0	0	10	12	0	22	0	0	...	...	...	52	10	5
	Total ...	2,880	6	11	103	4	1	419	4	8	276	11	9	509	13	1
14	Jubbulpore Main ...	1,882	0	0	72	3	3	929	8	3	713	14	9	244	6	5
15	City Branch	792	0	0	44	11	10	224	5	5	...	...	...	41	7	9
16	Sehora ...	371	12	0	22	0	1	40	1	10	48	0	2	22	2	11
17	Murwara ...	470	8	0	14	15	7	79	8	3	37	15	8	11	7	0
18	Bigeragogarh ...	444	0	0	21	11	1	26	7	6	11	4	5	19	12	0
19	Thagi village ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Civil Station branch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,960	4	0	175	9	10	1,299	15	3	811	3	0	339	4	1
21	Narsinghpur ...	1,101	10	4	14	11	1	468	4	2	100	3	0	90	2	9
22	Chhindwara ...	534	0	10	6	6	7	51	11	9	43	10	8	17	7	0
23	Gadarwara ...	1,068	0	0	16	1	1	80	7	8	35	1	1	19	2	3
	Total ...	2,703	11	2	37	2	9	600	7	7	178	14	9	126	12	0

Institutions.—(Continued.)

ture.			5	6	7
f	g	h			
On building or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance on 31st December.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
106 12 6	... ...	2,583 6 6	—553 2 9	0 1 1	43·59
1,122 7 3	... ...	2,491 9 9	—1,779 13 3	0 0 11	29·98
62 7 0	... ...	924 1 4	2,060 7 2	0 0 9	54·22
13 13 5	... ...	621 9 9	190 0 11	... ...	73·63
20 11 5	... ...	905 15 6	—344 4 7	... ...	79·91
... ...	... ...	354 11 7	... ...	... ...	100·00
20 2 7	... ...	472 6 6	359 4 0	... ...	63·98
4 3 7	... ...	531 10 4	589 7 7	... ...	68·80
1,350 9 9	... ...	8,885 7 3	521 15 1	0 1 0	51·53
36 1 2	... ...	2,244 14 10	—95 4 7	0 1 0	47·34
13 3 6	... ...	707 0 9	550 2 4	0 1 0	72·42
8 1 0	... ...	838 8 2	—34 1 4	0 1 3	74·82
... ...	... ...	456 6 5	97 9 8	... ...	65·13
57 5 8	... ...	4,246 14 2	518 6 1	0 1 0	58·84
200 2 9	... ...	4,042 3 5	5,323 6 10	0 1 5	52·70
... ...	... ...	1,102 9 0	45 2 4	... ...	80·14
... ...	... ...	504 1 0	287 7 11	0 1 3	67·46
... ...	... ...	614 6 6	407 1 0	0 1 0	74·14
... ...	... ...	523 3 0	534 3 3	0 1 1	85·28
... ...	... ...	... ...	... .	... .	...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...
200 2 9	... ...	6,786 6 11	6,597 5 4	0 1 4	62·70
... ...	... ...	1,774 15 4	269 2 8	0 0 9	65·01
... ...	... ...	653 4 10	—193 3 6	0 1 2	49·62
... ...	... ...	1,218 12 1	169 11 1	0 1 0	70·55
... ...	... ...	36,47 0 3	245 10 3	0 0 11	64·13

1	2	4									
		Expendi									
		a			b			c		d	e
No.	Names of Dispensaries.	On Establishment.			On Bazar medicines.			On European medicines whether from Government stores or purchased.		On diet.	On miscellaneous charges.
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
24	Hoshangabad Main ...	1,233	9	7	38	12	2	821	8	1	125	1	8	49	4	9			
25	Seoni	844	4	3	7	12	0	63	2	9	52	14	4	31	3	7			
26	Sohagpur	600	0	0	37	11	0	68	8	7	125	14	8	35	8	6			
27	Harda	1,944	0	0	17	11	5	127	5	0	216	13	7	70	0	9			
28	Pachmarhi	876	0	0	8	14	7	74	3	7	...	...	...	22	12	8			
29	Kothi Bazar ...	350	0	0	9	12	9	64	12	5	...	...	...	12	14	4			
	Total ...	5,847	13	10	120	9	11	1,219	8	5	520	12	3	221	12	7			
30	Khandwa Main ...	1,163	4	8	38	7	6	782	0	8	227	0	11	90	1	6			
31	Burhanpur	1,059	1	0	58	11	2	225	1	1	84	12	2	201	6	4			
32	Mandhatta	507	0	0	31	8	10	121	1	7	182	3	5	167	10	10			
33	Pandhana	323	5	8	23	5	4	60	10	5	...	...	...	23	14	8			
	Total ...	3,052	11	4	152	0	10	1,188	13	9	494	0	6	483	1	4			
34	Asirgarh	731	0	5	7	8	0	48	6	5	92	7	2	67	10	10			
35	Mandla Main ...	660	0	0	13	8	8	117	0	7	48	1	11	71	1	6			
36	Ramgarh	474	0	0	11	12	4	57	6	0	...	...	...	16	0	0			
	Total ...	1,134	0	0	25	5	0	174	6	7	48	1	11	87	1	6			
37	Budnur Main ...	680	1	4	14	12	1	314	9	1	76	8	9	29	0	1			
38	Multai	448	6	5	33	11	7	122	6	4	8	11	9	34	13	11			
	Total ...	1,128	7	9	48	7	8	436	15	5	85	4	6	63	14	0			
39	Chhindwara Main ...	1,020	0	0	87	15	9	418	2	6	183	4	5	187	15	10			
40	Lodhikhera... ..	468	0	0	14	1	3	76	6	9	11	3	5	27	7	1			
	Total ...	1,488	0	0	102	1	0	494	9	3	194	7	10	215	6	11			
41	Seoni Main ...	976	5	6	67	2	10	693	5	3	274	2	11	167	13	10			
42	Lakhnadon... ...	577	0	0	30	10	4	40	13	8	126	3	10	26	2	4			
	Total ...	1,553	5	6	97	13	2	734	2	11	400	6	9	194	0	2			
43	Balaghat Main ...	567	5	4	10	1	3	144	13	6	...	...	...	20	12	8			
44	Wara Seoni... ...	507	5	4	22	10	9	72	6	9	112	3	11	65	10	7			
45	Hatta	467	0	0	9	0	4	72	6	9	6	13	2	20	9	1			
46	Behir	331	6	9	7	11	2	72	6	9	...	...	...	7	12	9			
	Total ...	1,873	1	5	49	7	6	362	1	9	119	1	1	114	13	1			
47	Bhandara Main ...	918	14	6	59	6	7	233	2	8	175	8	7	136	0	1			
48	Tirrora	456	0	0	7	12	6	116	9	4	56	13	2	35	1	1			
49	Sakoli	336	0	0	20	3	9	116	9	4	...	...	...	43	1	4			
	Total ...	1,710	14	6	87	6	10	466	5	4	232	5	9	214	2	6			

Institutions.—(Continued.)

ture			5	6	7
f	g	h			
On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance on 31st December.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
177 0 0	... ...	2,445 4 3	1,470 10 1	0 1 0	60·61
138 7 3	... ...	1,137 12 2	1,732 10 4	0 1 1	42·79
75 4 0	... ...	942 14 9	748 10 6	0 1 1	39·13
22 10 0	... ...	2,398 8 9	237 2 7	0 1 5	55·73
... ...	... ...	981 14 10	6 9 9	... ...	74·75
136 6 4	... ...	573 13 10	916 3 6	... ...	61·85
549 11 7	... ...	8,480 4 7	5,111 14 9	... 1 2	56·18
130 15 2	... ...	2,431 14 5	708 3 8	0 1 11	62·95
246 12 10	2,500 0 0	4,375 12 7	318 2 10	0 1 2	18·85
155 12 0	... ...	1,165 4 8	607 2 3	0 1 8	24·46
6 1 0	... ...	437 5 1	677 2 10	... ...	68·65
539 9 0	2,500 0 0	8,410 4 9	2,310 11 7	0 1 8	34·97
24 4 0	... ...	971 4 10	830 1 4	0 1 10	109·89
16 0 0	350 0 0	1,275 12 8	424 1 11	0 0 10	42·08
67 0 0	150 0 0	776 2 4	19 15 9	... ...	53·74
83 0 0	500 0 0	2,051 15 0	444 1 8	0 0 10	46·49
11 8 0	... ...	1,126 7 4	73 7 3	0 1 5	60·75
75 15 0	... ...	724 1 0	7 10 8	0 1 10	50·00
87 7 0	... ...	1,850 8 4	81 1 11	0 1 5	56·51
78 0 0	29 2 6	2,004 9 0	1,359 1 8	0 1 4	47·83
14 2 8	... ...	611 5 2	754 0 4	0 1 2	61·54
93 2 8	29 2 6	2,615 14 2	2,113 2 0	0 1 4	51·07
84 1 6	... ...	2,262 15 10	590 6 0	0 1 5	46·53
258 14 8	... ...	1,059 12 10	31 10 2	0 1 6	43·49
343 0 2	... ...	3,322 12 8	622 0 2	0 1 5	45·56
... ...	2,510 10 10	3,253 11 7	116 2 5	... ...	16·72
52 14 8	200 0 0	1,033 4 0	13 15 4	0 1 2	43·37
14 4 4	100 0 0	690 1 8	44 7 5	0 0 8	62·61
10 0 0	725 0 0	1,154 5 5	4 15 7	... ...	27·56
77 3 0	3,535 10 10	6,131 6 8	179 8 9	0 1 1	28·43
162 3 9	... ...	1,685 4 2	304 10 0	0 1 10	52·70
52 0 0	... ...	724 4 1	227 11 7	0 0 11	59·53
... ...	... ...	515 14 5	127 12 8	... ...	69·19
214 3 9	... ...	2,925 6 8	660 2 3	0 1 6	57·30

1	2	4													
		Expen-													
		a			b			c			d			e		
No	Names of Dispensaries	On Establishment.			On Bazar medicines.			On European medicines whether from Government stores or purchased.			On diet.			On miscellaneous charges.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.
50	Mayo Hospital ...	3,051	2	9	17	11	9	408	5	1	469	15	3	492	7	9
51	Rai Bahadur ...	556	0	0	7	14	6	248	7	3	...	...	...	15	15	3
52	Itwari	814	10	3	31	2	7	131	3	7	...	...	...	24	14	2
53	Heude	648	0	0	34	7	1	202	3	3	...	...	...	44	12	1
54	Khapa	764	0	0	22	7	9	177	12	7	...	...	...	18	9	8
55	Umrer	540	6	10	14	9	10	182	7	3	...	...	..	30	4	4
56	Mowar	534	0	0	5	12	3	139	5	8	...	...	...	15	12	0
57	Katol	289	6	2	8	15	1	112	12	11	...	...	...	174	9	11
58	Ramtek	187	0	4	11	12	11	330	13	10	...	...	...	115	12	6
	Total ...	7,384	10	4	154	13	9	1,933	7	5	649	15	3	933	1	8
59	Kamptee	1,847	9	4	79	9	10	566	15	2	541	11	1	272	8	9
60	Wardha Main ...	1,128	14	3	14	8	4	458	12	4	202	9	11	274	3	3
61	Arvi	568	8	0	14	12	6	42	12	3	63	13	1	79	7	1
62	Sindhi	539	2	0	27	13	4	42	12	3	60	3	5	70	13	1
63	Deoli	622	0	0	14	8	10	42	12	3	39	1	7	67	8	2
64	Hinganghat ...	937	0	0	24	7	1	42	12	3	63	14	7	59	9	7
	Total ...	3,794	8	3	96	2	1	629	13	4	429	10	7	551	9	2
65	Chanda Main ...	2,012	0	0	38	5	7	115	7	10	295	5	9	111	12	0
66	Sironcha	788	0	0	12	1	10	51	15	2	98	9	7	58	4	4
67	Warora	440	1	0	23	11	11	57	14	4	...	...	...	13	6	8
68	Brahmapuri ...	483	5	4	4	2	6	40	15	10	...	...	...	10	5	8
69	Armori	445	10	8	14	2	8	31	4	6	...	...	...	16	7	2
70	Allapilli	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Mul	229	0	0	1	11	6	41	3	5	...	...	...	4	4	6
	Total ...	4,398	1	0	94	4	0	385	12	8	393	15	4	214	8	4
72	Raipur Main ...	2,661	12	3	244	5	10	677	7	10	608	5	2	262	8	10
73	Drug	433	0	0	32	3	5	66	6	2	191	3	8	52	10	7
74	Sadar Bazar ...	832	0	0	75	7	0	104	9	1	...	...	...	13	11	11
75	Dhamteri	534	0	0	37	11	10	89	10	7	...	...	...	26	7	0
76	Arung	438	8	0	46	10	0	65	6	8	...	...	...	33	11	0
	Total ...	4,899	4	3	436	6	1	1,003	8	4	799	8	10	389	1	4
77	Bilaspur Main ...	645	0	0	17	5	0	314	9	3	34	14	11	22	9	1
78	Mungeli	278	0	0	1	15	6	44	10	11	...	...	...	3	1	7
79	Seorinarain... ...	329	0	0	8	0	11	38	10	9	...	...	...	4	0	5
	Total ...	1,252	0	0	27	5	5	397	14	11	34	14	11	29	11	1
80	Sambalpur Main ...	1,067	3	0	106	2	8	189	4	9	78	0	8	210	7	8
81	Bargarh ...	498	5	0	32	10	3	73	13	4	...		...	26	3	0
	Total ...	1,565	8	9	138	12	11	263	2	1	78	0	8	236	10	8
	Grand Total ...	58,356	14	9	2,191	2	9	13,869	1	1	6,989	1	4	5,640	7	3

Institutions.—(Continued.)

diture.			5	6	7
f	*g*	*h*			
On building or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance on 31st December.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
206 10 0	... ...	4,826 4 7	10,140 8 9	0 1 3	44·43
... ...	... ...	828 5 0	488 11 2	... ...	80·68
31 0 0	... ...	1,032 14 7	10 14 9	... ...	76·57
31 0 0	... ...	960 6 5	10 6 10	... ...	71·04
30 0 0	... ...	1,012 14 0	277 12 5	... ...	78·78
205 0 0	... ...	972 12 3	520 13 1	... ...	58·38
50 0 0	... ...	744 13 11	371 0 7	... ...	71·01
... ...	... ...	585 12 1	92 8 4	... ...	53·41
... ...	... ...	645 7 7	240 9 6	... ...	18·60
553 10 0	... ...	11,609 10 5	12,153 5 5	0 1 3	56·97
... ...	... ...	3,308 6 2	1,044 2 9	0 2 2	46·40
... ...	... ...	2,079 0 1	66 6 8	0 1 10	56·76
... ...	... ...	769 4 11	270 11 6	0 1 8	43·56
198 0 0	... ...	938 12 1	—98 3 1	0 2 1	37·70
116 3 6	... ...	902 2 4	48 8 6	0 1 8	48·45
... ...	... ...	1,126 11 6	606 12 4	0 1 5	62·38
314 3 6	... ...	5,815 14 11	894 3 11	0 1 9	51·74
18 3 2	... ...	2,591 2 4	—342 0 5	0 1 1	66 89
... ...	... ...	1,008 14 11	64 7 7	0 2 3	74·33
12 15 2	... ...	548 1 1	1,248 7 6	... ...	71·17
20 2 0	... ...	558 15 4	257 8 6	... ...	74·42
17 0 0	... ...	524 9 0	277 0 5	... ...	70·29
... ...	... ...	46 15 7	... ...	... ...	100·00
209 0 0	... ...	485 3 5	—2 4 0	... ...	44·54
277 4 4	... ...	5,763 13 8	1,503 3 7	0 1 2	68·04
262 4 2	... ...	4,656 12 1	505 2 5	0 1 0	58·26
62 6 0	... ...	837 13 10	2,201 8 4	0 1 7	43·67
47 14 1	... ...	1,073 10 1	... ...	... ...	76·35
99 6 6	... ...	787 3 11	2,125 0 3	... ...	64·80
... ...	... ...	583 3 8	927 11 0	... ...	66·78
411 14 9	... ...	7,939 11 7	5,759 6 0	0 1 1	60·44
64 0 6	... ...	1,098 6 9	278 9 3	0 0 3	59·29
208 11 3	... ...	536 7 3	—178 5 7	... ...	47·36
... ...	... ...	379 12 1	2,384 5 2	... ...	82·64
272 11 9	... ...	2,014 10 1	2,484 8 10	0 0 3	60 59
384 0 0	... ...	2,035 2 9	203 11 6	0 0 10	41·72
120 9 2	... ...	751 9 10	... ...	... ...	57·71
504 9 6	... ...	2,786 12 7	203 11 6	0 0 10	46·03
5,953 1 2	6,564 13 4	99,564 9 8	44,278 11 2	0 1 3	53·33

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of persons according to Religious denominations in the Central Provinces for 1880-81.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denominations.	Number of persons.		Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	
	A Natives.	B Others.				
Church of England...	557	1,410	10	150	33,936	
Church of Scotland	194	160	5	4	60	
Protestant Dissenter	68	66	7	3	...	
Roman Catholic	3,405	1,543	11	17	13,958	
Greek Church	1	...	...	...	...	
Armenian	...	...	...	...	...	
Syrian	...	...	...	...	...	
Jew	33	...	...	...	...	

Parsi	...	...	...	...	51	264	1	...	...
Hindu	...	...	...	...	36,79,913	1,01,692	506	1,125	2,548
Mahomedan	...	...	...	...	1,52,407	600	15	...	665
Budhist	...	...	...	...	20,754	13	11	...	...
Jain	...	...	...	...					
Sikh	...	...	...	...	157	1	1	...	...
Other Sects	...	...	...	...	11,22,463	...	...	..	...
			Total	..	* 49,80,003	1,05,749	567	1,299	51,167

*Figures for Saugor and Raipur districts not included as the returns from these districts have not yet been received.

B.—Education.

1.—The University.

Result of Examination of the University of Calcutta for the official year beginning 1st April 1880 ending 31st March 1881.

Nature of Examination.	No. of Institutions sending up candidates.			No. of candidates sent up.				Number of candidates passed.			
	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Entrance or Matriculation.	1	4	5	35	51	17	103	25	30	5	60
Arts ... First Arts	1	1	2	19	3	..	22	16	1	...	17
Arts ... Bachelor of Arts	Students who pass the F. A. Examination are sent to Foreign Colleges.										
Arts ... Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laws ... Licentiate of Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laws ... Bachelor of Laws	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Laws ... Doctor of Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... First L. M. S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... First B. M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... B. M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ... First L. C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ... B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ... M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B.—Education 2.

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars for the official year 1880-81.

Class of institutions.	Government institutions.						
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of scholars on the 31st March learning.		
					English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
University Education. Arts Colleges—							
English	1	58	42	38	58	58	...
Secondary Education. High and Middle Schools—							
For Boys... High Schools English ...	1	96	92	78	96	96	...
For Boys... Middle Schools English ...	39	1,798	1,594	1,293	1,798	230	1,719
Primary Education. For Boys... English ...	39	1,474	1,323	1,027	1,474	...	1,474
For Boys... Vernacular ...	793	50,000	49,426	34,529	...	...	50,000
For Girls... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls... Vernacular ...	62	2,558	2,490	1,659	...	...	2,558
Schools for special or technical training—							
Normal Schools for masters ...	3	177	174	157	...	...	177
Normal Schools for mistresses ...	1	20	16	14	...	...	20
Industrial schools ...	16	262	233	162	...	...	262
Other schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	955	56,443	55,390	38,957	3,426	384	56,210

Class of institutions.			Aided institutions.							Unaided inspec-	
			Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning			No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.
							English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.		
			9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
University Education.	Arts Colleges—										
	English		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Secondary Education.	High and Middle schools—										
	For Boys...	High schools English.	4	159	145	121	159	155	4	...	...
		Middle schools English	11	465	419	318	465	105	360	...	...
Primary Education.	For Boys...	English ...	16	1,040	949	770	1,040	64	775	1	33
		Vernacular ...	330	17,017	16,493	10,629	...	101	16,952	91	3,269
	For Girls...	English ...	7	456	425	359	438	...	130	...	...
		Vernacular ...	10	325	336	250	...	...	325	2	36
Schools for special or technical training—											
Normal schools for masters ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal schools for mistresses ..			...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...
Industrial schools ...			...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ...			9	306	844	169	...	...	306	....	...
Total ...			387	19,768	19,611	12,616	2,102	425	18,852	95	3,340

tion 2.—(*Contd.*)

Institutions under regular tion.							Grand total of scholars on 31st March learning.			Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.				
Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning			Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.
		English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.										
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28*a*.	28*b*.	28*c*.	28*d*.	28*e*.
4	4	2	2	...	2	60	60	60	...	2	3	52	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	5	255	255	251	4	8	2	229	14	2
...	...	...	...	...	50	2,263	2,263	335	2,079	41	21	1,983	214	4
35	25	33	...	33	56	2,547	2,547	64	2,282	292	156	1,778	297	24
3,060	1,973	...	143	3,252	1,214	70,286	..	244	70,204	...	96	62,896	4,570	2,724
...	...	...	...	...	7	456	438	...	130	334	117	5	...	..
36	25	...	...	36	74	2,919	...	...	2,919	...	31	2,718	149	21
...	...	...	...	...	3	177	...	...	177	...	...	164	13	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...	20	...	...	20	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	16	262	...	...	262	...	2	241	19	...
...	...	...	...	...	9	306	...	...	306	...	...	254	52	...
3,135	2,027	35	145	3,321	1,437	79,551	5,563	954	78,383	677	428	70,340	5,331	2,775

Return of expenditure on Educational establish

Class of institutions.	Expen						
	Government institutions.						
	Provincial revenue.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.							
University Education. — English	11,078	...	...	900	...	...	11,978
High and Middle Schools.							
Secondary Education. — For Boys — English	48,115	...	...	5,621	6,989	2,319	63,044
Primary Schools.							
Primary Education. — For Boys — English	10,236	...	..	3,372	3,104	682	17,394
For Boys — Vernacular	40,134	1,11,239	..	12,773	13,810	3,675	1,81,631
For Girls — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Vernacular	...	12,378	...	..	1,042	309	13,729
Schools for special or technical training.							
Normal Schools for Masters	20,984	...	...	...	...	138	21,122
" " for Mistresses	5,520	...	...	...	...	...	5,520
Industrial schools	3,228	...	...	452	125	26	3,831
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	26,464	...	..	...	...	...	26,464
Inspection	79,763	...	...	....	...	...	79,763
Scholarships — Colleges	6,334	...	108	...	...	60	6,502
Scholarships — Schools	9,248	5,120	...	..	17	25	14,410
Buildings	15,508	3,225	...	...	3,214	3,036	24,983
Miscellaneous	710	...	..	...	...	29,355	30,065
Total	2,77,322	1,31,962	108	23,118	28,301	39,625	5,00,436

tion—3.

ments, Central Provinces, for the official year 1880-81.

diture.

Aided institutions.						Unaided institutions under regular inspection.				Total Government expenditure.	Total expenditure from other sources.	Grand total of expenditure.	Remarks.
Provincial revenues.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.				
3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3	4a	4b	4c	4	5	6	7	8
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	1,000	1,175	11,078	2,075	13,153	
12,628	...	3,662	2,774	8,849	27,913	...	...	..	...	60,743	30,214	90,957	
7,267	873	2,990	1,199	9,363	21,192	...	24	489	513	17,503	21,596	39,099	
17,095	...	1,677	1,269	16,361	36,402	...	412	1,872	2,284	1,68,468	51,849	2,20,317	
4,466	...	3,762	...	6,118	14,346	...	...	..	...	4,466	9,880	14,346	
946	...	2	...	3,319	4,267	8	...	7	15	13,332	4,679	18,011	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,984	138	21,122	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,520	...	5,520	
406	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,228	603	3,831	
...	...	...	...	...	406	...	...	...	...	406	...	406	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,464	...	26,464	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,763	...	79,763	
4,248	...	...	...	...	...	495	...	...	495	6,829	168	6,997	
5,654	...	...	...	36	4,284	...	...	...	...	18,616	78	18,694	
...	...	...	...	11,418	17,072	...	...	...	...	24,387	17,668	42,055	
				...	...	...	...	...	...	710	29,355	30,065	
52,710	373	12,093	5,242	55,464	1,25,882	503	611	3,368	4,482	4,62,497	1,68,303	6,30,800	

B.—Education 4.

List of Government Colleges and Scholars and of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several districts under the Administration of the Central Provinces.

Name of Districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimation of population.	Number of Schools.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1881	Average number of square miles to each school.	Percentage of scholars to population.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Betul	Hindi and Marathi ..	3,905	2,98,542	26	1,513	150	·51	
Balaghat	Hindi	3,141	2,04,954	35	2,033	90	·99	
Bhandara	Marathi	3,922	5,93,624	54	3,899	73	·66	
Chanda	Marathi and Telugu ...	10,785	6,99,347	65	3,670	166	·52	
Chhindwara	Marathi and Hindi ...	3,853	3,32,218	36	1,749	107	·53	
Nagpur	Marathi	3,786	6,63,300	199	10,696	19	1·61	
Nimar	Marathi and Hindi ...	3,340	2,21,946	88	3,971	38	1·79	
Wardha	Marathi	2,401	3,72,815	71	3,085	44	·99	
Damoh	Hindi and Urdu... ...	2,799	2,83,394	52	2,420	54	·85	
Hoshangabad	Marathi, Hindi and Urdu ...	4,376	4,76,982	88	3,778	50	·79	
Jubbulpore	Hindi and Urdu... ...	3,918	5,55,796	142	8,291	28	1·49	
Mandla	Hindi and Urdu... ...	4,719	2,23,883	30	949	157	·42	
Narsinghpur	Hindi and Urdu... ...	1,916	3,56,708	89	4,334	22	1·21	
Saugor	Hindi and Urdu... ...	4,005	5,54,644	88	5,255	45	·94	
Seoni	Hindi	3,252	4,28,107	53	1,786	99	·42	
Bilaspur	Hindi	7,798	8,40,023	63	4,202	124	·50	
Raipur	Hindi	11,885	15,10,568	209	14,064	57	·93	
Sambalpur	Urya and Hindi ...	4,407	11,06,222	69	3,256	64	·29	
Total ...		84,208	97,23,073	1,437	79,551	59	·82	

C.—Scientific and Literary.

1.—Scientific and Literary Societies for 1880-81.

Names.	Object.	Income. From endowment.	Income. From subscription.	Number.	When established.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.			
Umrer Literary Society ...	To promote learning		57 0 0	16	1st January 1867.	
Sitabaldi do. do. ...	Ditto.		69 0 0	24	Do. 1868.	
Bhandara Public Library..	Public improvement		605 0 0	54	1st February 1864..	
Chhindwara Library and Reading Club ...	Diffusion of knowledge		56 0 0	47	1st January 1881.	
Multai Vidya Vardhani Sabha ...	Self-improvement and reading newspapers		12 0 0	19	1st May 1879.	
Wardha Library ...	General improvement		180 0 0	55	1st September 1870.	
Ashti Self-improving Society ...	To promote eloquence		47 0 0	30	1st October 1873.	
Arvi Native Library ...	General improvement		120 0 0	44	1st August 1874.	
Khandwa Native General Library ...	Reading newspapers		633 0 0	29	1st February 1875.	
Burhanpur Public do. do.	Ditto.		250 0 0	25	1st April 1870.	
Hoshangabad Reading and Debating Club ...	Ditto.		16 0 0	16	1st March 1881.	
Hita Sabha Saugor with branches at the following places: ...	Political and educational objects having separate sections		201 0 0	*92	15th December 1874	* 26 forming the committee and 66 forming the association.
Rehli ...		... ...	... ...	20	15th May 1879.	
Khurai ...		... ...	... ...	12	26th August 1879.	
Banda ...		... ...	... ...	27	September 1879.	
Hita Sabha Newspaper and Reading Club ...	The purchase and circulation of newspapers		(a)84 0 0	9	1st November 1873.	(a) Rs. 37 realized and Rs. 47 to be realized.
Agricultural Society ...	Agricultural experiments		200 0 0	10	August 1880 ...	The land given to the society by the Deputy Commissioner was uncultivated and not used before for agricultural purposes, consequently no fresh experiment has been tried on it. The land has simply been brought into cultivation.

C.—Scientific and Literary.—(Contd.)

Names.	Object.	Income. From endowment.	Income. From subscription.	Number.	When established.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Debating Club Zila School Damoh ...	To practise the boys and teachers in writing essays, and speaking before an assembly ...	... ...	10 0 0	52	15th January 1876.	
Reading Club Zila School Damoh ...	To enable persons of limited means to increase their knowledge by the perusal of newspapers and periodicals ...	... ...	51 0 0	46	17th July 1879	
Sambalpur Book Club ...	The purchase and circulation of useful books, newspapers and periodicals ...	... ...	427 8 0	7	Do. 1862	
Jubbulpore Vidya Prasarak Sabha ...	Literary. ...	... ...	... ...	...	Do. 1868 ...	Owing to Census operations the masters this year were not invited, hence the meeting was not held.
Jubbulpore Anjuman Islama ...	(*a*).—To give religious and secular education to the Mahomedans so that they may not be backward in the attainments of Western science ...	571 12 9	309 5 6	93	15th October 1876...	A school was opened in March last. The school establishment cost monthly Rs. 30. The Arabic language and Western sciences are taught in Urdu. A scheme is under consideration for teaching English.
	(*b*).—To take care of orphans ...					
	(*c*).—Management of endowments, mosques, monumental tombs, and other edifices belonging to the Mahomedans. To take care of such wills as require the performance of any religious obligations					
	(*d*).—To promote the development of trade and manufacture ..					
	(*e*).—To establish a library for the advantage of the public in general ...					
	(*f*).—To reform religious and social opinions and curtail unnecessary expenses. ..					
	(*g*).—To help poor Mussalmans in every possible way and to bury the last remains of friendless persons ..					

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